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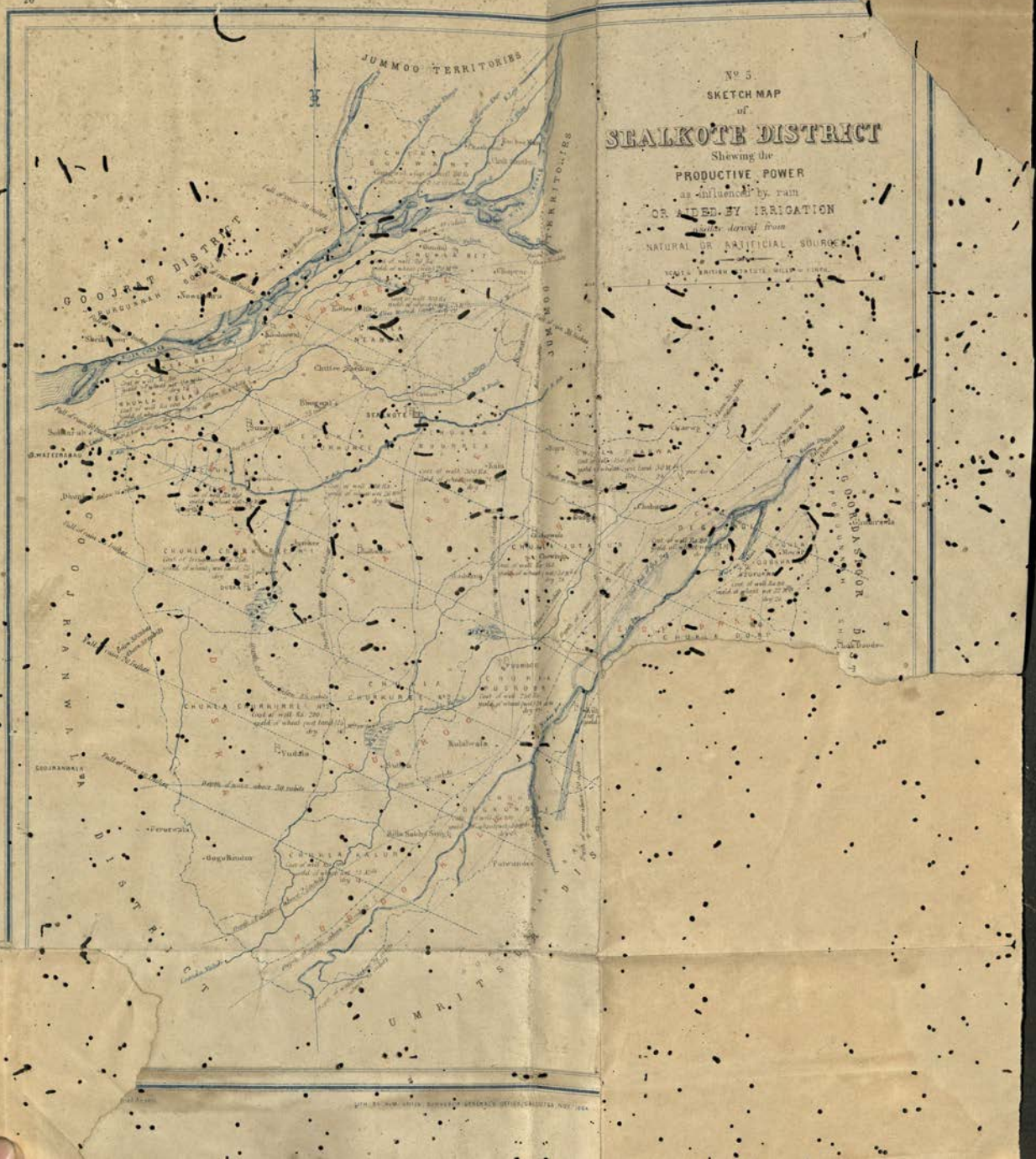
JUMMOO TERRITORIES
GOOJRAT DISTRICT
GOOJRANWALLA DISTRICT
SHAHPOOR DISTRICT
JUMMOO TERRITORIES
GOOJRANWALLA DISTRICT
SHAHPOOR DISTRICT
Nº 5.
SKETCH MAP
of
SEALKOTE DISTRICT
Shewing the
PRODUCTIVE POWER
as influenced by rain
OR AIDED BY IRRIGATION
derived from
NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL SOURCES.
Cheema
Bajwa
Bhutta
Sindhoo
Kharal
Chuhra
Chumma
Kalalwala
Bogwhuna
Ferozwala
Chuhra Kharkhee
Chuhra Kalsee
Chuhra Gorsee
Chuhra Dogur
Chuhra Sookhera
Chuhra Kharkhee
Chuhra Kalsee
Chuhra Gorsee
Chuhra Dogur
Chuhra Sookhera

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ALPHABETICAL INDEX
TO
SEALKOTE REPORT

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EXPLANATORY NOTE.

There are three large Maps of the District which cannot be put up with this Report being in too great detail.

Appendix 1. Assessment map of District.

Ditto 4. General map showing Tribes.

Ditto 5. General map showing Political Divisions.

These will be hung up in the District Office so as to be available at all times.

MEANING OF OFFICIAL

OR

LOCAL TERMS USED IN THE REPORT

ABWAB... ... Miscellaneous taxes and fees.

AMANEE ... Trust system of holding villages.

APPEAL ... A case carried to a higher Judicial Court.

AREEYUT ... A loan.

ASAMEE ... Resident tenants.

ASOO ... ... Month of August.

AWAN ... ... Name of a tribe.

BAJWA ... ... An Agricultural tribe.

BAILRA ... Mixed crop of barley and vetch.

BAJRA ... ... Agricultural produce.

BARANIE ... Land dependent on rain.

BAR ... ... A large waste tract west of Lahor

BAJOO ... ... An Agricultural tribe.

BAOLEE ... Division of the garnered grain.

BACH ... ... Mode of rating revenue in villages.

BEDEES ... Religiosi of the sikh nation.

BHYACHARA Where tenure of land held is in possession.

BISWEE ... Rent charges.

BRAHMIN ... A priest (Hindoo.)

BUTAI ... ... Division of garnered grain.

BY-OOL WUFA A mortgage that after a period becomes absolutely transferred.

BYSAKEE ... Month of February.

CANTONMENT A place where Military are stationed.

CAZEE ... ... Expounder of Mahomedan law.

CASHMEEREE A race of weavers.

CANOONGOE Keeper of the law, now a Revenue Official.

CHURKUREE MEHAL } Name of an irrigated tract of country.

CHOWDREE / PARTAL ... } Land holders made overseers of measurement.

CHUMB ... ... A bog or marsh.

CHEEMA ... ... An agricultural tribe.

CHING ... ... A wrestling match.

CHEYTH ... Month of January.

CHAHEE ... Land irrigated from wells.

CHURREE ... Fodder for cattle.

CHUKLA ... A circle of villages.

CHOWDREE, Head of a tribe or village.

CHOT ... ... Deduction from account.

CHUKAO ... A money lease.

CHOT SEWAIE Items deduced.

CHUKS ... ... Plots of outlying land.

CHOONDA-VUND ... } Division of inheritance regulated by number of wives

CHOUHAIEE A fourth, a quarter.

CHOORA ... A village sweeper.

CHUMAR ... A leather cleaner or tanner.

CHUKLAWAR Arrangement in circles of country.

CLEARING LEASES ... } Grants of land on light terms.

COOLS ... ... Ducts of water from a canal.

DAIRA ... ... A Fakeer's hut.

DURT ... ... A tax on village produce.

DEHREE ... An expression of share in property.

DHURUMSALA A hospice for Hindoos.

DOSHALAS ... A double shawl.

DOAB ... ... Country lying between (do-ab) two lines of water.

FARMS ... ... A punitive measure for temporarily leasing recusant villages.

FERMAN ... A patent or grant.

GAIR HAZIR ... Absentee proprietor.

GAIR MOU-ROOSEE ... } Tenants without right of occupancy.

GHOMAO ... Square measure of land.

GHANDOURS A tribe on the frontier.

GOOND ... ... A grain measure.

GOOMAN ... An agricultural tribe.

GOOR ... ... Sugar, molasses.

GOOROO ... A sikh priest.

HATH ... ... A cubits length.

HAKIM ... ... Master of the country.

HAKIMEE .. Adjective of Hakim, Master, or the Governor of the day.

HUDBUST ... Demarcation of village Boundaries.

HUWELLEE A house of baked brick.

HUKEEYAT Enquiry into rights in land.

IJARAS ... ... Leases.

INAM ... ... Alienation of land, grain, or money to land holders.

ISMEE ... ... Ownership in land; rent.

JAGEER ... Revenue or property assigned by Government to others.

JATS ... ... Term applied to yeoman agriculturists.

JAGEERDAR Assignee of Government land Revenue.

JINSEE ... Crops paying revenue in kind not cash.

JOINT RESPONSIBILITY } Government holds entire village responsible for payment of Revenue due.

JOGEE ... ... Religious mendicant.

JUMMA ... Land tax paid by a village.

JUMMOO ... A town, the lower capital of Cashmere.

JUNDA ... ... Instrument for pounding paper.

JUMMA BUNDEE ... ... } Statement of Revenue Income account.

KADIR ... ... Low fluvial land.

KALON ... An agricultural tribe.

KAN ... ... Lineal land measure.

KARKANA ... Factory—establishment.

KANKAH ... Tomb of Mahomedan saint.

KARDARS ... Revenue officers of the Sikh rule.

KHUSREH ... Register of Field measurement.

KHUTEONEE Abstract of Field properties.

KHALSA ... Revenue or property actually in Government hands.

KHAS ... ... Private.

KHEWATS ... Record of village liabilities.

KHATA ... A holding—all the fields making one property.

KHAM ... ... System of collecting Revenue in grain.

KHAREEF ... The autumn crop.

KHEWATDAR A registered proprietor of land, paying Revenue to Government.

KOHLOO ... Oil press.

KOOL ... ... A duct of water for irrigation.

KUROO ... ... Lineal land measure.

KUNAL ... ... One eighth of a Ghumao land measure.

KUNGNEE ... Agricultural Produce.

KUCHA ... ... Inferior, opposite of Pukka.

KURAL ... ... Flour Mill, worked by water.

KUDDEE ... Village looms.

KUDUM ... Procession.

KUN ... .. Appraisement of standing crop.

KUNOEES ... Revenue appraisers.

KURCH TAHSIL Cost of collections.

KUMEEN ... A farm labourer. Village servant.

LAKHIRAJ ... Free of Revenue payment.

LAC ... ... Quantity expressing 1,00,000.

LACDATA ... Tomb of a Saint who can answer a "thousand prayers."

LAOCHURUS System of raising water in a leathern bag.

LALL KITAB Village Note Books bound in red.

LISK MAR ... Lightning struck.

LOHARS ... Black-smiths.

LUMBERDARS Headmen of Villages.

LUMBERDAREE Attaching to the office of head men of Villages.

LUNGOTEE ... A cloth worn round the loins.

MAUND ... A measure of weight.

MAFEE ... Revenue-free.

"MALIKEE MOOLK." ... } "Lord of the country."

MAFEEDARS... Revenue-free holders of land.

MALIKEE ... Ownership in land; rent.

MANEE ... A grain measure.

MALIKANA ... A term for rent charges.

MEHAL ... ... Estate, a property.

MEERASSEE Village bard and pedigree holder.

MISL ... ... A group of Persian papers.

MOOEES ... Sub-division of a tribe.

MOOLLAS .... Mahomedan village priests.

MOHURRUM ... Chief Mahomedan festival.

MOUZAH ... Area of land forming a township.

MOUROOSEE. Tenants who have right of heritable occupancy.

MUNDLA ... Three Square cubits of land.

MUNHAS ... An agricultural tribe.

MUKREE SALAMI } Locusts.

MUN ... ... Measure of weight.

MULBA ... ... Village expense.

MUFROOR ... Shareholders in a village who have disappeared.

NADEE ... ... A stream.

NALLAH ... A small stream.

NAZAR ... ... Presents.

NABOOD ... Deduction from account.

NAZARANDAZEE Estimate.

NEWAIE ... Fiscal subdivision.

NIJKAREE ... Crops which pay revenue in kind.

NUZZOOL ... Crown or confiscated lands.

PADSHAHEE Royal.

PALKEE NISHEEN .. Entitled to ride in a Palkee.

PANS ... ... An expression of share in property.

PAHAR ... ... A watch of 3 hours.

PERGUNNAH A fiscal division of country.

PERGUNAHWAR ... ... Arranged in divisions of country.

PEDIGREE TABLE ... Shewing how ancestral property is held.

PHOOL SAK ... Flower; broken.

POOLURWAN An agricultural tribe.

POTTOWAR ... Country in the upper Punjab.

POTTAHS ... Leases.

PUTWAREE ... A village Accountant; Parish Registrar.

PUKEEWARS A Criminal race.

PUGREE ... Another word for turban.

PUKKA ... ... Applied to massonry; real, firm.

PUTTEEDAREE Tenure of divided land held in shares.

PUTTEES ... Division of land in a village.

PUND ... ... A measure of weight (agricultural.)

PYKASHT ... Tenants at will living in another village.

QUSBA ... ... A Rural town.

RAJPOOT ... Main division of Hindoos

RAIENS ... Market gardeners.

RAWULS ... A class of mendicants.

REVENUE SURVEYOR .. Superintendent of the scientific survey.

REVENUE RATES ... ... Average Rates for fixing a fair Government Land Tax.

RESUMPTION Meaning when rent free land is resumed.

RECHNAB ... The name of a long tract of country lying between *two* rivers R (ave) e-Ch (e) nab.

RUKRS ... Waste land reserved by Government.

RUBEE ... ... The spring crop.

SANDOO ... An Agricultural tribe.

SANSEES ... A Criminal race.

SAWANK ... Agricultural produce.

SALOONA ... A mash of vetches.

SAN CHALEES "The year 40," name of a famine.

SETTLEMENT A regular enquiry, fixation, arrangement.

SELAREEA ... Agricultural tribe, a criminal race.

SENEES ... An agricultural tribe.

SEER ... ... Measure of weight.

SEWAIE ... Certain cesses paid to village officials.

SEPEE ... ... A village dependant, a menial.

SERISHTEDAR Head of a Revenue office.

SHUJREH ... Field map.

SHIRBUT ... Eau sucre.

SHIVALA ... Temple dedicated to "Sheva."

SHUHEED ... A Sikh martyr.

SHAMILAT ... Common lands.

SILABEE ... Land moistened by a stream.

SIRSAIE ... $\frac{1}{3}$ of a square cubit of land.

SIRDAR... ... Title of a Sikh, a Chief.

SIRDAREE ... A tenure which admits a superior right to eldest son.

SOOBASHIP ... Country was divided into "Soobahs."

SUDDER ... A *Chief* person; a place; head quarters.

SUMMARY SETTLEMENT } Former Taxation fixed summarily.

SUNNUDS ... Patents or deed of grant.

TALOOQDARS Superior class of land-holders.

TALOOQUA ... Fiscal sub-division of country.

TARCANS ... Carpenters.

TAKOOR-DWARA ... } Temple dedicated to "Takoor."

TALOOQDAREE Rights decreed to a super ior land-holder.

TEHSEEL ... Land Tax Office in the interior.

TEHSEELDAR Land tax Collector.

TEERUTT ... Place of pilgrimage.

TEHAIEE ... A third.

THAKBUST ... Delineation of village Boundaries.

THES ... ... Mounds, sites of deserted villages.

THANAH / PUTTEE } Fee taken on occasion of marriages, an incident of ownership.

TIBBAS ... ... Mounds of old deserted villages.

TOPE ... ... Fiscal sub-division.

TOPA ... ... Measure of weight.

TRINHEE ... Grazing tax.

TUPPA ... ... Government mark or seal put on Crops.

TUPPAH ... A parish-group of villages.

TUCCAVEE ... Advances or loans given to land-holders.

TUKEEA ... Fukeer's hut in villages.

TURUF ... ... Main division of land in a village.

VELA ... ... River lands.

VELNA ... ... Sugar mill.

VIRUK ... ... An agricultural tribe.

VUND ... ... Division of land in a village.

WAREE ... ... A share of water taken in turn.

ZAILDAR ... The Chief of a fiscal subdivision of Country.

ZEMINDAREE Tenure of land held in common.

ZEMINDAR ... A land-holder.

ZUBTEE ... Term applied to best crops.

No. 215.

FROM

E. A. PRINSEP, ESQUIRE,

Settlement Officer, Sealkote District.

To

THE COMMISSIONER,

Amritsur Division.

Dated January 31st, 1863.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the Report and papers marginally noted of the Settlement of Sealkote District, revised under Regulation IX of 1833. The prescribed Returns are all furnished except No. VII (the Tenure Statement) which is not given separately. The information is embodied on the remarks of No. V instead. Several additional Returns are also forwarded containing a mass of Statistical information which I have at different times collected; and as they refer to remarks made in the Report, and have been numbered as Appendices to the same it may be advisable to specify them here.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

I.—Prescribed Returns previously given into District Office.

A. Village Professional Maps, (Statement No. I.) 20 volumes.
B. Village Note Books in place of Statements Nos. II. III. and IV., 20 volumes.
C. General Statement in acres No. V., Drawn for each Pergunnah, 8 Covers.
D. Annual Jumma Statement No. VI.
E. Tenure Statement No. VII., information embodied in column of Remarks of No. V.

II.—Additional Records in English given over to District Office.

F. Register containing statistics and classification of wells in Churkuree mehal, 5 volumes.
G. Rent-free cases above 50 Ghumaos, &c., reported to Supreme Government for entire District, 2 volumes.
H. English Correspondence relating to Settlement, 2 volumes.

III.—Appendices to this Report now submitted.

GENERAL RECORDS.

Appendix 1. Assessment Map of District (cloth mounted).
" 2. Assessment Portfolio (1 volume bound).
" 3. Produce Table.
" 4. General Map shewing Tribes. *
" 5. General Map shewing Political Divisions. *

PERGUNAHWAR ABSTRACTS, &c.

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" 8. " " 3 do. " do. to occupation."
" 9. Abstract of "Schools."
" 10. Do. of " No. V. a General acre Statement."
" 11. Do. shewing "capacity, of Estates and Holding."
" 12. Do. of " La-khiraj Results."
" 13. Do. shewing Tenures and modes of Assessment."
" 14. Do. of " Lumburdars and Talooqdars."
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,,	21.	Pedigree of Awan Tribe.
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,,	23.	Diagram shewing Price Current for 30 years.
,,	24.	Statement of Business and Expenditure.
,,	25.	General Atlas of District containing series of 16 Maps with Statistics applying to each.

Note.—The Maps marked with a star * might be hung up in District Office as reduced copies are in the Atlas.

ries have been based on a collection of facts bearing on the past History and Statistics of the District; the Report will be arranged under certain heads, so as the better to facilitate future reference. Before touching upon those heads I wish to offer some preliminary remarks on the mode in which Settlement operations were conducted.

3. Originally the Head-quarters of the District were at Wuzeerabad. On the removal of that Cantonment to Sealkote in 1850, the Sudder Civil Station was changed to the present site. A new District was formed at Goojranwalla, and the upper portion of Rechnab Doab re-allotted so as to make two Civil Jurisdictions.

Transfer of Head-quarter of District from Wuzeerabad to Sealkote.

4. The straggling District of Wuzeerabad extended from the Chenab to the Ravee, and included these 2 Districts, Pergunah Shukurgurh afterwards transferred to Goordaspoor, Narowal (now Ruya) given to Amritsur, and Shahdurah, which is now a part of Lahore. The north-eastern limit was the common boundary between Cashmere and British Territory, which had been previously (in 1847) demarcated by Colonel Abbot.

Limits of Wuzeerabad District.

5. The Settlement under the designation of the Rechnab Doab Settlement first broke ground in 1850, under Mr. Robert Greathed, and took in the whole of the territory above referred to; 4,500 villages were demarcated under this officer, and the Lakhiraj investigation completed of the 3 outlying Pergunahs.

Commencement of Rechnab Doab Settlement under Mr. Greathed.

6. The work was excellently done through the agency of trained Officials, but the cost has been very heavy. The employment of Putwarees had not then come into vogue.

Agency employed.

7. The Hudbust was conducted according to a brief but valuable Code of rules drawn up by Mr. Christian. Pillars were put up at every corner of fields and masonry platforms at the junction points of two or more villages; platforms being preferred to enable the Revenue Surveyor to place his plane tables on them.

Hudbust.

8. The Thakbust Maps were not prepared on the plane table system (introduced subsequently), but each boundary of a conterminous village was separately marked, measured and mapped, and the Thakbust Map was then made up very carefully by putting these together. The result proved very satisfactory for they were pronounced by the Surveyor as more free from errors than any documents of this kind he had ever seen before.

Preparation of Thakbust Maps.

9. On the death of Mr. Greathed in June 1851, the Rechnab Settlement was made over to Mr. Temple, and in the allotment that took place between his two Assistants, Goojranwalla with Pergunah Narowal, and Shahdura fell to Mr. Morris, and Sealkote and Pergunah Shukurgurh to me. In 1853, Mr. Temple being promoted to a higher post, I was called upon to take independent charge of this District.

Mr. Temple assumes charge and divides the Doab.

10. The Field measurements were commenced by me under Mr. Temple's supervision in November 1851. We began in Zufferwal and extended operations to Sealkote, then to Pusroor, and lastly to Duska. The two first Pergunahs were measured and assessed during Mr. Temple's time, but the direct control of every particular was entrusted to my hands, Mr. Temple being engaged with the Punjab Civil Code at Lahore.

Field measurement effected by Mr. Prinsep in Sealkote.

11. The system of measurement is fully described in a memo. drawn up by me which was published in selections from Public Correspondence No. I, page 144, and need not be enlarged upon here. It was based chiefly on the system, introduced by Mr. Davies in Baree Doab. Putwarees alone were employed. Two adjoining circles were clubbed together. They worked in pairs, one drew the Field Map, the other the Field Register. They were thoroughly taught beforehand in schools, established for the purpose.

System of Measurement.

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By Putwaree agency as in Baree Doab.

12. A Choudhree Purtal accompanied the surveying party, and over several circles trained Supervisors were appointed, who checked the entries and attested the work as it proceeded on the spot. Speed was positively prohibited. Village Title Deeds were drawn out to show each holding before the Proprietary or Occupancy columns in the Khusreh were filled in.

Checks employed by supervision.

13. In some places where Estates were large, and it was feared error might creep in from the clubbing up of fields, the Khuteonee or Field Abstract was drawn out simultaneously with the Field Register *on the spot*, in order that the parties might the better be able to see if the entries were being properly recorded.

Khuteonees drawn out along with Field Registers.

14. Profiting by the experience gained in Pergunah Shukurgurh, and a portion of this District made over to one Mahomed Bux, Extra Assistant Commissioner, (who shortly afterwards died;) where the whole of the measurements were found so faulty that they had to be done over again; I introduced several checks to reduce the chances of error, such as immediate local attestation by Judicial Officer on the spot; comparison with the Pedigree Tables; and the giving of slips of paper containing the general results of entries made to the parties both occupying and owning the land.

Further checks introduced.

15. The Revenue Survey was very efficiently conducted by Major R. Shortrede and his Assistants, in 1851 to 1853. It embraced an interior survey, *i. e.* the cultivated and uncultivated surface was measured and shewn separately on each Map. This afforded a very efficient means for checking the Putwaree's measurements. Village limits were carefully compared one with another, and also with the Survey Maps, and I have been surprised at the remarkable exactitude with which generally the results have coincided.

Revenue Survey.

16. During the cold weather of 1853, the measurements of Duska, Pusroor, and half of Sealkote were undertaken and completed by June 1854, in time to enable me to bring out all the assessments about the same time. At time of Khewut great errors were detected in the detail of measurements of Zufferwal, and other half of Sealkote, so that though the Jumma had been then previously announced when the Settlement was entrusted to my hands, remeasurement on a more careful system, and under greater checks was deemed absolutely necessary; and I spared no pains to see that none but accurate papers should be passed and the totals be thoroughly reviewed.

Remeasurement rendered necessary.

17. In this way it may be said the measurements, Assessments, and Recording of Rights of the whole District as now made the subject of report have been conducted and completed under my orders. Considering the severe tests they have stood during a period of six years, I have much satisfaction in reporting my belief

Opinion of the character of the measurements.

that the results are very creditable to the three Officers, Kaim Allee, Fyzool Hoossein, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Ahmud Hoossein, Superintendant, under whose supervision the measurements were made, upon which the Record of Rights was based.

Settlement of Goojrat added to Sealkote.

18. On the 14th July 1854, I was called on to assume charge of Goojrat Settlement in addition to my duties in Sealkote. The greater part of 1854-55 was spent by me across the water, and in one year the measurements and assessments of one Pergunah Phaleean were completed by me direct, and those of another Pergunah Khareean, with the help of Captain Hector Mackenzie, my Assistant; and thus the Settlement of some 700 villages or about two-thirds of that District was advanced as far as the Records of Rights, when I made a request to be relieved, as I had applied for furlough to England, and wished to bring Sealkote to a conclusion.

Settlement of Sealkote brought to a close in July 1856.

19. Early in 1856, the Records of Rights were fast drawing to a close in the remaining two Pergunahs, Pusroor and Duska. Those of Zufferwal and Sealkote had been made over to the District, and in July the Settlement operations were all brought to a close in Sealkote.

Report not written.

20. Having been pressed for time, owing to Goojrat being placed as an additional burden on my hands, I was permitted to proceed to England to finish this Report. Why I failed to do so till now, will be explained in the concluding remarks.

Restoration of Records caused by mutiny.

21. In 1858, the Records, destroyed by the mutineers, had to be restored. This work was carefully conducted by Kaim Allie, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who happened to be attached to the District on my return from England, when I was put in charge of the District.

Transfer of Bujwant to Sealkote.

22. Since then Bujwant has been made over from Goojrat to Sealkote. In the year 1858, the Khalsa portion, or Talooqua Gungwal, containing 26 villages, was brought under Settlement. The measurement and assessment had previously been completed by Captain Mackenzie, but owing to destruction of records in 1857, these too had to be done over again.

Jagheer portion of Bujwant brought under settlement.

23. Subsequently the Jagheer portion belonging to Raja Tej Singh lapsed to Government in 1861. The Settlement of this was commenced by Kaim Hussan, Tehseeldar of Sealkote, under supervision of Mr. McNabb who has assessed it, and operations here were brought to a close in May last.

24. The chain employed in measurements was 22 yards in length, divided into 4 Khans, or 12 Kuroos. A bamboo rod of one standard Kuroo divided into 3 Haths (each Hath 22 inches) was supplied to each surveying party to check the correct length of the chain.

Chain employed in Field measurement.

25. The Ghomao has been made to agree with the English acre, and is made up of following contents. The local Ghomao was slightly enlarged to bring about this very desirable result. The people have adopted this standard in all their transactions.

Local Ghomao and acre agree.

1 Hath square equal 3 Sirsaies.
3 Hath or 9 Sirsaies equal 1 Mundia.
20 Mundia or 180 Sirsaies equal 1 Kunal.
8 Kunal equal 1 Ghomao.

26. All the Records having been restored and made over to the District Office; Bujwant Settlement having been concluded; and the assessments generally having been found to work very well, this Report can be submitted. I shall describe the District and then proceed to relate how the Settlement has been effected under the 6 following heads:—

Division of Report under certain heads.

I. Geographical.
II. Statistical.
III. Political.
IV. Fiscal.
V. Judicial.
VI. Concluding Remarks.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

27. The District is bounded on the North East by Jummoo territory; on the North West by the River Chenab, and its tributary the Tavee which separates it from the Goojrat District; on the West by Goojranwalla; and on the East by the two Pergunahs, Shukurgurh and Narowal, which belong to Gooradaspore and Amritsur Districts respectively. Its mean length is about 56 miles; its breadth, 44; and it includes a surface of 1,513 square miles.

District Boundaries.

28. The District, as now constituted, contains 1,976 Estates in 4 Tehseel divisions, which again are sub-divided into 8 Pergunahs thus.

Main divisions.

Tehseeldarees.	*Pergunahs.*	*Estates.*	*No. of square miles.*
SEALKOTE, ...	Sealkote, ...	369	308
	Marakeewal, ...	237	130
ZUFFERWAL, ...	Zufferwal, ...	288	169
	Chahur, ...	249	138
PUSROOR, ...	Pusroor, ...	243	187
	Hurdo Killa, ...	230	199
DUSKA, ...	Duska, ...	135	151
	Sumryal, ...	199	205
	TOTAL, ...	1,950	1,487
	Add for Bujwant Khalsa, ...	26	26
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	1,976	1,513

29. The face of the country presents that of an extensive plain, uninterrupted by those marked variations of hill and dale, which are usually found in submontane Districts. Being situated only 20 miles from the lowest range of Himalayas, it seems as if a spur stood out, which stretching away East and South of the Tavee, abutted imperceptibly into the Northern boundary of the District, and extending from Charwa to the left bank of the Chenab above the Cantonments, forms a triangle terminating a little below Pusroor. This high tract, then slopes off abruptly into the valley of the Chenab to the North and West, and gradually into the valley of the Deg to the East and South, separating the District into 5 regions with distinct features.

General aspect.

I. The dorsal or central as included in this triangle, high and dry, devoid of trees, and dependent on rain.

See Map No. 4 in Atlas.

II. The high table-land to its South, dependent on wells.

III. The low alluvial of the Chenab, including the Bujwant tract across the river.

IV. The low valley of the Deg running the whole length of the District on its Eastern limits.

V. The low tracts to the East of the Deg, and lying between it and the Busuntur River.

30. The climate is very good for 8 months of the year. Genial breezes from the North may bring a cool day in the middle of May and September, and though the heat is sometimes severe in June, July and August, a storm in the hills above generally affects

Climate.

the temperature and a pleasant change is felt. The District stands about 1,200 feet above the level of the sea.

Sickness.

31. There does not appear to be much sickness. The medical reports shew nothing peculiar to the District, except that fever prevails in the rains and small-pox occasionally rages. I perceive that the itch is a common disease among the agriculturists. In the Settlement census of 1851, an enumeration was made of all who had been sick, and who had died during the year, when of the former 1,871, and of the latter 1,600 only were returned, which on a population of 5½ lacs is very small.

Rain.

32. The fall of rain, owing to vicinity to the hills, is above the average of Punjab Districts, and stands at 26 inches. There are four localities where measurements have been regularly registered for the last 5 years. I have thought it useful to look into the results recorded, and from these with the aid of similar data which I have obtained from other Districts, I am able to shew the gradations of fall through this District. The maximum fall for instance in Bujwant as being nearest to the hills is deduced to be 38, while the minimum in the southern extreme of Pusroor and Duska ranges as low as 18 inches. Information like this has been of great use to me in the assessment.

Sites.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Average.
Sealkote, ..	80·	35·	28·	22·	38·	28·
Zufferwal, ...	44	19·	34·	22·	30·	29·
Duska, ..	„	26·	16·	20·	34·	24·
Pusroor, ...	23·	25.	16·	15·	31·	22·
Total ...	38·	26·	23·	20·	32·	26·

See Map 5 in Atlas.

Fertility.

33. On the whole, the District is of superior fertility, though not so highly cultivated as those of Jullundur, Hoshyarpoor, or Goordaspoor. Two-thirds of its superficial extent has been brought under the plough, and of the remainder perhaps a third more is capable of improvement. The upper half is certainly very productive, the lower as it approaches the centre of the Doab, away from the hills, and therefore from influence of rain, shews a marked difference in fertility.

See Map No. 5 in Atlas.

The richer tracts.

34. Throughout Pergunahs Zufferwal and Marakeewal, the upper portion of Hurdo Killa, and the Bujwant tracts, owing to the abundance of rain

and the influence of fertilizing streams, the richness of soil is apparent. So again the upper division of the Churkhuree Mehal viz. so much as lies in Pergunahs Sealkote and Sumryal, though entirely dependent on well irrigation, is of noted fertility; specially the cluster of villages formerly contained in the Talooquas Mulkanwala, Bopalwala and Buddokee, which are watered by the Aik Nuddee.

Poor tracts.

35. The poor tracts are situated in Pergunahs Chahur, Pusroor, Duska and in the Eastern portion of Sealkote, while the alluvial regions of Sumryal and the Kalur villages of Hurdo Killa, are even worse off in respect to soil and difficulties of cultivation.

Depth of water.

36. In estimating the productiveness of land in India it appears to me the command of water should be one of the first points of enquiry, and usually this embraces three sources viz. (1) Rain, (2) irrigation supplied by wells; and (3) irrigation from rivers. The first has already been given. I now come to the second source, and this had led me to find out the depth of water in wells. During the measurement every well was measured. The data enabled me to mark off on a map the average depth of water in every village; this was exhibited on the general map,* and by means of levels has been laid down in a graduated series. The information is both curious and valuable; and it will be seen, that there is a regularity in the depth which increases or decreases according as the wells are situated near or far from some river, or the hills.

* Appendix No. 1 assessment map, also map No. 5 in Atlas.

River Chenab and its tributaries.

37. The only important river is the Chenab which forms the North boundary of the District. It rises far away in the Himalayas, where it is known under different names, the principal of which are "Chundra" and "Bhaga," meaning the Sun and Moon respectively. The two streams bearing these names join at Kisthwar, from which point, as far down as Mooltan, they retain the united name of "Chundra Bhaga"; or by alliteration "Chenab." It is joined by two tributaries both called "Tavee," the one flowing under Jummoo empties itself near Sydpoor on the left bank; the other flowing under the old bank which separates the high lands of Goojrat from the low Kadir, and joins the Chenab, 12 miles lower down, forming between it and the main river the rich delta of country called Bujwant.

Streams.

38. In the interior there are only two streams of consequence which certainly contribute to its fertility, viz. Aik and Deg, but they flow only for two months during the rains. The former passes close to the city of Sealkote in a deep channel, occasionally over-

Aik. flowing, but becomes serviceable for irrigation near Bopalwala, where its water is carried off by ducts to some 30 villages. It is remarkable for bringing down a prolific mud, which when scattered over the fields is very fertilizing. Its spent waters are then allowed to flow into Wuzeerabad.

Deg. 39.—The Deg rises near Munkote, and has two branches which meet at Hurmundul in the Jummoo territory; thence it traverses the whole length of the Doab, and becomes the chief artery for carrying off the drainage of the country. From its low position and the numerous channels that it has made, it imparts fertility more or less to 250 properties situated on its banks. The flow of water is very irregular, however, being dependent on the fall of rain in the hills, but when it does flow the discharge is sudden and abundant, and often apt to do much damage by changes of its course and by sweeping floods.

Small Nullahs. 40. Besides these there are some minor Nullahs, which help to bring down the drainage of uplands and make them useful for irrigation. The Loondah passing through the high dorsal tract, aided by the Budeana Nullah, serves to supply the rice lands of Suttra, when by two separate courses it passes through the Kalur tract. The Pulkoo with its branch the Bheil carries the drainage from the Bhurree and the Cantonments to the lower lands about Chittee Sheikan, where some 20 villages are largely benefitted; and thence through the low Vela lands of Pergunah Sumryal, flows on to Shahdra and Wuzeerabad. So also in the low alluvial tract situated below the high bank of the Bhurree, the Nullahs Neelwa and Dhun are beneficial, to the rich producing country around Gondul and Chuprar.

1 The "Loondah."
2 The "Pulkoo."
3 The "Neelwa."
4 The "Dhun."

Navigation and Ferries. 41.—The only navigable river is the Chenab, which possesses 9 Ferries in this District containing at one time 43 boats, manned by 135 boatmen, and capable it is estimated, of providing 11,250 maunds freight. In the year 1855 only thirteen of these were employed in the carriage of traffic down the river, which consisted chiefly of Molasses and Flax. Latterly the merchants of Sealkote and Wuzeerabad have become alive to the large profits afforded by water communication with Mooltan, and a demand has sprung up which is already shewing as one of its effects, an increase in the construction of boats, which are taken up as soon as they are made; and this demand may tend to diminish the accommodation required for the Ferries unless precautionary measures are adopted.

42.—There are no Canals in the District unless I refer to those of Bujwant which are all fed by the Chenab and flow into it. The strip of country South of Aknoor, included between the Munawar Tavee and the present Channel of the Chenab, is intersected by 4 streams "Chundur" Baga, "Meeran Khor," "Bhag," and "Ghug" which appear to be branches of the parent river. They are mostly pebbly streams, which flow the whole year round, affording a complete network of irrigation by means of "cools" or ducts to the terraced fields. There are some 30 of these "cools," the rights and interests in which belong to villages associated together for the purpose of keeping the dam heads or "moundas" in repair.

Canals.

43.—In the interior of the District, although there are no Canals there are traces and traditions of several which have been in existence to which it is as well to draw attention, as from the inspection I have made, a little energy turned in that direction would, I am sure, lead to their restoration.

Old Canals which might be restored.

See No. 5 in Atlas.

44.—Of these, the most noticeable is a cut that was made by Ali Murdan Khan 250 years ago, to bring the waters of the Tavee to the imperial Gardens at Shohdra. It is said to have joined the Pulkoo at Nundpoor. There are traces of it at Kotlee—Lobaran, Zuhoora, and Bunoot, so that it must have been nearly 20 miles in length. The people assure me that it was a successful undertaking, that it flowed the whole year round, was used for irrigation, and is quite capable of restoration.

One made by Ali Murdan Khan.

45. During Ukbar's reign another cut was made by one Moulvee Gholam Moostufa, from the Aik, above Sealkote, for the purpose of watering the Gardens and Tanks of Meeanahpoora.

Another near Sealkote.

46. Again one Sheikh Ruza of Ghoona made an attempt to supply the "Chumb" of Puthanwalla by a cut from the Aik, opposite Mulochit, which not proving successful, induced Sirdar Sham Singh to make a similar attempt for the same purpose at Dheseean, a little higher up, which *did* answer for a time. Traces of it are said to be still visible.

Attempts made to irrigate the Bhuree tracts.

47. So also to Dara Shukoo, the brother of Alumgeer, is attributed the construction of a canal to bring the water of the Deg through the centre of the high tracts in the vicinity of Pusroor; traces of which in the form of old tanks and aqueducts are still apparent.

Traces of Canal near Pusroor.

48. As an element which is considered to impart fertility, particularly in high tracts where it is difficult to find any water, I ought to mention the means employed to economize water by reservoirs whether natural or artificial. Of the former class, there are several in different localities ; such as the " Chumbs" of Niddokee, Vuryo, and Gohna in the Bhurree tract ; as also those of Moozimabad, Burtanwalla, Jutta in Neanda ; Begowalee, Kampanwala, Lorikee, and Boobukanwala in the Churkhuree Mehal ;—all of which are embanked, and turned to account by the villagers. They might be considerably improved under encouragement from the District Officer and be made useful to many more villages by concerted action on the part of Estates interested, by raising and strengthening the dams so as to contain a larger surface of water.

"Chumbs" or Marshes.

49. But the principle marshes are those of Suttra, Munjkee, and Duska. The first and largest made by Kamran Badshah, is 12 feet deep, in some parts, covers some 600 acres, and irrigates by ducts, some 12 villages in its vicinity. The Munjkee marsh covers 400 acres, is about 8 feet deep, and has 6 kools for watering 12 villages ; it was much improved by former Jageerdars. Both of these reservoirs are filled during the rains, and have ample water for the Rice lands. The Duska basin though large, is chiefly useful to the lands of Duska, and 3 other villages, but a scheme is in contemplation to connect it by a cut with the Aik, so as to give increased accommodation to some 50 villages ; and the plan seems easy of execution.

The more notable Marshes, Suttra.

Munjkee Reservoir.

See assessment map appendix No. 1 where the ducts and villages are shown.

Duska Reservoir.

50. In the way of mineral productions there seems to be little deserving of attention. Gravel (kunkur) for metalling roads, is found in abundance along the high bank, 3 miles to the North of Cantonments, and at Marakeewal ; excavations have been lately commenced. Limestone is obtained here as well, though a more serviceable kind is generally procured in the pebbly beds of streams in Bujwant or on the banks of Tavee below Jummoo. The " Chumb" at Suttra is famous for yielding a clay called " Wanee" which is used for pottery, and is valued for its being capable of imparting and taking colour when baked. On the Loondah Nullah above Pusroor, there are places which produce the clay used in making that particular kind of pitcher (Handees) which one sees hawked about, and is every day used in the District. The localities noted for Saltpetre are generally the sites of old villages ; they are called " tibbas ;"

Mineral productions.

and those of Zuhoora, Chowinda, Bhagowal, Sodra, and Pusroor, are mentioned as most frequented; but the manufacture has for several reasons fallen off. A short time back I was quite unable to procure even the moderate quantity required for ice for the use of summer residents of the Cantonments. Beyond these, I am not aware of any other production worthy of mention.

II.—STATISTICAL.

51.—Having described the physical features of the District, and briefly alluded to the main sources of its fertility, I come now to the second division of my Report. Here I propose to bring together, information which bears upon the inhabitants of the country; their number; occupations; distribution into castes; their intercourse one with another; the land they occupy; the crops produced; and the manner and usages connected with their agricultural prosperity.

52.—We all know that the collection of statistics forms one of the chief duties of the settlement; the Field survey is considered to include this duty. I have taken great pains not only to make a complete collection, but to arrange and test it so that it may be a more reliable guide, when assessments have to be made, and be more useful for future reference.

* See map No. 5 in Atlas.

53.—I ought to mention how the statistics have been obtained. There was the Field survey which gives information regarding area, produce, and agriculture. Then a survey of village sites was made by the Patwaree who went from house to house, and counted the people. These returns were then checked by the census returns, prepared in one night by the District authorities on the 31st December 1855. All important errors that came to light were investigated and corrected. In the same way, the area results were compared with the Revenue Survey Statistics, so that their general accuracy can be depended upon.

54.—With these remarks I now proceed. The information derived can best be grouped under 3 heads; Population; Area; Agriculture.

Population.

55.—The returns prepared in this office shew that the total population of the District, including cities and towns, but exclusive of Bujwant, amounts to 5,63,153 souls.

Division according to sex and age.

56.—The distribution according to sex and age is as follows:—Thus, there are 3,16,421 males against 2,46,732 females. The numbers of adults and children are given in the margin. The proportion of males to females among

Men, ...	2,03,639
Women, ...	1,65,659
Total of Adults, ...	3,69,298
Boys, ...	1,12,782
Girls, ...	81,073
Total of Children, ...	1,93,855
Grand Total, ...	5,63,153

the adults and children does not shew any marked preponderance, the former being 53 to 45, and the latter 58 to 42; which seems to agree with other Districts. The detail for each Purgunah is given in the Population Return No. 1. Appendix No. 6.

Division according to creed and caste.

57.—In the District census taken in 1855 a classification of the population according to religion was made, from which I find that there were Hindoos 2,25,000, Mussulmans 3,38,000; Sikhs 6,643, Bedees 229. The proportion between the two principal denominations is further confirmed by comparison with Settlement Statistics, which I give in the margin.

BY SETTLEMENT STATISTICS.

Hindoos, ...	2,25,008
Mussulmans, ...	3,37,855

58.—The entries in the Census Registers also include a specification of agricultural and non-agricultural. The latter amount to 2,95,704, the former to 2,67,159 souls. The preponderance of non-productive classes in a District peculiarly agricultural, as this undoubtedly is, leads me to doubt whether the classification has been correctly made. The same discrepancy is apparent in the Jullundhur Census. Pergunahwar, details are given in Population Return No. 2. Appendix No. 7.

Hindoos, ...	91,978
Mussulmans, ...	1,75,181
Total Agricultural,	2,67,159
Hindoos, ...	1,33,030
Mussulmans, ...	1,62,674
Total non-agricultural,	2,95,704

According to occupation.

Appendix No. 8

59.—I have had a General Abstract (see Population Return No. 3) prepared to show the population more clearly classified according to their pursuits and occupations. It has been completed with great care under the superintendence of an Agency duly instructed with my motives for preparing it. The abstract results stand as below :—

OCCUPATION.	Number of Castes.	POPULATION.		
		Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	TOTAL.
I. Productive.				
Actually Agricultural, ...	17	2,16,001	52,650	2,68,651
Village Servants,...	9	25,127	69,221	94,348
Common labourers, ...	7	7,673	71,265	78,938
TOTAL OF PRODUCING CLASS, ...	33	2,48,801	1,93,136	4,41,937
II. Handicrafts and Manufacturers, ...	18	3,822	40,661	44,483
III. Trades, ...	9	1,840	12,997	14,837
IV. Unproductive.				
Religious, ...	3	1,652	5,846	7,498
Bards and Mendicants, ...	6	6,187	22,700	28,887
Thieves and Jugglers, ...	6	593	1,732	2,325
Miscellaneous, ...	7	2,517	4,381	6,898
TOTAL OF UNPRODUCTIVE,...	22	10,949	34,659	45,608
GRAND TOTAL OF DISTRICT	82	2,65,412	2,81,453	5,46,865

60.—From this return which has been marginally summarized, I learn that there are 82 different modes of livelihood; 33 with a population of 4,41,937 may be said to be *productive* in the sense to which it is usually restricted, viz., as depending on agriculture; 18 caste associations with a population of 44,483, represent the *manufactures*; and 9 with 14,837 the *trading*; leaving 22 castes with 45,608 souls which may be pronounced as *unproductive.*

Division according to Productive and Unproductive.

61.—The principal Tribes are Bajwa, Awan, Selareea, Goomun, Cheema, Sundoo, Munhas and Kalon. In describing the divisions of the population, I have thought it interesting to shew the Tribes, and the number of villages held in ownership by each. Their number, distribution, origin, and history is clearly recorded in a Tribe map* appended to this Report. It will be sufficient here to state that they

Agricultural Tribes.

Appendix No. 4. See also map No. 5 in Atlas.

number 127 in all. Some of these are located in colonies; others in detached villages. The 15 detailed in the margin represent the most powerful and dominant races; 13 are of less prominent notice; and 99 may be classed as "Miscellaneous," being the owners of only few and scattered properties. The Munhas and Selareea and Poolurwan are essentially Rajpoot; the Awans of purely Mahomedan descent; the remaining 13 of the principal Tribes are sub-divisions of that great race of Yeomen commonly known as "Jats," and as far as I can discover were all Hindoos in former times, and claim a decidedly Rajpoot origin.

Bajwa,	— 173	villages.
Awan,	— 120	„
Selareea,	— 126	„
Goomun,	— 103	„
Cheema,	— 80	„
Sundoo,	— 50	„
Munhas,	— 44	„
Kalan,	— 45	„
Goraya,	— 34	„
Sahee,	— 21	„
Deo,	— 17	„
Nagree,	— 17	„
Mullee,	— 19	„
Hondul,	— 14	„
Poolurwan,	— 10	„

62.—Some of the larger tribes are partitioned off into sub-divisions called "Mooees," each taking a separate name from the progenitor, who on his emigrating into some other country founded a separate colony. Still they continued to be respected by the parent tribe, and are admitted into the rights of fellowship. These divisions seem to have been formed with a view to draw the limit within which intermarriage was allowable. Generally they are prohibited from intermarrying within the tribe except in the case of the Awan, who being of pure Mahomedan descent forbid marriage out of the tribe, and confine it to these degrees or "Mooees;" any member of one "Mooee" being at liberty to marry into the family of another "Mooee." A Pedigree and history of the Awan is given in an Appendix, No. 21.

Inter-tribal usages.

63.—The District in point of area is most compact and has the appearance of being a small one; but if it be compared with Jullundur, which may be considered the richest district in the Punjab proper, or that portion of the Province West of the Sutledge, it will be found to be exactly of the same size in respect to area, houses, and population. Indeed if Bujwant be included, its superficial extent representing 1513 square miles is rather in excess. The number of souls is just 4 per house, 406 per square mile of country, and 582 per square mile of cultivated surface; which correspond very nearly, with the figures of Jullundur marginally shewn.

Density of population compared with Jullundur.

Jullundur.	
Total square miles,	1346
Population per square mile of country,	422
Population per square mile of cultivation	564

64.—In point of Morals, the people are sober and well disposed on the whole, though unreflective and impulsive. In their intercourse one with another they are perhaps too confiding, their candour and simplicity being often taken advantage of by their better informed and cunning neighbours. The encouragement of deceit is said to be on the

Morals and Manners.

increase. The agriculturists are a very industrious class. The Hindoos and particularly the Rajpoots in the upper portion of the District near Zufferwal, Chuprar, and across the river in Bujwant, seem a jovial light hearted people; fond of sport, sociable, and upright in their domestic life.

Hindoos.

65.—The Moosulmans on the other hand are less tractable, litigious, given to combination to carry a point; and ever ready to practice deceit to obtain a gainful end. In the Southern and Central parts where the country is drier and more difficult to cultivate they seem to lose their independence: stolid habits and selfishness are accompanied by a coldness of manner, which long years of misrule and impoverishment have tended to increase; so that among the more refined residents of cities it is a common thing to hear the "men of the soil" twitted for being "*Sukt*," or a hardened people. All are equally untruthful, but perhaps among the purer Hindoo Jats this vice may be less prevalent, though in degree only.

Mahomedans.

66.—Another normal defect prevailing in the character of the population is the total disregard of the impropriety of thieving. This may perhaps be attributable to administrative weakness, but not entirely so. My experience extending over 8 years' acquaintance with this District has convinced me, that till lately crime has been rife everywhere. Thefts were of daily occurrence simply because no one thought it a disgrace. Whole villages and even clans, have been discovered, not only quietly harbouring hardened offenders, but openly assisting, abetting and associating together for this purpose; their headmen being ringleaders; the whole country being quite aware of it; and it was not till some repressive measures were introduced, and some men of influence were brought to punishment, that the habit of thieving was checked at all.

Thievish propensities.

67.—The Tribes most addicted to such lawless habits are the Selareeas of Sungeeal, Choubara and Zufferwal; the Pukewars of Suttra and Vudala Sundooan, and the Sansees of Dhumthal and Shuzada; some scattered in villages near Sealkote, others resident in many known villages throughout the District. In the Police map bound up in the Atlas, forwarded with this report, further particulars may be seen shewing the haunts of criminal races.

Tribes most addicted to crime.

See map No. 13 in Atlas.

68.—The Mahomedans consider matrimony as a mere Civil contract. They practice polygamy. Generally they have but one wife, the wealthier have two, the very rich still more. The marriage is concluded between the parents, and at the most the contract is only confirmed before the Cazee. Usually the bridegroom has to buy the bride, and seldom is he permitted to see her before marriage. With the Hindoos any one who marries out of his tribe loses its privileges.

Marriages.

69.—Early betrothal is very common, with all classes; the ceremony is considered binding. When the marriage is agreed on, gifts are sent with song and music to the bride. Similar presents are returned to the bridegroom. On the day before the marriage the latter proceeds through the city or village of his residence, gaily adorned. The bride does the same on the day of the wedding, attended by her relatives. In the evening the ceremony takes place. A fire is lighted between the couple, a kerchief unfolded is placed over them; after which the Purrohit or family priest pronounces a certain formula, and the blessing is given. Marriages are generally conducted at the beginning of the new year, from February till the end of March. It is a pleasing sight to see in the villages at this time, sometimes two or three weddings going on, celebrated with much feasting and rustic rejoicing.

Betrothal.

70.—In personal appearance Rajpoots and Hindoo Jats are the finest and most hardy. The latter claiming as they do a Rajpoot origin bear a strong resemblance in complexion and physique. The Mahomedans are taller, but less active. Early marriages, exposure, and employment in the hardy pursuit of agriculture, seem to deprive them of strength. Earlier in life; and after the age of 40 they degenerate, lose their sight, and become subject to epidemic diseases.

Physical constitution.

71.—In beating up recruits for the Punjab levies, I almost invariably found the finest men were among the former classes, though of course there are exceptions among the Cashmeerees, the Selareeas, and even sometimes among Mahomedan Jats; particularly such as came before me of the criminal grades inured to climate, hardened by bold exploits, their physique I must confess was superior to the general run of Hindoos.

Best classes for Recruits.

72.—Except among the upper classes there does not seem to be a fondness for dressing. A "lungottee" of white or blue cloth round the loins, a scarf over the shoulder, a "Pugree" of limited dimensions, and a pair of shoes, compose the daily suit of the majority, and these are worn day after day except on high days and holidays. The Rajpoots are more cleanly very partial to ear-rings and English chintzes for jackets. In tracts where thorny brushwood abound, yellow leather trowsers are worn. The Hindoo Jats sometimes wear short baggy trowsers more decent than useful, as a protection against the cold. Women are given to wearing coarse jewelry and nose-rings; and a small looking-glass, attached to a ring on the finger, is part of the adornment. It may generally be inferred that they have their share of the good things of this life. With the Mahomedans blue is a convenient color, as it saves the cost of washing, and hides the dirt which they care little to get rid of. Nearly all the cloth is made in the village by a race of weavers, maintained for the purpose, the spinning, the early manipulation, and subsequent ornamentation, being the work of the females of the family.

Dress.

73.—With the bulk of the people the food consists chiefly of grain and vegetables; meat is a luxury; few can afford to have it, except on days of rejoicings when a sheep or kid, (sometimes a he goat) is killed and distributed. Fish is seldom eaten, even by those residing near rivers. During the spring the grains which afford food to man are Barley, Bailra, Kungnee, Sawank, and Bajra; during the autumn and winter, wheat and rice. The grain done up into a dry cake and baked is eaten with orange or mango pickle along with clarified butter and salt. To make it more palatable a mash of vetches or country pea is added, called "Saloona." The drink generally consists of "Lussee" or butter milk. "Shirbut" or Eau-Sucre is very popular among the Jats in hot weather. Inebriating liquors are not much drunk, though some Jats get into a habit of taking a decoction of poppies which they cannot leave off. Two meals are taken in the day, morning and evening—day labourers employed in hard work, when able to afford it, indulge in a mid-day meal as well. The cooking is conducted by the females of the poorer classes, and by Brahmin attendants, among the richer Hindoos; but strange to say the two sexes seldom take their meals together.

Food.

74.—The principal amusements resorted to, and more particularly among the agricultural classes, are wrestling matches, hockey, dancing, and throwing the log.

Amusements.

The first and last are kept up as athletic exercises, and are much encouraged in Rajpoot and Hindoo Jat villages. At stated times in the year large rural gatherings take place at Bolakee Chuk and Goralla to witness these "chings" or matches. Prizes of horses, milch cows, and "Doshalas" are awarded to the best wrestlers;—"Pureevee" is a name given to the meeting at Goralla in October, and is sometimes attended by as many as 6,000 people.

Habitations.

75.—There are only two kinds of houses in ordinary use, and these are made of mud or built of baked bricks. They are huddled together, a congeries of flat roofed huts, separated by narrow allies and plastered over with a primitive mixture of earth, chopped straw, and cow dung; and surrounded outside by rows of cow dung, (used in these parts for fuel) by stacks of straw, sheds for weavers, goat-pens, places for meeting, and temples for worship. All the available space is filled up of heaps of village refuse required for manure. In the larger villages where the residents may have amassed wealth, may be seen a few "Huwellees" or houses of "pukka" masonry. Each family lives in a separate court-yard, and this is all the privacy which exists. Cattle and their owners consort together. I have seen them living in the same apartment. In the arrangement of houses or enclosures there seems to be little attempt at order or cleanliness, it is no wonder then that much sickness or liability to epidemic should result in certain seasons.

NUMBER OF HOUSES.

Appendix No. 8 columns Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7.

76.—Inclusive of the towns the census Return shews that there are :—

8,680 "Pukka" houses.

1,72,732 "Kucha" or mud huts.

1,81,412 Total of Inhabited.

25,180 Uninhabited.

2,06,592 Total in District.

while the enumeration made by the District authorities in 1855 gives number of enclosures 44,943, and number of Inhabited houses 1,19,131. The proportion of houses of masonry brick is very small, only 5 per cent on the number actually inhabited, which shews pretty fairly the want

of wealth in the country, for it is a well known fact that as a man becomes rich his first wish is to build a permanent mansion. Few of these have been constructed during British rule.

77.—In taking an account of the population of villages, the usual classification has been made, which is now marginally specified. By the term villages are meant all lands which have been separately demarcated. The uninhabited villages are numerous, but they embrace Government grass preserves, waste lands, and outlying properties, in many of which efforts are now being made to locate tenants and build houses.

Villages classified according to Population.

With less than 1,000 souls	1,450	villages,
From 1,000 to 5,000	97	„
„ 5,000 to 10,000	2	„
„ 10,000 to 50,000	1	„
Above 50,000 souls	0	„
Total Inhabited,	1,550	„
Uninhabited,	182	„
Total,	1,732	„

78.—With reference to the marginal classification there are only 3 principal cities, viz. Sealkote, Pusroor and Sumryal. The first only of these has a population of above 10,000 souls. Jamkee, Killa Sobha Sing, Zufferwal and Duska are the next in rank and class as "Qusbas" or rural towns. In Jamkee, Killa Sobha Sing, and Zufferwal alone are there traces of growing wealths—Sumryal and Duska have certainly fallen off both in trade and population. Pusroor, notwithstanding that it is the chief market for the central tracts, does not thrive, many of the houses are fallen into decay, and even the wealthier merchants seem to be losing their position and credit. Its inhabitants are distinguished for the practice of fraud, this one town being the scene of more litigation under the British rule than all the towns of the district put together. Sealkote, since the formation of Cantonment, has become a place of considerable importance, new shops have sprung up, whole streets built and paved. Improvements were being rapidly made till the population in 5 years increased from 10,000 in 1852 to 15,000 in 1857; but since the mutiny the number has decreased to about 13,000 souls.

Cities.

Class.	*City.*	*Population.*
II.	Sealkote, ...	13,161
III.	Pusroor, ...	6,874
	Sumryal, ...	5,400
	Jamkee, ...	4,558
	Killa Sobha Sing,	4,219
	Zufferwal, ...	4,146
	Duska, ...	2,743

79.—Besides the above there are several large villages which from being the residence of influential merchants have held a prominent position during the days of grain payment under the Sikh rule. I have marked 30 such places, and procured from the ledgers of grain dealers the prices paid for sugar, wheat, barley and cotton, 4 of the chief articles of agricultural produce grown on the spot for a period of 30 years, and by reducing them to an average have been able to compare the local fluctuations that prevailed in

Markets.

the corn market. The information is exhibited in a diagram * and map annexed to my Assessment portfolio. It will appear that formerly corn fetched the lowest prices in the dry and poor tracts; that in the Chenab and Deg villages these prices ranged about a minus average; that in Dhumthul, Zufferwal, Bul, Morara, Sumryal, Gurthul, and Jamkee, they stood at a little above the average; and generally it is throughout the irrigated zone or in the markets of the lower half of the district, that one finds the dearest prices prevail. This can either be accounted for (1) by the difference in quality of grain produced in the upper and lower tracts of the district, the soil of the former being generally inferior, and of the latter generally of greater fertility than the average of the Doab: or (2) by the transit duties which were enforced in most towns in former days, but which were all abolished when we took the Province.

* See map No. 8 in Atlas.

Wheat sold cheapest.	Minus average.	Gudgor.
		Chewinda.
		Chuprar.
		Killa Sobha Sing.
		Kotlee Loharan.
		Chobara.
		Bajra.
	Plus average.	Sealkote.
		Bhagowal.
		Kala.
		Throh.
		Charwa.
		Budeana.
		Pusroor.
		Gondul.
Wheat sold dearest.		Dhumthul.
		Zufferwal.
		Bul.
		Morara.
		Sumryal.
		Gurthul.
		Jamkee.
		Duska.
		Killa Sobha Sing.
		Bun Bajwa.
		Kulalwala.
		Suthra.
		Meetranwalla.
		Vudala.
		Oogo-Bindur.

80.—During British rule much attention has been paid to opening out the communications for the convenience of traffic; 6 Military and 3 Commercial roads as given in the margin, have been constructed which connect Sealkote with Peshawur on one side, and North Western Provinces on the other, as well as with Lahore and Amritsur, the Chief Emporia of the Province; while to facilitate internal communication there have been made from Local funds 31 village cross roads 16 feet wide, which will connect 45 of the principal marts and villages one with another. A map is given in the atlas shewing complete information on this head.

Roads.

6 Military Roads.

Sealkote to Buttala.
Do. to Amritsur.
Do. to Lahore.
Do. to Goojranwalla.
Do. to Wuzeerabad.
Do. to Goojrat.

3 Commercial Roads.

Sealkote to Bujwant.
Dhumthul to Goojranwalla.
Pusroor to Wuzeerabad.

31 Village cross Roads.

See Atlas map No. 14.

81.—The chief seat of commerce is Sealkote, into which is drawn more than half of the raw produce of the District. The remainder is either locally consumed or interchanged for other commodities in the towns of Killa Sobha Singh, Pusroor, Jamkee, and Zufferwal.

Commerce.

82.—The principal articles are grain, "Goor," (Sugar) "Kund," (Sugarcandy) all of which are moderately exported; the grain to Mooltan and Amritsur; Goor and Kund to Peshawur Cabool and Kurachee. Paper is exported to Peshawur, and Mooltan; Armoury to Jummoo; Shawl-edging of Sealkote and Killa Sobha Singh is bought up by Agents of Amritsur houses; "Soosee" and "Loongee" "Gool Bahar," kinds of country cloth made at Sealkote, find a ready sale in the markets of the Hill tracts called "Dogur," or are exported to Lahore.

Exports.

83.—In exchange for these articles are imported grain from Battala and the Manjha; Salt from Pind Dadun Khan; Rice, Tobacco, and Potato via Zufferwal from Kangra and Noorpore; Ghee from Jullalpore and the hills; Wood from Cashmere and Noorpoor; Ghee and lead from Reasee; Hemp from the (Daman-i-koh) submontane tracts; starch, (Mujeeth) from Saheewal and the Bar; and Indigo from Mooltan.

Imports.

84.—Trade on the whole does not seem to thrive, owing probably to there having been till lately a great glut of grain in the market. Production for the last 8 years has been in excess of consumption. In one town "Goor" was shewn to me which had been lying in the storehouses for 16 years! Prices have naturally been falling down, and I fear have a tendency to go lower; perhaps worse, to a dead level throughout. I remember the day when the whole country used to be covered with strings of camels and mules, bringing almonds, dried fruits, and woollen stuffs, the produce of countries north of Peshawur to take in exchange the sugar produce of the rich Durp tracts in the centre of this Doab. Now—these Pottowar merchants are rarely to be met with, and the only trace of activity is to be seen on the Chenab, where traffic with Mooltan is daily on the increase, and gives promise of good returns.

Decline of Trade.

85.—The indigenous manufactures comprise, silk, saddlery, shawl-edging, coarse chintz, Pottery, Brasspans, country cloth, cutlery and paper. Sealkote was once famous for its saddlery and open silk work. There used to be 12 shops, doing a business I am told of 30,000 Rupees a year, but since the demand has vanished the makers have removed to Peshawur, leaving only 2 shops which confine themselves to mere tailoring. Shawl-edging is made at Sealkote and Killa Sobha Singh, in both which towns a large influx of settlers

Manufactures.

from Cashmere have taken up this trade ; in the latter there are 700 families employed. Chintz and Pottery are indifferently made at Pusroor. At Duska an active business in the way of brass-pans was carried on, but the workers are removing to Goojranwalla.

Sugar Mills.

86.—In every village capable of producing Sugar, efforts are made to prepare the raw material for market. Sugar mills abound in the larger villages of Pergunah Murakeewal, throughout the Durp and Deg tracts of Pergunah Zufferwal, and Hurdo Killa, and the best molasses ("Goor") is made in Rajpoot villages. In the 3 Pergunahs above named, I have had an enumeration made of the "(Velnas)" mills, and find that there are 577 situated in 61 villages famous for this production. The yearly out-turn is valued at 13,000 "manees," which at average price is estimated to fetch a lac of rupees.

Gold and steel inlaid work.

87.—Then there are the forges and workshops of Kotlee Lohar, famous during Sikh times for the manufacture of swords, pistols and every species of fine work in steel and gold. Guns are said to have been once cast here ; since the restriction now put upon this form of industry the artificers have been driven into new modes of livelihood. Some have entered the Public Works yards as smiths ; many have found service in the weapon foundry of our Ally of Cashmere, while the few that remain live partly by agriculture, partly by opening new manufactures for steel and gold inlaid work, the excellence of which has attracted the attention of England. They are very clever workmen and are thriving under the increasing demand for these articles.

Industrial Establishments.

88.—Among the institutions which exist for the development of local industry I ought to mention the following ; those employed in general use are Flour mills, cotton-gins, Looms, and oil presses, which are to be found nearly in every village.

Flour Mills.

89.—Of flour mills there are 3 kinds, the common grindstone turned by the hand, the large ones turned by oxen (generally required to supply the want of Towns,) and the "Kurat," turned by water power, which prevail only in Bujwant or such places where Canals abound.

Oil presses.

90.—Oil is manufactured in rude implements of hollow wood (Kohloo) which by a lever pestle, turned usually by oxen, is pressed out from the seeds of such produce as Til, Tarameera, Linseed, and sometimes the cotton seed. It is a

separate branch of industry, supporting a race of "Telees" who generally reside in the larger villages, and are engaged in the carrying trade of the country as well.

Cotton.

91.—Cotton gins and spinning apparatus may be found in every house, the females being engaged in doing the earlier manipulation, after which the twist is made over to the village weavers, who turn it into the common cloth worn by the lower orders. The looms used for this purpose called "Kuddees" are cheaply made, and seem to answer the purpose for which they are required. The production of cotton is barely sufficient for local demand, and, as latterly, the price has been rising for cotton wool, expectation is visibly on the increase, and we may infer, piece goods from England will be more largely imported and be worn by the lower classes generally.

Paper Establishment.

92.—Of the class of establishments which meet the special demands of trade, I must not omit to notice the paper mills of Rungpoora, and the hamlets around Sealkote. The statistics of this industry stood in 1855, as follows :—

HAMLET.	Factories.	Number of Jumdas or pounders.	Men employed.			Quantity and value of paper made per annum.	
			Proprietors.	Laborers.	Total.	Number of Reams.	Value at 3-8 average.
Rungpoora, ...	44	105	200	225	425	8,925	Rs. 31,237
Rajpoora, ...	30	100	185	205	390	8,500	„ 29,650
Heerapoora, ...	8	21	45	61	106	1,685	„ 6,247
Total, ...	82	226	430	491	921	19,110	Rs. 67,134

The property belongs to a mixed community of Awâns, Turcans, and Lohars ; each "Karkana" or factory is a separate firm. They were established 400 years ago during imperial times when Sealkote was a City of great importance. The yearly proceeds in those days is said to have amounted to 8 lacs of Rupees ; the paper was in popular use at Delhi, and became known all over India for its good quality. During the Sikh rule the business declined to 20 factories and a sale of 25,000 Rs. Under the British rule, being essentially one of paper Government, the manufacture has been increasing till now there are 82 factories giving employ to nearly 1,000 men, and yielding an income of nearly ¾ of a lac yearly.

93.—In order to estimate the commercial prosperity of the District, I have had prepared a list (together with the probable extent of the capital possessed) of those who are known to be the leading money-lenders and dealers in grain. The table in the margin represents their number and the probable extent of their dealings. It will be seen that one-half of these are men of small means; while of the really monied class there is a scarcity—12 only being reported capable of transactions extending over a lac of rupees.

Commercial Establishments.

Number of Bankers.	*Capital Estimated.*
120 with a capital of	5,000
52 "	10,000
26 "	20,000
43 "	50,000.
12 "	1,00,000
253—Total	

94.—The names of the 12 principal bankers are given in the margin, all of whom are highly looked up to by the agricultural classes, and have large correspondence with the 3 chief Cities of the Punjab, as well as with Jummoo and Peshawur. Money generally is felt to be a scarce commodity though the circulation is of course much easier now than formerly from the increased credit afforded by a peaceful rule. Still it is every where complained of that when prices are low, and money is most required for the payment of Revenue, these banking firms have the monopoly of it, and are in a position to throw difficulties in the way of its being a ready medium of circulation.

Names of notable Bankers.

Ameera Bhabra,	Of Sealkote.
Rutta Shah,	
Sham Singh Dogra,	
Kunaya Shah,	Of Pusroor.
Huree Shah,	of Ghurthul.
Gunput	Of Vudalla.
Moolah,	Sundooan.
Jhunda,	of Moorara.
Gosain Shah	of Titarpore.
Shib Dyal	of Bal.
Mola Shah	of Jemal Chund.
Kunaya	

95.—The state of indigenous education is still at a very low ebb, no attention being paid to this till lately. During the Sikh rule the Schools supported by local effort were such as drew out a precarious existence in connection with Hindoo and Mahomedan places of worship. I took the statistics in A. D. 1852, and found there were 149 localities, where instruction of the most rudimentary character was being given to 1,922 boys, one half of whom were young lads, training to be made "Moollas" or priests of Islamism; and of the remainder the majority were sons of Kutrees and Brahmins learning account-keeping. Of the agricultural classes there were only 500 boys, and under the age of 8 years, only 400. Persian and Arabic (now both obsolete) were the

Educational Establishments.

popular languages. In two Pergunahs, Zufferwal and Chahur, only 100 lads were receiving any instruction. Few could write their names, while teachers were indigent and illiterate in the extreme. In 1854 the District authorities introduced reform, which reduced the number of Schools to 134. A return is annexed giving the statistics previous to the operation of the Educational Department, which may prove useful for future comparison.

Appendix No. 9

96.—In every village of moderate dimensions, places are set apart for religious worship.

Religious Establishments.

With the Mahomedans, it is a mosque known by its 3 cupolas to distinguish it from the single-domed "Shivala" and Takoordwara of the Hindoos. They are generally built of pukka masonry, and are enclosed with a low wall; burial grounds are attached to the former in which are said to repose the ashes of holy men, sainted priests, or village progenitors. In many places enclosures are attached called "Dairas" with the Mahomedans, or "Dhurmsalas" by the Hindoos, which contain accommodation for travellers, and afford convenient rendezvous for rustic gatherings. Among the genuine Jats, or those who can look back to a Rajpoot origin, it is not uncommon to find a great veneration paid to the "*Thes*" or mounds which in bygone days were the sites of their first location. They are marked by a few scattered tombs or a grove of trees, or have since been selected by some shrivelled fuqueer as the place suitable for a solitary life. With the Jats, it is also curious to watch the reverence they pay to the *Jund* tree, which is often introduced into these places of worship. The Rajpoots are more lofty in their religion, and more rigorous in their discharge of it; nothing can be done without consulting their Brahmins and Jajoomans; no exercise complete unless attended with oblations; so that as might be expected the outward signs of religion are more numerous. "Thakoor" is their God, and temples are raised in his honor everywhere. Asceticism too is more openly encouraged. In other parts of the District, monasteries are often attached to the larger Thakoordwaras situated in the Rajpoot tracts, the most noted of which are those at Biruntal and Loonee in Bujwant, Gondul and Chuprar in Marakewal, and Tera in Zufferwal.

Rude Hospices for Travellers.

Monasteries.

97.—But there are 3 localities where the most prominent regard is paid to religious observances, viz: at Kotlee Fuqeerchund; Ber Baba Nanuk close to Sealkote; and the tomb of Imam Shah also at Sealkote. The two former are

Principal Temples.

the strongholds of the Sikh faith, and are popularly held to have been established by Baba Nanuk himself. The first is situated on the road from Pusroor to Wuzeerabad in the centre of the Sikh villages, and is presided over by Baba Mehtab Singh Mohunt who has some 200 disciples. Ber Baba Nanuk close to Sealkote, contains the Somadh of Muttra Singh "Shuheed," has a temple with handsome cupola, which was gilded at the expense of Muha Raja Runjeet Singh, by whom large endowments were granted for its support. Both institutions are above a century old, and have been allowed liberal Jageer by the British Government; the latter has a grant of 6,500 Rs. in perpetuity, and boasts of nearly 100 retainers. Here the first of the month, Bysakee the commencement of the new year, is always kept with festival rejoicing, and to celebrate which 10,000 people sometimes are in attendance. The Mosque and Tomb of Imam Shah occupies the southern suburbs of the city of Sealkote, is supported by contributions from nearly every village in the District; possesses branch establishments in several places, and being one of the oldest and strongest positions of the Mahomedan religion, is held in great reverence throughout the Punjab. All the feast and fast days are rigorously kept, and during the Mohurrum, it is resorted to by large assemblages of the people.

(1) Kotlee Fuqeer-chund.

(2) Ber Baba Nanuck.

(3) The Tomb of Imamshah.

98.—Besides these places there are others where local fairs are yearly held; all partaking of a religious character. None of them seem to have been instituted for commercial purposes. The best known and most attractive are held at Poor Mundul and Hurmundul in the Jummoo territories, on the 1st Bysak and 14th Cheyth; both being great places of "Teeruths," are resorted to by Pilgrims from all countries. At Dronkul near Sahdura the tomb of "Lacdada" a great gathering of Mahomedans called "Kudum" takes place which lasts for one month, and sometimes 10,000 people may be seen collected there on the chief days. Also at the Kankah of Shah Bolakee near Chittee Sheikan which is celebrated in the month Har, the average attendance is about 4,000 people: at the Kankah of Peer Subz not far from Bahadurpore in the same month; at Ameera Shah's Kankah on the 9th and 10th of Mohurrum; and at Goloo Shah's on the 7th Asoo, (both in the City of Pusroor) similar fairs are celebrated.

Fairs.

At Poormundul.

At Dronkul.

99.—Having treated of all the more noticeable subjects referring to the population of the country and their institutions, I come now to the distribution of the land, its cultivation, and produce. This information will appropriately fall under two heads—*Area* and *Agriculture*.

II. Area.

100.—The first will admit of the general classification, viz : (I.) Barren land, (II.) Unproductive, and (III.) Productive. An abstract has been made of the detail of area from the several No. V. of General Purgunahwar Returns, which can be most briefly shewn as in the margin.

General Classification
***Appendix No. 10.**

	(*Acres.*)	(*Acres*).
I.—Barren		1,66,290
II.—Culturable		1,32,779
III.—Cultivated		
Maufee	44,695	6,04,624
Abandoned	21,072	
Cultivated	5,38,857	
Grand Total		9,03,693

Distribution of Area.

101.—The total area of the District, not including Raja Tej Singh's Jagheer villages in Bujwant, amounts to a little more than 9,00,000 acres, of which 17 per cent is returned as (I.) Barren ; 14 per cent, as (II.) Unproductive ; and 69 per cent as (III.) Productive.

I. Barren.

102.—Under the head of "Barren" are included lands occupied by roads, streams, marshes, buildings, village sites, wells, and such waste tracts as are incapable of being cultivated by ordinary means. These wastes abound more in the Southern villages, particularly in the Churkhuree Mehal and Kalur tracts, where land lies high, water is very deep, and the soil being impregnated with saad or saltpetre, cultivation becomes either impossible or unlikely from the total want of moisture. In Zufferwal Pergunah only 12 per cent of the area is of this description.

II. Unproductive.

103.—By "Unproductive" is to be understood such land as is used for pasturage or lying waste, or has not been brought under the plough, or has been abandoned for three years and upwards ; any land that is improveable, though for some reasons is not cultivated.

Improveable Land.

104.—I doubt if formerly there was ever much more land under the plough than at present. Local facts do not shew this. There are old village sites ("Thes") in every direction which indicate places that were once peopled, but the lands belonging to them seem to have been mostly reclaimed. The Southern portion of

the District was apt to be disturbed by the constant march of Armies between Lahore and Persia, but most of the depopulated villages have been restored. In the upper division every available acre has been brought under the plough. In the Churkhuree Mehal there is room for most improvement. I calculate that perhaps 50,000 acres more are available for expansion, and more than this, if decent encouragement is given to the construction of wells and canals.

III. Productive.

105.—The area classified under this head includes all lands that are at present *cultivated* either actually under crops, or which have been so within a period of two years. The latter is termed "lately abandoned," and comprises about 3½ per cent of the productive area. In the Pergunahs where there is little irrigation, as for instance, Meerakeewal and Zufferwal, it is almost nominal; in Pusroor, Duska, and Sumryal, which contain the Churkhuree tracts, there are large areas lying neglected from special causes, partly from fallow, though more probably from the wells which once watered them having collapsed or being under repair. Of the land actually under cultivation 5½ lacs of acres have now been brought under taxation, while 44,695 acres have been exempted in favor of Maufeedars or petty rent-free holders.

Chief Denominations.

106.—The cultivated area for assessment purposes has been further classified under three chief denominations, viz: "Irrigated," "Wet," and "Dry," which stand in the following proportions:—

"*Chahee*" or irrigated 2,59,319 ... acres = 48 per cent.

"*Silabee*" or moist 89,764 ... „ = 16 per cent.

"*Baranee*" or Dry 1,89,774 ... „ = 36 per cent.

Soils.

107.—Since in the villages a more minute subdivision into soils was recognized, it was thought advisable to record the four distinctive features, which are retained as below:—

Gohera of manured, representing 18 per cent.

Rohee or rich loam, „ 25 „

Doshahee, admitting of two opinions, partly clay and soft earth, 32 per cent

Meyra and *Tibba*, corresponding with "Boor" of N. W. Provinces, high and sandy, 27 per cent. There are other soils indicating degrees of fertility, such as "Do-rungee," so called from having *two colors*, but may be described as a shade better than "Doshahee," and is chiefly found in Durp and Degkundee villages; "Thungur" or very light soil; "Retlee" or sandy, both of which

come under the class Tibba. "Pail" is a better kind of Rohee, and found only in canal irrigated tracts; the rice lands of Bujwant are thus designated. There is also a poorer kind of clay lying in hollows, impregnated with saline matter termed "Kulluratee," found generally in the irrigated tracts in the South of Pusroor in the Kalur and Degkundee villages; "Tikree" and "Mail" are lands which benefit by a carpet of rich new earth being deposited over them by some lucky stream.

Agriculture.

Appendix No. 3, see also map No. 7 in Atlas.

108.—The distribution of land according to produce has been very carefully made, as upon a valuation of them one of the Estimates to guide future taxation has been based, I draw attention to the produce table which shews that in the year 1851-52 the area under crop and the value estimated at ¼th of gross produce, stood thus; 5,31,130 total acres of which 15,988 or 3 per cent. being ("Bahun") fallow, 4,886 acres or 1 per cent. being ("Vuseeal") or sugarcane fallow,—left the area actually under crop as follows:—

Produce classed as	*Percentage of area.*	*Cash value @ ¼ gross produce.*
I Class value	12 per cent, giving	3,70,663 Rupees.
II	63	7,87,839 „
III	12	70,234 „
IV	13	48,987 „

Proportion of area under different staples.

109.—The detail of staples grown will be found as follows:—

		Per cent.
I Class produce, consisting "Zubtee,"	Sugarcane	5
	Cotton	5
	Vegetables	1
II Class, comprising the better crops of "Nijkaree," ...	Wheat	44
	Gojee	7
	Rice	6
	Indian Corn	4
	Grain	2
III Class, being ordinary staples,	Barley	10
	Sirsuf	1
	Mussoor	1

		Per cent.
IV Class, comprising the poorest crops,	Churree	5
	Moth	2
	Til	1
	Mash	1
	Kungnee	1

110.—The richest tract "par excellence" is certainly the cluster of villages near Boppiwala, where crops only of 1st and 2nd class value are grown, 20 per cent. being entirely Zubtee, and that of the very best quality. The wheat and Indian corn here are the finest I have ever seen anywhere.

Prevailing crops in different portions of District.

The best sugar. The Durp and Degkundee zones are famous for sugarcane, and so also the Rajpoot villages to the north of Sealkote road in the Khadir lands of Pergunah Meerakeewal.

The best Rice. In Bujwant are grown the finest crop of rice and turmerick, and the largest areas of sugarcane, though of a less superior quality. At Rum Dass near Suttra too the quality of the rice is of great repute.

Cotton. Cotton yields the best return in the well-watered lands of the Churkhuree and Aikwala tracts, also in the highly manured properties belonging to Rajens near Sealkote and Pusroor cities. It seems to flourish in sloping lands under a high bank where the surface soil is always receiving accretions from uplands.

Bajra. For Bajra and Juar I recommend the Bhurree, but only in years of abundant rain.

Flax. This crop is grown in moist lands in Degkundee and near streams, but experience has since shewn that the best yield is to be obtained from lands watered by wells. The Belfast Company established at Sealkote have given great encouragement to this staple and the Flax is pronounced equal to any produce in Ireland.

The best Wheat. The best wheat is to be found in the Churkhuree, particularly in the northern villages between Duska and Sealkote; one kind called "Vudanuk" from ("Vuda Kunnuck") "*great wheat*" is to be had only here. In Durp and Degkundee, the crops are good, while in the unirrigated lands about Pusroor even, I have seen excellent crops in good seasons.

Crops of the III Class value are prevalent in the poorer tracts of Bhurree, Pusroor, Vela and Kalur. In the last named, and extending over the lower section of Deg Valley in Pergunah Hurdo Killa, ½ of the area is under rice, which in yield and quality is pretty fair, but apt to fail from want of rain and from the uncertainty attending the Deg floodings.

Inferior Staples.

Poppy.

The villages of the old "Tuppa Nagree," now Paropee and Ferozekee, have a reputation for the best Poppy: the area under the crops does not seem to increase.

111.—Great attention is paid to alternating the crops to prevent exhaustion, and this is all the more necessary as yearly crop is taken from every acre. The usual rotation is as in the margin. In the better lands, sugarcane is followed by Indian corn, and sometimes by wheat, but this staple occupies the ground including ploughing and fallow very nearly a year and a half; hence the term "Vureeal" is used in contra-distinction to "Bahun," which signifies the usual fallow. Cotton is followed by Indian corn, then by wheat, after which several ploughings take place. Manure is applied when it is again sown. Wheat is made to alternate with Indian corn, but if the field is not manured then it is sown only once in three years; an intermediate crop of "*moth*" being taken. If the rotation commences in Rubee, it is called "Nurka;" if in the autumn, "Mohala." A double crop (Dofuslee) is sometimes taken in the Kadir lands, but it is precarious, the rotation for such lands is designated "Sereen."

Rotation of Crops.

1. Sugarcane and cotton with ample manuring.
2. Makaie, wheat, churee.
3. Gojee, juar, wheat.
4. Barley, wheat, mussur.

112.—The staples which have received the greatest impetus during our rule are,—Flax, Potatoes and Sugarcane (Seharunpoor kind called "Pona")—competent men estimate that four times more than formerly are now grown, while the increased surface of country under grain is declared to be even ten times what existed during Sikh times.

Increase of area under certain staples

113.—With the exception of Bujwant where nearly every acre is supplied by a net-work of canals and branch water-courses, the water supplied to produce and protect the crops, is artificially supplied from wells. They are of different kinds—(1) the Persian wheel generally for one pair, but sometimes made of double-action for 2 pairs of bullocks; (2) "Chulars," an appliance worked on the same principle to raise water from deep brooks; (3) "Deenglees" or "Kucha" wells sunk where water is close to the

Irrigation.

surface, the power for raising it being a lever pole weighted at one end, with a rope and bucket at the other; it is used chiefly by market gardeners. The "Lao churus" system of N. W. Provinces is not resorted to.

Area irrigated by a well.

114.—In the district generally one well can supply irrigation from 10 to 15 acres, which is usually confined to the "Zubtee" crops, but in the Churkhuree I find that from 20 to 25 acres can be thoroughly watered by 3 pair, 25 to 35 acres by 5 pair of oxen; and the watering is given to all kinds of crops. But the wells are very expensive and liable to get out of order.

No. of ploughs and wells.

115.—The number of ploughs and wells, and the condition of the latter, will be found in the statistical columns of each assessment circle in my assessment portfolio. The aggregate of entire District stands thus :—

I. Old Wells.	In use, ...	9,756
	Out of use, ...	119
II. Recently made or repaired within last 5 years, ...		2,398
III. Wells requiring repairs, ...		1,459
IV. Number of ploughs and yoke of oxen in existence,		59,226

Tillage.

116.—Speaking in general terms, the tillage is much attended to. Senees, Rajpoots and Raien cultivators are noted for the care they take in preparing the soil. I do not find the Rajpoots bad cultivators. The fields to be sown with Zubtee are often ploughed over and across 10 and 12 times; 6 times is about the average. The plough seldom goes deeper than 6 inches while in England 9 inches are now considered to give the best crops. There can be no doubt great improvement would result if the people could be taught to take to deep ploughing.

Manures.

117.—The application of manure to crops is everywhere resorted to. Dung heaps are collected outside villages; animal kinds (never mineral) are used; the value of bones or lime does not appear to be known, 18 per cent. of the cultivated area of the district is manured. In the Churkhuree, Zubtee crops and often wheat are not grown without some help of this kind. In Pergunnah Sumryal and in Sealkote 22 per cent. of the area, while in Aihwalee tract more than ⅓ of the area is thus protected. The rice lands of Bujwant and elsewhere would become exhausted very soon unless chopped straw and offal were applied to strengthen them.

118.—The implements ordinarily employed in Agriculture are the "Dhatree" or hand-sickle; "Romba," a hand-spade; a wooden rake with large teeth used in forming the ridges of fields; and wooden pitch-forks for lifting up the sheaves of corn. Then there is the "Swaga" or harrow, a rude thick plank of heavy wood with pegs at either end to which the oxen are yoked, and on which the drivers stand as the ground is being harrowed.

Implements.

119.—The ploughs are all made of a red wood, which grows in the hills. They are commonly purchased at the Poor Mundul fair, the larger kind for 1 rupee the smaller for 8 annas, and last for two years.

Ploughs.

120.—Wheeled conveyances are not much in use. An enumeration made in 1854 gives only 328; but since then the people have found great advantage in keeping them. As yet only the smaller carts are constructed, which cost 20 Rupees. They use them for carriage of manure and produce, but seldom let them out on hire. Within a radius of 10 miles from Cantonments during the time Public Works were going on, a great stimulus was given to cart-keeping. In Rajpoot villages one or two may always be found, but throughout the Doogul tracts of Zufferwal, and the lower Degkundee of Pusroor, one scarcely ever sees them. If roads are made, I have no doubt this want will soon be supplied; there is always a difficulty when a demand for carriage for troops is made.

Carts.

121.—Owing to the absence of pasture land the indigenous supply of cattle is quite insufficient to meet the constant and increasing demand. About one half are born on the Estate, the others are purchased at Dewalee and Bysakee fairs at Amritsar, or are imported. The return shews the number thus:—

Cattle.

Milch cattle, ...	1,04,389
Draft oxen, ...	1,32,988

They consist of two kinds, bullocks and buffaloes, the former cost from 30 to 50 Rupees; the latter from 20 to 35 a pair. In the Churkhuree they cost even 50 to 60 a pair; here water lies deep, buffaloes are preferred, being the strongest; but they do not live long; seldom more than six years; they feel the heat and soon become fatigued in the day time.

122.—To what cause attributable I have not been able to discover, but murrain seems to be of frequent occurrence. Thousands of cattle are carried off by an epidemic called "Wuba;" the throat becomes enlarged, the hoofs

Liability to Epidemic.

become weak, and generally the animal attacked dies off suddenly. No remedy seems to be successful. In the Churkhuree sometimes these murrains are of a very severe type, and if measures are not taken in time impoverishment creeps into villages from this cause, and the stability of the Government Revenue is affected.

Importation by cattle dealers discontinued.

123.—Formerly a race of Bedees from Dhera Baba Nanuck were wont to bring large herds of cattle for sale at stated periods. The arrival of these "Heers" or droves were looked forward to with much interest. The Bedees divided the Doabs out among themselves, and considered the villages their constituents, to whom long credit was purposely allowed in order that the extra charge in the bill "in honor of the Gooroo," might be overlooked; but they have given up coming regularly, and so the people are driven to the Bar or to Amritsur fairs to purchase.

Pasture lands.

124.—There is very little land good for pasture; artificial fodder is accordingly resorted to in seasons when there is no rain. The stress is most felt in June and July. The Bhurree villagers send their cattle to the Vela lands along the Chenab. Buffaloes are often sent during the hot months to the Ludus range above Jummoo to graze. In the Kalur tract a coarse grass is produced in the open plateau of country, which causes this grazing ground to be resorted to by cattle from Bar villages. But generally there is a great and growing difficulty,—"Maina" and "Maitree," different kinds of clover and "churree" are accordingly grown, and I calculate in the irrigated estates one-seventh of the area at least is required to be set apart for the food of the oxen employed.

Woods and Forests.

125.—The district is indifferently covered over with trees. Old trees are scarcely ever to be found, unless where looked upon as sacred property. Woods and forests do not now exist. The few plantations that were preserved have all been cut down and the land been brought under the plough. In many places it is difficult to get any wood to burn. Cow-dung is generally used as fuel by the lower class. It is even brought and sold in the cantonments owing to high prices at which wood for fuel is now to be had.

Hindrance to agriculture.

126.—The chief drawbacks to good crops coming to maturity are hail-storms, which are prevalent in the months Phagoon and Cheyt; sometimes they come in October. In the former they always cause much injury to the wheat, which then generally begins to ripen. The wind sets in from South East and yellow clouds gather about.

127.—There is a strange custom of employing "Rawuls" to lessen the injurious effects of these storms. They are generally the disciples of the Jogee monastery, situated on the top of "Tilla," a hill in Rawul Pindee District. About the time the crops are expected to ripen, these men sally down and beg from village to village. They are employed to propitiate the Deity, to avert the storms. One of the modes resorted to is to plunge into the field with a drawn sword, or a knife is stuck into a mound, with offerings placed round it. If the storm does not abate, then goats are sacrificed. The people are superstitious enough to pay highly for this deception..

Jogees employed to avert hail-storms.

128.—The storms which proceed from the North and South East directions are generally accompanied with lightning. During the rains they prevail. If they come in December damage is done by lightning to such crops as Gram, Mussoor, Ulsee and Til, which are called "Pheel sak" or "Lishk-mar," in consequence; the electricity passing over the flower is said to result in making it all fall off, the seed is lost and the crops seldom ripen.

Lightning.

129.—I am told that to counteract this evil the cultivator has a way of never sowing gram till the first appearance of the moon; a light is placed on the seed which is prepared for sowing, and as the moon appears it is cast over the field, and always at night time; the popular belief being that in this way the electric current passes over the crop. The idea is a strange one, and to me quite inexplicable.

Strange usage to counteract effects of lightning on crops.

130.—If we were to go through the numerous causes of loss to crops from blight, insects, &c., we should find the list a long one. There is the "Koongee" or red blight, which destroys wheat; it comes in Cheyt and Phagoon after a cold wind has been blowing. There is the "Loree," a westerly wind which blows in December (Poh) and impedes the growth of sugarcane. The "Chitree" a black blight that comes to sugarcane in (Asoo) September, which arises from the soil being cultivated when wet; while the "Keree" is a white worm with black mouth which attacks sugarcane in May; plentiful watering is the only remedy. Besides these I may mention the "Needra. a defect which stops cotton from flowering; if rain falls for 12 hours without sun in the month of October (Katik.) Locusts (Mukree sulain) do not often appear; but when they do come, it is remarked that the South wind brings them.

Other damaging influences.

131.—Generally the estates are of smaller area than elsewhere. The average size is about 450 acres in total, and 270 acres in cultivated area, paying a Jumma of 474 Rupees. The average population does not exceed 270 souls, which is very small. In each estate also the average number of proprietors does not exceed 34, nor the cultivators 24.

Average size of Estates.

132.—So again I find property very minutely divided, the average area held by a proprietor is only 13 acres altogether, of which 8 acres only are cultivated, and his taxation amounts to 14 Rupees per annum. The land held by a tenant, whether in hereditary occupancy or only at will of the proprietor is ridiculously small, and averages only 3½ acres, throughout the District. An Abstract Return is annexed, which will shew that these small averages are pretty uniform in all the pergunnahs.

Capacity of holdings.

Appendix No. XI.

III. POLITICAL.

133.—Before entering on that Division of this Report which is to treat of the Assessment, it will be interesting to cast a retrospective glance on the history, the political associations, and past fiscal administration of the District.

Early History.

134.—In the earliest days we are informed the whole surface of the country was waste and studded with thick forests, but inhabited by a pastoral race called "Yahars" or "Yeers" who lived in "Juns" or rude mat huts, chiefly along the banks of rivers. These tribes were numerous and powerful.

The first settlers.

135.—Sometime after the invasion of Alexander against Porus, it is said that large volunteer Armies flocked into the Province from remote parts of Hindoostan. Among them arrived "Shoon," "Hoon," and "Dull," the three reputed sons of the great Rajah Rachore Rao of Rajpootana, whose capitals were Oojein and Indore. The emigrants fraternised with the early settlers, and introduced then the art of Agriculture and the use of wells for irrigation. It is even computed that out of 5,00,000 warriors some 3,50,000 devoted themselves so diligently to the cultivation of land, that in 250 years after their arrival the whole country from Lahore to Mooltan and Kussoor to Sealkote was cleared of jungle, and to this day the tract is known in the Bar jungles called the "Sandul Bar."

The first emigrants "Shoon," "Hoon" and "Dull."

136.—These settlers were assisted by the original tribes who were known also under the names of "Yeers" in the Jech and Sind Sagur Doabs; "Jhoons" and "Puchedas" in this Doab; and Bholur, Man, Her in the Barree Doab. The "Shoon Dul" in the time of Bikramadit are recorded as the most powerful tribe in the Punjab, but they would not intermarry with the aborigines, who were looked upon as an inferior race of Ghator, Ghauts, or Gat* or as they are now called Jats. Even to this day in the heart of the Hindoo Agricultural tract, the sons of toil will tell you there are only 2½ really Jat races now remaining, viz., the Bhoolur, Man, and Her which last counts only as half a caste; that all the rest are really of Rajpoot origin.

Origin of the great agricultural race called "Jats."

* In Sanscrit the word is यत: "Yuta."

137.—But those days have past, and little traces exist of such races now. In the vicinity of Nynakot and also at the foot of the hills near Jumnoo may be found a tribe of "Jhoons," and there is reason to think that the Hoondul clan of which there are some 14 villages in this district near Killa Sobha Sing bear a close affinity to the first emigrants from Rajpootana.

Existing traces of "Jhoons" and "Hoondul" tribes.

138.—The principal tribes now are the Awans, who say they came from Ghuznee; the Bajwas, who came from Delhi; the Goomun, from Mukyala, in Central India; the Cheemas from Delhi; and the Sundhoos from Oudh; who jointly hold 600 estates or nearly ⅓ of the District. Of these the Awan only can distinctly point to a Mahomedan origin.

Principal tribes and whence they emigrated.

(See Tribe Map No. 1 in Atlas.)

139.—There are also the Munhas, who are a royal clan from their having a common pedigree with the Jummoo Princes and the Bujoos who give their name to Bujwant. Now it is a curious fact that both of these clans, who now are essentially Rajpoot in name and association, have a common pedigree, the "Munhas" with the "Verik" and the "Bujoo" with the "Bajwa" clans, both of whom are called essentially "Jat" which shews the prevalence of the Rajpoot origin.

Purely Rajpoot races.

140.—The places of greatest antiquity appear to be the cities of Sealkote, formerly called "Sulkot;" Pusroor known as "Purusroor."

Places of antiquity.

141.—Pusroor was founded by one of these early Rajpoot clans; it is surrounded by villages held by the Bajwa Jats, whose first founder Kholoo, settled in Punwana, and had six sons who founded Bhagowal, Rorkee, Khanowalee, Chewunda, Narowal and Pusroor; Mankah founded Pusroor. The tradition is that during the

History of Pusroor.

better days of the Mogul Empire, a Faqueer came to visit the Kankah of Syud Jelal—Mankah hearing of his arrival in accordance with old usage offers him 1 Rupee as "Nuzur," which was indignantly refused. The Faqueer took his departure, but did not forget the civility, for 12 years after he returned to the Kankah as none other than Humayon, summoned Mankah, and made him the Lord of Pusroor Purgunah. So Mankah built the city, locating trades of every kind. On Mankah's death, owing to his son being a minor, the fief was managed by Futteh Chund, son of Naroo (the brother,) who went in person to Dehlie and was presented with Killuts by Akbar.

142.—Perranana and Chund, grandsons of Mankah, considering themselves aggrieved repaired also to Dehlie, and sought restitution of their Jagheer, which was allowed; but as Chund turned Moosulman, a division was made, and so there rose into existence two divisions among the Bajwas, one called Hindoo Tuppah, the other Moosulman. In Mahomed Shah's reign the city fell into the hands of Nar Sing Hullowaleea, who seized the fort, enlarged it, improved the town, and enjoyed the Jagheer till the period when Runjeet Singh rose into power.

Division of Bajwas into Hindoo and Mahomedan sections.

143.—There are still many traces in and about the town of its former flourishing condition; a Tank, built during Jehangeer's rule, by a mason in his employ; a Bridge by Shah Doula, and a Canal by Dara Shuko, Alumgeer's eldest brother, which brought the water of Deg to the Tank.

Traces of ancient grandeur.

144.—But of Sealkote we have been able to collect information which carries us back to a very distant period. It is said to have been originally founded by Raja Sul of Pandhoo renown, hence called "Sulkot," about 5000 years ago, whose dynasty continued for 1500 years. After the flood, the popular belief has it that the whole country remained one vast uninhabited region for 1000 years. The first account of its restoration takes us to the time when Sealkote was a part of Cashmere and Raja Soom Dutt enjoyed unmolested rule for one century more.

History of Sealkote.

145.—It was about this time when Bikramadit was monarch of Oogein that R built the Fort and established the principality of Sealkote. He was of the "Seea" caste, mention of which is to be found to this day; some think Sealkote takes its name in this way.

Probable origin of name.

146.—A curious legend exists that a Kutranee woman when bathing in the Eyk was wooed by a serpent called Basak Nag. She conceived and bore a son who was called Sulwan, who rose to be a man of great power and wealth, and through the assistance of this snake was made a King. It is said Bikramadit even visited Sealkote, and Sulwan refusing to go and meet him, a severe battle was fought in which the former lost his life, and Raja Sulwan exulting over his triumph caused the era to be changed to that of Saka which is even referred to now-a-days, thus the present Summut year 1916 agrees with 1779 Saka.

Raja Sulwan.

147.—Raja Sulwan had two sons, Poorun and Resalhoo. The former turning Fukeer, so incensed his father that he ordered his hands and feet to be cut off and thrown down a well, in Kuroul, near Sealkote, which is called "Pooranwala," to this day, is noted for its very cold water and its healing qualities. Every Sunday, on a new moon it is the resort of pilgrim females, who seek to remove a bail or yearn for the promise of offspring.

Had two sons Poorun and Resalhoo.

148.—Raja Resalhoo lived to take a more distinguished part in the events of these primitive times. About A. D. 360, one Raja Hodee (believed to be the chief of the Gukkur tribe) had established himself in the country along the banks of the Attock River, between Kala Bagh and the Fort of Attock. He took formal possession of all country to the West of Jhelum, and contracted an alliance with Resalhoo, whom he induced to give the promise of his daughter in marriage.

Succeeded by Raja Resalhoo.

149.—On Resalhoo's failing afterwards to fulfil this promise, Raja Hodee brought a large force straight to Sealkote. The former unable to oppose him in the field shut himself up in the Fort, against which Raja Hodee expended all his skill for six months, then gave up in despair and plundered the country, subjugating the "Shoon Dulls" and Jats, who first fled, and then uniting their forces, met him at a place called "Sung-Saugh," (a large village, it is believed about 14 miles to South East of Lahore, and the site of the famous "Sangala" of Alexander.)

Resalhoo attacked by the Gukkurs.

150.—Meanwhile Raja Resalhoo's daughter being anxious for the marriage made private overtures, which ended in Raja Hodee's successful elopement with her to his army at Lum, near Lahore. After a long altercation the quarrel was hushed up, and the Lady was ever after called "Saarung" from the place of reconciliation which became a famed locality.

Marriage of his daughter Sarung with Gukkur chief.

151.—The ruins of "Saarung" or "Saarungeeree" still lie in the Sikh Manjah, close to Sowreean, some 12 miles East and North of Lahore. The two Rajas became friends, and so pleased was Raja Hoodee, that he gave the whole new country he had conquered, to Raja Kurm, the adopted son of Resalhoo, with the title of "Malikee Moolk," and by this treaty "Sarungeeree" and its dependencies were made over to the a Seea family.

Resalhoo recognized as "Malikee Moolk" of Sarungeera.

152.—After the death of Raja Resalhoo, in A. D. 400, the country is said to have fallen under the curse of Poorun for upwards of 300 years, lying totally devastated from famines and incessant plunder.

After his death country lies waste.

153.—In the year 790 A. D. the fort and city of Sealkote were demolished by a large Army under Raja Niraut, supported by the "Ghandours" of Esofzyee country. They attacked Saarungeera scarcely leaving a vestige behind. After which for a long period there is no trace, beyond that Sealkote remained a portion of the territories of the Raja Bram Deo of Jummoo, at first paying tribute and then revenue, to the Soobaship of Lahore as an appanage of the Mogul empire.

Invasion of the Esofzyee.

154.—During the reign of Ourungzeb we find from the Canoongoe's records bearing date 1720–52 still existing, that the Sealkote District as it now stands contained the following fiscal divisions. The Mehal of Sealkote was divided into four Purgunahs of 2½ lacs each, and was nominally called "Nowlukka" from its yielding nine lacs of Khalsa revenue. It comprised 63 Tops and 1,484 villages, thus :—

Sealkote under Delhie Emperors.

Appendix No. 5. Also see Map No. 2 in Atlas.

1. Meerakeewal ... (Awan.)
2. Bhagowal ... (Bajwa.)
3. Sumryal ... (Goomun.)
4. Gukkur cheema (Cheema.)

Khas,	...	52 Villages valued at	90,000	Rs.
Jagheer,	...	201 do.	do. 90,000	„
Khalsa,	...	1,131 do.	do. 9,00,000	„

Pusroor was a separate Purgunah containing 17 Tuppahs and 632 villages. Zufferwal was held to be a Pergunah of Battala, containing 21 "Newahies," and 328 villages, most of which are in Sealkote District; Sungutra then called "Hemnugur" had 11 Tuppas and 304 villages. Tope Ourungabad (now Tulwundee and Narowal) had 15 Tuppas, 367 villages, but a very few of the Tuppas are in this District; while the few remaining villages formed a part of Pergunah Eminabad, which comprised 11 Tuppas, 46 chuklas and 733 villages, but mostly out of this District.

155.—The papers for purposes of fiscal comparison are too old and incomplete to be of any use, while the identification of villages has been next to impossible after such a lapse of time.

Canoongoes records useless.

156.—At the end of the reign of Mohamed Shah, when Mogul power at Delhie was on its decline, when Khan Bahadoor was Viceroy at Lahore and Adeena Beg Khan at Jullundur, the outlying districts were left pretty much to themselves. Anarchy and misrule prevailed everywhere, Sealkote had been appropriated by a powerful family of Pathans, the sub-montane tracts were in the hands of Raja Runjeet Deo. Zufferwal Pusroor and Duska, though subordinate to Lahore, were split up into "Newais" or "Tuppas," afterwards called "Tallooquas." At this juncture Ahmed Shah Douranee in A. D. 1748 returned from Cabool with increased forces, determined to punish Meer Munoo for thwarting his plans at Sirhind.

Second invasion of Douranee A. D. 1748.

157.—Meer Munoo on finding reinforcements from Delhi had not been sent to his aid entered into negotiations in which the Abdalee was allowed the four districts of Goojrat, Sealkote, Pursroor and Ourungabad.

Cession of 4 Districts to the Abdalee.

158.—In A. D. 1751 Ahmed Shah, finding the revenues had not been paid of these four districts, returned to Goojrat and sent an embassy to Lahore to demand payment, which was refused. The Abdalee marched to Lahore, was met by the united forces of Adeena Beg Khan from Jullundur and Kaora Mull of Mooltan, gave battle at Shahdera, and finally established his power in the Punjab and Sirhind, and left his son Tymoor to rule at Lahore.

His third invasion A. D. 1751 Establishment of his power in Lahore.

159.—About this time the Hill districts seem to have been under two Rajas, Kirpal Deo and Runjeet Deo, the seat of the former being at Baoo-ka-killa, the country all to the west of the Tavee belonging to the latter. By a skilful ruse on the pretence that a powerful demonstration was going to be made upon him from Dehlie with a view of extorting tribute, Runjeet Deo urged his Kinsman to come up to him in the hills, Runjeet Deo then acknowledged his vassalage to Delhi, and was allowed to appropriate the dominions of Kirpal Deo.

Rise of Runjeet Deo the Rajpoot Chief.

160.—From this date Runjeet Deo became subordinate to Delhie, and continued to establish his sway, which was carried as far as Rorus and Pathanwallee Tallooquas.

Extension of his sway to Rorus and Pathanwallee.

161.—On the several occasions of the Duranee invasion of Lahore, the wily Hill Chief made overtures for an alliance which were at last accepted. It is said that when the former returned from Hindoostan after having taken Muttra he further confirmed this alliance by the gift of the three Padshahee Purgunahs, Zufferwal, Sunkutra and Ourungabad.

Cession to him of 3 Purgunahs Zufferwal, Sunkutra and Ourungabad.

162.—On the confines of Pergunnah Zufferwal stood a large Talloqua, which is said to have covered over 84,000 begahs known in Mogul days as "Orung Shahpoor Luteef." It is otherwise known as Chewinda from its being held by four classes (*chah vundan*) divisions, Doodra, Koondrah, Doograh, Rekee.

Further conquest by him of Talooqua Chewinda.

It is a very old place and was founded by Nanuck, one of the sons of Koloo, the founder of the Bajwa colony. Rehmut Khan the Chief of this tribe was a man of large wealth and influence, had built a fort, and was strengthening his position when he was now suddenly attacked by Runjeet Deo, who succeeded in adding Chewinda to his dominions.

163.—At a time when Runjeet Deo was in difficulty and was himself made a prisoner at Lahore by Khan Bahadoor, a Kathul Rajpoot of Teekuree, a great Brigand, had succeeded in wresting Chowbara Talloqua from one Chujjoo Khan the Agent of the Raja. Prithoo took the fort, killed Chujjoo and made the Silareeas subordinate. He built a small fort (Gurhee) and a shooting box (Baradurree) whence the place is to this day exhibited as "Gurhee Chowbara." He killed every Munhas inhabitant of Jatoke. On hearing of this Runjeet Deo being himself a Rajpoot of the same tribe, gave battle at Ala, near Charwa, defeated Prithoo, and thus added Chowbara to his dominion.

Addition of Talooqua Chowbara.

164.—In this way he had extended his territory till in A. D. 1773, he held actual or nominal sway of the entire country North of a line* reaching from Dinga in the Jech Doab to the Chenab river at Kooloowal, and from Rorus to Sunkutra, even so far as Moondee Khail in Pergunah Shukurgurh.

Rajpoot Ascendancy established.

*** See this in map No. 2 of Atlas.**

165.—The Talooqua and city of Sealkote, however, were not included. They were held by a powerful Pathan family till the time when the Sikhs learnt the advantage of combining together to plunder the country and make for themselves a name and a power, destined one day to be established on a permanent foundation.

Sealkote held by Pathans.

166.—It was when the Dowranee power had ceased to be felt, and the Sikhs were forming themselves into the well known associations called the "12 misals," that of Sealkote was wrested from the Pathans by two of their leaders Jhunda Singh and Gunda Singh, confederates of the famous Golab Singh, Mareewalla who represented the Bungee Misl. By them it was given over to 4 of their retainers who held the fort and Talooqua in four divisions.

Rise of the Bungee Confederacy.

Nutha Singh, (Shuheed.)
Mohur Singh, (Atareewalla.)
Sahib Singh, (Aynawala.)
Jurwar Singh, (Gooman.)

167.—Runjeet Deo being now engaged in a quarrel with his eldest son Brij Raj Deo, determined to set aside his title to succession in favor of Meean Duleloo his brother. Upon this Brij Raj broke out into open rebellion and applied to Churt Singh (of Sookurchubeea family, grandfather of Runjeet Singh) offering large yearly tribute if he would help him.

Quarrel between Runjeet Deo and his son Brij Raj Deo, A. D. 1774.

168.—Churt Singh having an old grudge against Runjeet Deo, closed with the offer, and after inducing Jye Singh Kunaya to join their united forces, marched to Ooda Chur, on the bank of the Busuntur (across the border), where they met the Army of Runjeet Deo, supported by Jhunda Singh Bhungee. After a short skirmish Churt Singh was killed, and Jye Singh assuming charge of Muha Sing, (the father of Runjeet Singh) afterwards exchanged turbans with the great Hill Chief.

Battle of Ooda Chur.

169.—It was now that a new era began to dawn in the Punjab. The year 1780 A. D. was strangely marked by two great events, the death of Runjeet Deo and the birth of Runjeet Singh. The God-warrior of the Hills seem to have been removed to make way for the Lion-warrior of the Plains; but the appearance of the latter was accompanied by one of those great visitations which distract kingdoms and destroy populations.

Strange coincidence of death and birth of Runjeet Deo and Runjeet Singh.

170.—It pleased the Almighty to afflict the land with one of the most terrible famines that have ever occurred, and which is remembered as the "Sun Chalees" by the people of this district. For three years ending with A. D. 1783 he whole country was reduced to starvation and death, and thousands are said to have emigrated to Cashmere.

The great famine of "Sun Chalees" corresponding with A. D. 1783.

171.—Muha Singh however was not stayed by these events, on the road to future fame which he was cutting out for his son. His attention was drawn to the prospect of plunder in the south of this Doab, but hearing of Runjeet

Decline of Rajpoot power.

Deo's death, that Brij Raj had succeeded to the throne, and that misrule and discontent had begun, he thought it was a fitting moment to interfere. He advanced with a force to the Hills in 1784 A. D., Brij Raj being unable to oppose him, fled to Trikotee Devee (the three-peaked Hill seen from Sealkote on a fine day) sacked Jummoo, ravaged the country, and retired with great plunder.

172.—From this date trouble fell upon the hill principality. The Bungee Sirdars perceiving him to be weak, made daily aggressions on his borders. Talooqua Chuprar was even given up for a time till a convention was entered into requiring payment of 25,000 Rs. black-mail to the Sirdars who had taken possession of Sealkote. It is even said that Runjeet Deo was forced at one time to pay 1¼ lacs to the Bungee Confederacy. Thus the Sikhs grew in power, and from small to great reprisals ensued.

Seizure of Talooqua Chuprar by the Sikh Chiefs of Sealkote.

173.—To put an end to their encroachments Brij Raj Deo determines to make one last great effort. A battle was fought at Roomal, but without success. There is a small cenotaph in this village, which is pointed at as the place where Brij Raj Deo was killed, and his forces routed.

Battle of Roomal, A. D. 1786.

174.—The event was one of considerable importance as it marks the date when it may be said the power of the Sikhs was fully established in this sub-montane region, only 25 miles from Jummoo, now the capital of Cashmere territory. The whole country added to the Hill Chiefship, during the successful reign of Runjeet Deo, was thus at once appropriated by the Sikhs, and the spoil divided among the leaders and retainers by the following distribution of the then known Talooquas.

Bhungee ascendancy established.

See this in Political Map Appendix No. 5, also No. 2 in Atlas.

175.—*To Jhunda Singh and Gunda Singh with their chief Retainers*; Chuprar, Gondul, Rungpoor, Zahoora, Kotlee—Lohar, Buhadurpoor, Kooloowal, Rorus, Oogokee, Sahowala, Buddokee, Adumkee, Kopra, Begowala, Goindkee, Goenke, Ruchara, Bun-Bajwa, Kool-Bajwa, Sodrekee, Chahur, Bhagowal, Moradpoor, Chittee-Sheikan, Bhugwal, Sealkote, Pathanwalee, Kumonwala, Koondunpoor.

Talooquas reserved by Jhunda Singh and Gunda Singh of the Bhungee Branch.

To Nidhan Singh (*Huttoo*); Duska, Vudala, Jubboke, Nidala Mokul, Akbur, Bhuttee-Bungoo, Ghuloteean, Dhamoke.

Possessions of Nidhan Singh, Huttoo Bhungee.)

To Bhag Singh (*Hullowaleea*); Zufferwal, Bul, Killa-Sobha-Singh, Killa-Soobha-Singh, (these two forts were built by the sons of this Sirdar); Dhodha, Sokanvind, Changee-Changa, Kussowala Lorikee, Booda-Goraya.

Of Bhag Singh Hullooweleea (Bhungee.)

Of Dunna Singh Kulalwaleea (Bhungee.)

To Dunna Singh (*Kulalwaleea*) ; Kulalwala, Punwana, Chobara, Muharajkee.

Of Soodh Singh Cheena (Bhungee).

To Soodh Singh (*Cheena*) ; Bajra, Roorkee, Ferozekee, Kaleke, Seehoke Kunnah.

Of Nar Singh Chumeeara (Bhungee.)

To Nar Singh (*Chumeearee*) Pusroor, Lalla, Sunkutra, Dhumthul, Morara, Seehowal, Juhoor, Throh, Chewinda, Shezada, Mondekee, Budeana, Khanowalee.

Of Sahib Singh Goojrateea (Bhungee.)

To Sahib Singh (*Goojrateea*) Bujwant, Soohawa, Rajeewala, Humeedpoor, in addition to his conquests in Jech Doab.

Of Jodh Singh Wuzeerabadeea (Bhungee.)

To Jodh Singh (*Wuzeerabadeea*) Ghurthul, Gojrah, Meetranwalee, Tulwundee Moosy Khan, in addition to his own conquests in Goojranwala District.

176.—The foremention'd Talooquas were held by the chiefs of the Bhungee branch.

(Kunaya.)

remains to show what formed the conquests of the "Kunaya Misal."

Possessions of Jymul Singh (Kunaya.)

To Jymul Singh Kunaya Sunwyal, Mulkanwala, Sutra, Seronwala, Noonar, in addition to conquests in Goordaspoor District.

To Soodh Singh Dodeea—Jamkee, and Bopalwala in addition to several Talooquas held elsewhere, in this and Baree Doab.

177.—The humble family from whence sprang the future leader, who was so shortly destined to form a monarchy out of these rapid usurpations by Sikh brigands had their residence at Goojranwala, but up to this time their possessions in this District consisted only of two Talooquas, Sundunwala and Mundeala, but so great was the genius and combination, so successful the prestige of this one leader, that we find in 20 years from A. D. 1790 to 1810, Runjeet Singh had absorbed nearly every portion of the district by conquest or confiscation into his own hands.

Sookur Chukeea family. Runjeet Singh, his footing in this District in A. D. 1790-91.

His conquests in 1810.

178.—To the greed of a confederacy whose members were ever suspicious one of another may be attributed, to a great extent, the success of the Lion King. To the same cause I think we can trace the origin of this sub-division of the country into political parcels which took the name of Talooquas and destroyed every feature of the old fiscal system.

Origin of the "Talooqua" system.

179.—In the Atlas accompanying this Report will be found a Map giving a retrospective view as far as I have been able to collect of these politico-fiscal divisions, and it only now remains to describe briefly how the territorial absorption was effected in this district by Runjeet Singh. He fought 3 battles and the dis-severed confederacy fell suppliant at his feet.

Establishment of the Sikh Monarchy by Runjeet Singh.

(See Political Map No. 2 in Atlas.)

180—In A. D. 1790-91 Sodra is taken from Goojur Singh of Goojrat, who fell in the trenches. Pushing on his successes Runjeet Singh sends Gunput Rai to Goindke, sacks the fort, and makes the first inroad into the Bhungee possessions.

The first battle. Sodra taken in A. D. 1790-91.

181.—Having established his power, when Soodh Singh Dodeea dies the next year, he takes possession of Jamkee and Bopalwala.

Annexation of Soodh Singh's possessions.

182.—Similarly on the death of Nar Singh (Chumearee) in 1807 A. D. he appropriated Pusroor and 13 Talooquas round it.

Annexation of Pusroor and possessions of Nar Singh (Chumearee.)

183.—Seeing these confiscations the Sealkote Sirdars resist his authority, upon which Dewan Mokum Chund with a large force is sent to Sealkote. A hard fight with the four Sirdars in an entrenched position puts the City and Fort into the hands of Runjeet Singh. The battle of Attaree is said to have been very fatal to both sides and lasted 19 days, but the gain was great for from 20 to 29 more Talooquas were added to the Fisc.

Second battle of Attaree A. D. 1807. Sealkote captured.

184.—Then we find two years after Jodh Singh (Wuzeerabadeea) who had been upheld in his Jagheer dies, so—on Gunda Singh his son failing to pay the required tribute,—sequestration follows in the four Talooquas Gurthul, Gojra, Meetranwala, and Tulwundee Moosy Khan.

Sequestration of Jodh Singh's (Wuzeerabadeea) possession.

185.—The next year Goojrat was taken, Sahib Singh fled to Dewa Bottala, (a place across our present borders in Jummoo Territory and still, as it has always been, a refuge for the outlaw and ruffian) but being recalled by Runjeet Singh he received the grant of Bujwant instead.

Goojrat taken.

186.—One last effort appeared to be necessary, so when Nidhan Singh, Huttoo, declined to do vassalage a force was sent to Duska. The "Huttoo" as he was nicknamed was completely routed, and 8 more Talooquas, were added to the empire.

Third battle of Duska A. D. 1810.

187.—It was discovered that Nidhan Singh had received succour from the nobles of Hullowaleea, so Bhag Singh was arrested and with his son Soobah Singh taken off to Lahore. Bhag Singh was treated with consideration for a time, but on his death his property too was confiscated, and 10 more Talooquas became "Khalsa."

Confiscation of possessions of Hullowaleea.

188.—Thus it will be seen Runjeet Singh became master of the whole district. The Talooquas were for the most part alienated during the early years of his sway; but as the grantees died or misbehaved, his own position became secure, and the government established. We hear of his turning his attention to farming and improving his revenues. Even European adventurers were called in to help him in this respect. The rising members of the Dogra family who formed his cabinet, Rajas Dhyan Singh, Golab Singh, Heera Singh, and Soochet Singh, were induced to take these farms and General Avitabilee too endeavored to make a profit in his farm by attempting even a money settlement.

Runjeet Singh farms his land revenue.

189.—Enough has been written to shew the four great epochs which take us back over a period of 100 years. There were first the (1) Mogul invasion; followed by (2) Rajpoot ascendancy. The prestige of the Hill Chiefs then declined on the usurpation by the (3) Sikh Commonwealth, and out of the ruins a nation was formed which was eventually absorbed under a (4) Sikh Monarchy.

Recapitulation of the 4 great epochs.

190.—On the death of Runjeet Singh, under a Regency established at Lahore, guided by British influence and advice, British Officers were employed in reducing things to order. The separation of Khalsa from Jagheer receipts and the fixation of a just land tax on the principle of a Money Settlement were among the first measures carried out, and so great was the enquiry, I have only to state, that when the British Government annexed the country the Jagheers of Boodh Singh (Cheena) and Jhunda Singh (Kulalwaleea) were the only ones of the very old Sikh families that remained, and *they* were confiscated by us in 1849 A. D. on its being discovered that they had taken part with the rebels.

Status of District when annexed by British Government in A. D. 1849.

191.—The Jagheers then that remained were as follows: and these were the grants either of Runjeet Singh or some of his royal successors.

Large Jagheers then existing.

1. Raja Tej Singh and Sirdar Bhugwan Singh, Nephew of Jemadar Koshyal Singh.	Bujwant, Bopalwala, Sahowala, Buddokee, Jamkee, Khanowalee, part of the old Talooqua of Sealkotc, and Boolur in Pusroor.

2. Sirdar Jhunda Singh, (Buttaleea.)	Chewinda and the village of Oogo Bindur in Pergunah Duska.
3. Sirdar Prutap Singh, (Buttaleea.)	Vudala Sumdoo.
4. Sirdar Runjore Singh, Sindanwala.	Noonar.
5. Dewan Jwala Suhoy, Eminabadeea.	2 villages in this District.

The detail of these and other Jagheers showing the Rent-free aspect, when the Settlement was first taken up, is further given in one of the maps of the atlas, so I will lose no more time but proceed to the remaining heads of this Report.

See Map No. 2 in Atlas.

IV. FISCAL.

(*Khalsa Section.*)

192.—I now come to the fourth division of my Report. From the Political sketch just given it becomes the more easy to shew the Fiscal aspect, and this will naturally range itself under three heads :

To be described under three heads.

I. The former System of Management.

II. The Summary Settlement.

III. The New Assessment.

193.—During the time when Sealkote was under Mogul sway, we find the country was in a state of chronic disturbance. There was nothing permanent. The "Toorkan-ka-raj" is described as tolerable for the rich man, but the humble peasant had no peace. Everything was sacrificed to aggrandizement and the bringing in of converts to Islamism. It is remarkable in looking over the past history of villages to find how, not only village by village, but whole tribes, once Rajpoot Hindoos, thought it prudent to adopt the religion of the ruler. Old records shew how among the Bajwa Tribe, there was a "Tuppa Hindooan" and another division of the Mahomedans. Even now it is not uncommon to see a village of the same ancestral descent, in which one Turuf represents the original stock and another has embraced Mahomedanism. No wonder then that we are told by Chowdrees desirous of shewing their former position, that such and such a grandfather was "Palkee Nisheen," the chief of 100 villages, the holder of a Newaie, which had been obtained by a visit

I. Conversion to Islamism the basis of the Mogul system.

to Delhie; for vassalage had been offered and received, and the successful landholder returned smiling with a "firman," appointing him as chief of his tribe.

Revenue System under the Moguls.

194.—In later days however there was certainly more order and method in the Revenue Administration. The country was divided into Estates with fixed proprietary title, and as we have seen arranged into circles of collection called "Tuppas," or "Newaees," "Tops," "Mehals," and "Pergunahs." There was a land measurement. An "Ayeen" was fixed being a money assessment on the number of beegahs cultivated each year. Each property was named, and committed to the care of some loyal Mahomedan. There were superior officers of collection in each district, and a Canoongoe in each Pergunah, whose business it was to keep the records and be a referee in all disputes.

Alee Murdan's rule is favorably mentioned.

195.—The only administration at all spoken well of is that of Alee Murdan Khan who lived at Sohdra. He not only demanded a reasonable revenue, but he altered the cash demand to suit the season, and made up any falling off of the revenue by cutting canals and such improvements. There is no trace however of his receipts, and though I have collected old records from Canoongoe families they have been of little use to guide in the assessments. They refer chiefly to the Southern half of the district represented by Pusroor and Duska. The two upper Pergunahs were more constantly under the rule of the Rajpoot Chiefs.

Revenue System under the Rajpoots.

196.—During Rajpoot ascendancy we may reckon the rule of Raja Runjeet Deo as the most prominent that comes to notice, and as the most beneficent. He never took revenue in cash but always in grain, and by the process called "Baolee," *i. e.* by division of the actual out-turn, the share taken was usually $\frac{1}{3}$ but sometimes $\frac{1}{4}$; but afterwards he introduced a house tax called "Ghurdwaroo," which created great discontent. The tax still prevails across the frontier and is paid on the "Sair" or first day of "New Year." He was a kind ruler, and always wore plain white clothes with simply a feather in his turban as a mark of rank. There was however little that can be called a system; measurement was seldom resorted to; no records attempted to be kept up beyond what was required for internal village reference; and only a few officers appointed to keep the peace, the revenue being collected and paid chiefly through the heads of tribes or local divisions. Land belonged to the ruler who might dispose of it as he chose, the occupant could be removed from one village to another; even the Kardars had a right to locate new settlers.

197.—The same system was continued during the two succeeding periods of Sikh usurpation, and when Runjeet Singh may be said to have consolidated his power.

Management under the Sikhs.

At this time the country was split up into Jagheer domains. Many of these had been acquired in the first instance by conquest, and were afterwards either resumed or confirmed by the Sikh Monarch. Each Sirdar had his own different mode of collection. A Money Settlement was never resorted to,—indeed it is natural to suppose that these Barons living as many of them did on their Jagheers, would prefer to run the risk of grain collections as they had several ways available to make good defalcations by imposition of "Abwabs" and other taxes. With the majority "Batai" was preferred. The share was considered to be half and this was generally taken, not of the gross but *net produce*, after deducting for expenses of cultivation. In some villages where soil was poor, two-fifths, and occasionally ⅓, Batai rates might be found. In "Bela" lands near rivers ¼th, but running the eye through most Talooquas; the share of the Hakim was generally ½ equivalent to about 40 per cent of the gross produce.

198.—One of the first acts in which we see Runjeet Singh engaged after he had established his power was to give out such Talooquas as were "Khalsa" on fixed leases, ("Ijaras") to middle men whom he wished to conciliate. They began in A. D. 1805. Sometimes they broke down, when the collection was made through Kardars ("Amanee") on the *trust* system. I endeavoured to obtain these papers from Raja Deena Nath's Office, but in vain; such as were produced were made use of, but known as they were to have been garbled, and referring to periods when grain was selling very dear, it was thought unadvisable to refer to them as data for comparison.

The farming system introduced by Runjeet Singh.

199.—The principal men to whom farms were given were Rajas Golab Singh, Suchet Singh, and Heera Singh of the Dogra family. The first was unscrupulous, the other two are said to have had a regard for the improvement of the country and were lenient collectors. They sometimes commuted the grain assessments into a *cash* demand fixed according to the rate of the day, and thus collected in cash; but none of them attempted a Money Settlement. Here and there Raja Golab Singh seems to have fixed a *cash* rate on each plough ranging from 12 to 24 Rs., and the assessment was approved of, though not regularly collected.

Farms to whom entrusted.

200.—The Kardars had no fixed system, one season it was by the "Kunkoot" or appraisement, while the next was by "Baolee" or division of the actual out-turn. The former was conducted by a trained body of appraisers

Direct management under Kardars or paid Agents.

"(Kunoees)" who were generally well to do land owners, favorites of the local Officers. The estimate was made of the crop as it stood in the field in the presence of the parties, allowance being made for defects of growth, damages, &c. under a margin called "chot," and recorded in a Khusreh. By the latter process the grain was cut and stored in the granaries, a "tuppa" or Government mark was put upon it till opened, the sub-officers then went and weighed the grain, selling the Government share to some corn dealer, or what was too often the case, the Kardar took up the speculation through his own agents.

Different modes pursued for best and ordinary crops.

201.—For the better crops money rates were always taken, a measurement being made each harvest. These crops were called "Zubtee" in contradistinction to the others termed "Jinsee." The rates varied in every tract and seem to have been capriciously fixed, whether by Jagheerdar or Kardar, it was the will of the Hakim, and payment was inevitable. Still I perceive all manner of loopholes were allowed such as "Nabood" "Chot" and deductions which were adjusted as the field was measured.

Variations in "Zubtee" rates can be taken as a proof of variations in fertility.

See Map No. 11 in Atlas.

202.—Wherever great differences exist in villages adjoining each other and in one Talooqua, the variations however are to a considerable extent proofs of difference in fertility; and in this way the information collected has been made use of; though in other respects I have found little in the old Sikh management to help me in the assessment.

Money Settlement once made by General Avitabilee.

203.—For seven years extending over the period Sumbut 1888 to 1894 a large number of the Talooquas were made over to General Avitabilee, at first in farm, and then ("Amanee") in direct management. By him a Money Settlement was made, *i. e.*, leases were fixed for a term of years in the name of the headmen and recorded in little leathern-bound books, which have often been presented in Court in support of Lumberdaree claims.

Which failed signally.

204.—This data promised to be serviceable, but after further enquiry I discovered the assessment broke down signally. An old Chowdree, much in the employ of the General, attributed the cause of failure to the very imperfect information on which it was based. There was no measurement. The Jumma was fixed on an average of former year's receipts as made under a grain system by various Kardars, and there was no way of discovering what was really collected. The popular account, confirmed on all sides, was that very few villages succeeded in paying the lease in full.

205.—On looking into the market prices which obtained during these years, I find, grain was selling below the average—in two years (Sumbut 1892-93) the price of wheat being even 40 and 32 per cent below the average; further that for the 3 years preceding the General's management the rate was from 40 *to* 60 *per cent below the average*, which would quite account for any money assessment breaking down apart from other causes.

Failure ascribed to market prices not being duly considered.

206.—Thus then taking everything into consideration I have been unable to discover data for comparison under former management. As for General Avitabilee's Settlement I could never have accepted it for a guide, and though I did in the earlier operations of the Settlement hope to eliminate rates that would afford some test, I found they only served to mislead; accordingly they were set aside.

Former management of little use as a guide to new assessment.

207.—On going carefully into past events and seeing how they operated on the fiscal prosperity of the District I discovered one thing which must be noticed, viz: the frequency of famines. The worst of these occurred, A. D. 1783, and is called the "Sun Chalees" famine, or "*Cha topeea*" from the low price of food. It lasted 3 years, for two of which there was no rain. Price of grain rose to 18 seers, then to six, till in 1783 wheat sold at 1¼ seers. Numbers of people fled to Cashmere, and there was great mortality all over the land. The next famine was in Sumbut 1869 called "*Dus Maha*" as there was no rain for 10 months, wheat sold at 6¼ and Bajra eight seers. It was remarked that a new grass was produced over the country on which people subsisted, and they gave it the name of "Gharoshunee." The 3rd took place in Sumbut 1890 the year after General Avitabilee's Settlement broke down. It lasted six months, wheat sold at 8 and 10 seers. The distress in this District was very great, and had been aggravated by the heavy money assessment which preceded it. People remember it as the "*Murkuneewala*" year from a shrub which grew abundantly, and which was mixed up with the food eaten.

Famines, their frequency considered.

(1) The Cha topeea.

(2) The Dusmaha famine.

(3) The Murkunee famine.

208.—Adding to these, the late visitation of 1861 we have within a period of 83 years *four* famines—which, strange to say, have recurred at regular intervals of from 21 to 29 years of each other, and each one of which must have tended to impoverish the country in a greater or less degree. It is proper then to give due weight to this when fixing a new assessment. But I must pass on to shew how the Summary Settlement has worked.

Coincidence of their recurrence.

209.—II. In the days of the Regency, Political Officers were required to substitute a Money Settlement in lieu of the grain system of collection. In this district it was made in Sumbut 1904 at different times by Messrs. Cocks, Bowring, and Lake, and based on the average collections of *three years preceding*. The Kardars made up the papers which were tested by returns in Raja Deena Nath's Office; the average of the 3 years was struck, and a deduction made of 10 per cent as a margin. It was considered that this reduction added to the remission of all "abwab" would really leave ample profit to the proprietors.

The Summary Settlement.

210.—That this expectation was not realized, I shall be able to shew in the working of Summary Settlement, but before doing so I must insert an extract from Mr. Bowring's report, shewing that the causes he gives for the necessity of a light assessment, are exactly those which I find have conduced to this settlement being pitched too high; and therefore, to account for its breaking down in the way that it has, not only in this district, but throughout this and the Baree Doab.

Fixed far too high.

211.—"In the present Summary Settlement the reduction in the collections of former "years is about 10 per cent on the actual land revenue. The reduction is "but small, but in the old system a large amount of '*abwabs*' was added "to the real and legitimate revenue, in order to complete the amount of what was called unjustly "the 'Ayeen,' or estimated revenue of a district. It must also be remembered that in the years "1901-2 and 3, grain sold at a *high* rate, and the revenue was accordingly raised by 4 or 5 per cent "on the old rates. At present when in consequence of the abolition of the customs, grain is daily "becoming cheaper, it is necessary to make a light assessment to enable the ryots to pay the "amount demanded by Government."

Extract from Mr. Bowring's Report dated 1847, to the Resident.

212.—It will be seen here that there is an admission that grain was selling at an *unusually high price* during the 3 years which were taken as basis of Summary Settlement. Everywhere this complaint was adduced as an argument for immediate remissions. I thought it proper to test to what extent former prices affected the question of a fair assessment.

Prices of preceding years deceptive.

213.—Price currents were accordingly collected for a back period of 30 years in 16 of the principle towns. Averages were struck for each town, and then for the whole District for each year;— five of the more common articles of produce

Explanation of this given.

representing what is grown upon ⅓rd of the cultivated area of the District were selected, and the fluctuations in price are recorded in accompanying Diagram.* It will at once be seen that the three years Sumbut 1901-2 and 3 were the *very worst* that could have been taken even for the elimination of an average Jumma-bundee, as they were *all very dear years;* and instead of being only 4 or 5 per cent above the old rates, wheat and barley the staple produce were selling 40 *per cent above the average of* 30 *years!;* and that to take and apply prices only for the last 10 years even preceding Summary Settlement, 7 years of the period were very dear years, and corn had never ranged *so high before.* No better argument could be found to shew the real character of Summary Settlement; it satisfied me at once that apart from other considerations the old Jumma was a great deal too high.

(Appendix 23.)

214.—So long as prices continued *high*, the people managed to pay up. Thus we find in the Diagram, that for four years 1904, 5, 6, and 7 wheat still continued to sell very high; so in these years balances were not so large, but as soon as 1908 came there was an extraordinary *fall*, and then the pressure of Summary Settlement came to be felt; Collections became difficult; I had to give large remissions; and from that date till 1911, the effects of former high settlements were felt on all sides. In the Churkuree Mehal particularly people bascohded, wells were lying neglected, and nothing short of immediate relief, would have saved this irrigated tract;—and to give this, the new assessments were more expeditiously brought out.

Subsequent fall in Prices.

215.—This was fully borne out in the collections. Balances were constantly accruing. Excepting the villages in the alluvial tract of the Chenab in Sealkote, and the Charwa tract of Zufferwal Tehseel, the universal testimony was that large reductions must be given. Every Tehseeldar reported to this effect. Lists * were prepared shewing the villages, heavily, moderately and lightly taxed, when it was discovered that *more than* half were ranged under the first head. The balances for entire District in Sumbut 1909, the year preceding Revised Settlement, amounted to Rs. 75,768 in the Khalsa villages only. Great distress was apparent and the two lower Pergunahs Pusroor and Duska, had become the most impoverished.

Deterioration apparent every where.

See Map No. 9 in Atlas.

216.—The distress was considerably aggravated by bad seasons, bad Tehseeldars, and bad management. There were no Khewuts drawn out, even of a temporary character, defining individual payments as had been so wisely prepared in the Chuch Doab by Mr. Thornton. The Tehseeldars were men of the old Kardar School; they

Aggravated by absence of Khewuts.

played into the hands of headmen, who very often wilfully withheld payments and deterioration led to degenerate practices. It was at such a conjuncture that I was called upon to make a new assessment.

Also by severe Murrain.

217.—Another cause was at work to heighten the disaster. In two years out of the six that Summary Settlement had advanced, there had been severe epidemics that had carried off thousands of cattle, particularly in the irrigated tracts where they were most needed. Tuccavee was doled out liberally but altogether misappropriated. Up to Sumbut 1909, Rs. 14,061 were distributed for both purposes of repair of wells, and purchase of cattle. In 1910 and 1911 Rs. 19,000 more were given, but it is feared much of this was only paid back as revenue. Tehseeldars even did not hesitate to encourage this practice, to shew that they were doing their best to get in the outstanding Revenue.

Proving necessity for large and general reductions.

218.—Under the circumstances here sketched, I found that the only way to come to just conclusions as to a fair assessment, was to collect every possible data, I could, regarding area and productive power, and though I failed to obtain any information on the subject of past receipts, yet I could still prepare several Estimates separately worked out, which might enable me to test how far reductions were required. One thing struck me as evident from the first, viz., that increase was quite out of the question,—a large decrease inevitable. Being the first settlement made on any regular enquiry it was politic to fix a *light* assessment—so the question resolved itself into simply this, what extent reductions would be necessary to enable that light assessment to be given.

The new assessment.

Assessment circles formed with reference to.

See Maps No. 4 & 5.

219.—III. I come now to the 3rd head of this chapter, *the new assessment.* The system adopted was taken from that introduced in Jullunder Settlement. The district was divided into "Chuklas" or assessment circles, regard being had to physical features and to broad principles, such as variations in fertility, productive capacity, and chiefly to command of water whether as supplied in the form of rain or from artificial irrigation.

Gradations of Rain fall.

See Map No. 5 in Atlas.

220.—I have endeavoured to collect such facts bearing on these principles as shall really be useful to guide us. Regarding the fall of rain, the records of district office, checked by those of Goojrat and surrounding districts, have enabled me to strike the average for 5 years at fixed points. In comparing these it is discovered that in each zone of fertility, the variations are great; *e. g.* in the low

alluvial tracts the fall at Bujwant is 38 inches, and 34 in the vela of Pergunah Sumryal; in the Deg valley, the upper portion has the advantage of 34; the lower particularly South of Killa Sobha Singh, only 18 inches; and so in the Churkuree or irrigated tracts, while near Sealkote they have 35 inches, in Duska the fall is only 26, in Pusroor and Kalur they can depend only on 20.

221.—So again, as regards water brought up from *below the earth*, the depth of water in wells, shewing greater or less cost of construction, the variations are very great, from 50 and 60 feet in the high central or dry tracts to 35 and 25 in the Churkuree; 20 and 15 in the low eastern or Durp tracts; and 17 to even 10 in the Deg valley and alluvial tracts of the Chenab. In the first mentioned, wells cost from 250 to 300 Rs., in the last only 80 and 100 Rs.

Depth of wells. See same Map.

222.—In forming divisions of country for assessment purposes it is essential to enquire how its resources are affected by consideration of not only wells and the number of ploughs, but of population. An easy mode of comparison is to take the population per square mile of cultivated (not total area as is generally taken; for in the latter case tracts of waste land come into the enquiry to weaken its value) and by keeping in view the number of agriculturists per each estate, we have the means of knowing whether the tracts to be brought under assessment are fully sufficiently or indifferently supplied, with the means necessary to maintain in all cases the extent of cultivation that has been recorded.

Resources and Population.

223.—Then as to productive power, I had several ways of obtaining this, but I draw attention to two principal tests applied, (I) the yield of wheat per acre of average cultivation in wet and dry land, and this I collected from old accountants of villages, "Kunoees" or appraisers under the Sikh system, from Jagheerdar's Agents and others; (2) the Revenue rates on *Zubtee* and *grain* produce under former system. These could be found in every village, and could be relied upon, as tenants were paying the Summary Settlement Jumma according to them, and necessarily they were accurately recorded in our Khuteonees.

Productive capacity.

224.—With these principles to guide us it was never difficult to fix the limits of circles of varying fertility. The assessment Map and Portfolio contain the precise details, and shew that great care has been taken in this first stage entered upon for assessment.

Limits of circles then fixed. (See Map No. 4 & 6 in Atlas.

225.—As soon as the measurements of one Pergunah had been completed, I visited each village with my "Note Book," arranged according to "chuklas" in which the statistics of area, Jumma, and resources were entered. This local inspection I consider most important, as it enables the assessing Officer to test doubts and allow the tax-payers full opportunity to have their say on the spot. I made it a rule to take one or two Chowdrees or some one possessing all the local knowledge; but one should ever be on his guard to change pilots, or it leads to the belief abroad that influence is being exerted.

Every village was visited.

226.—The next step was to consider whether the new rates could be applied as an average rate to the whole of the villages. It soon became apparent that in this district it could not; interior classification was then resorted to. I am aware objections have been raised to this system, and in a new settlement I should be disposed to abandon it, but in my earlier experience I saw no other way open for removing inequalities. In some circles 3, in others only 2 classes were formed, but this sub-division was based entirely on intrinsic qualities of the soil, and so the usual objection, I trust, will not apply here. Details are given in No. V. Statement.

Interior classification adopted.

See Pergunahwar General area No. V.

227.—The great danger in *not* having interior classes is this; that villages having the richest soil, and therefore the largest profits, escape with a comparatively lighter assessment than they ought to have; while poverty is apt to be overtaxed; for granting that such tendencies ought to be removed, when the actual Jumma is being fixed after a careful review of all circumstances, still the assessor is led to forget the Revenue Rate Jumma is fixed *on an average rate*, and so the inequality he was trying to remove very often becomes repeated in the new settlement. At least this has been my experience, and so there is danger in not having classes as well as in resorting to them.

Principle to a certain extent advantageous.

228.—On the other hand I concur in the opinion it is better to avoid them if possible. To do so, it is essential to fix a greater number of circles with fewer villages, and I can fancy the general principles which regulate the difference of fertility will not admit of this in some districts. Water is the chief element of fertility whether from rain or springs, and it is quite possible for a tract containing 150 and 200 Estates, to be generally of uniform productiveness. It may be flat table-land in the centre of a Doab, where the fall of rain is the same at one end as at the other; or no great difference in the depths of water in the wells; or the whole of it may be irrigated by a net-work of streams with branch water-courses.

Better to avoid classes.

Under such circumstances a large circle must be maintained; still there may be rich and poor villages; provision for which may be necessary in separate classes, to arrive at anything like an appreciable comparison.

229.—That there is a difference in fertility of individual villages, I can bear my testimony. It is sometimes most marked, there may be a rise or a sudden dip affecting not more than 5 or 6 Estates; there may be some low rice lands, or there may be a slope facilitating surface drainage, which often brings a deposit of good and bad soil. Hence it is we find land within one village divided into classes for internal assessment, while in the surrounding estates no such practice is followed. In the Churkuree Mehal they universally preferred to assess wells by first grouping them into classes.

Absolutely necessary sometimes.

230.—The best proof however of these discrepancies is the existence of differing rates as regulating the Hakimee share of the produce. I looked a good deal to the *Zubtee* and *Batai* rates to guide me in fixing the class, other than the 2nd or average, in which the village should be placed; and I consider this guide a good and reliable one, not open to the objection generally brought against the system of interior classification.

Zubtee rates adduced in proof.

See this in Map No. 11 in Atlas.

231.—Besides this I had the following aids in fixing the classes; the quantity of land with different kinds of soil; position of village whether in the heart of the circle or in its outer limits; if the latter, whether contiguous to a richer or a poorer tract; the depth of water in well; and the grouping of Chowdrees and Tehseeldars; wherewith I could test my classification.

Other circumstances considered.

232.—The soils were recorded at time of measurement. They were found to be capable of arrangement into four distinct classes. The local names were kept more to shew general fertility of villages, than for any other purpose. The people seemed to make little use of them as basis of assessment, so they were not adopted by me. Indeed it would always be difficult to rely on area so recorded. I preferred then to keep to the main denominations, as

Soils adopted as basis of assessment.

See this in Map No. 6 in Atlas.

1 *Gohera.*—Manured.
2 *Rohee.*—Clayey.
3 *Doshahee.*—Neither clay nor light earth.
4 *Meyra and Tibba.*—Earth with sand, dry and sandy.

Chahee.—Or wet from irrigation.

Silabee.—Naturally moist.

Buranee.—Dry dependent on rain.

233.—The district being a very highly cultivated one with little land for pasturage ; and the present being the first regular settlement ; and the people greatly reduced by high taxation under former settlement, it appeared to me unnecessary to bring any " culturable" land under assessment, but land not cultivated for 2 years only and recorded as " lately abandoned" has been generally rated the same as " Buranee" or a little below.

Culturable land not assessed.

234.—The " assessable" area having been ascertained as above, the next stage was to go over the villages as thus divided into classes, either with one of my assistants or with the Tehseeldar direct, together with his and the Canoongoe's reports as to working and pressure of Summary Settlement. Balances of former years, cause and extent of distress, opinion of Tehseeldar as to a fair Jumma, were noted down, and a further allotment of villages was made with reference to their being heavily, moderately and lightly settled

Tehseeldar's opinion taken.

235.—Average test rates were then applied to discover defects in classification, and wherever such came to light, further enquiry was made. If the test Jumma came out very high or low, the cause was scrutinized. If it was owing to faulty measurement or inaccuracy in recording the denomination of area rated, the error was proved and removed. If there was special cause for the unexpected result, it was approved and a note made of the same for the assessing Officer.

Test rates applied.

236.—This operation however, could tell us nothing as to what should be considered a fair and just demand. In the absence of previous receipts, and keeping in remembrance that Summary Settlement was altogether too high with reference to the average Price Current for 30 years, I resolved to frame new Estimates, and the following have proved very serviceable.

New Estimates proved desirable.

See map No. 10 in Atlas.

I. Chowdrees Estimate.
II. Plough Estimate.
III. Well Estimate.
IV. Produce Estimate,

237.—The first was collected as I visited each village. It was tested by enquiries made separately by my Assistants, and again by me with the aid of known appraisers, (Kunoes.) Thus I had sometimes three opinions to compare

Chowdree's Estimate.

with Tehseeldar's Estimate previously taken. Generally I found Chowdrees recommendation, on the side of a lenient though, not always a light Jumma. I found them to be depended upon, regarding the condition of villages, and so was able to check partiality or palpable attempt at imposition.

Plough Estimate.

238.—The Plough Estimate was formed by applying to the number of Ploughs any local rate known or adopted in Sikh times. In villages farmed to Raja Golab Singh this mode was found to exist. Kardars sometimes introduced such rates on a fixed scale. In south of Pergunah Phaleean in Goojrat District, I found they ranged from 16 to 24 Rs. per plough, but this was a tract almost exclusively irrigated. In the Churkuree of this District the Bach was often thrown, at so much a plough. The capabilities of neighbouring tracts being weighed, it was not difficult to eliminate a scale of rates on a given number of villages known to be lightly assessed situated in different circles. Sometimes different rates for classes have been accepted, but more generally I have kept to uniform rates. The highest is 30 Rs. in Aikwala, the lowest 13 in Bhurree, representing the richest and poorest tracts.

Well Estimate.

239.—The well Estimate was framed in a new way suggested to me by an old Canoongoe. I could not do without some auxiliary Jumma deduced on the number of wells *actually in use* in the Churkuree, in which tract it has been most servicable.

Very necessary in Churkuree Mehal Tract.

240.—Here the fiscal capacity of a village depends entirely on the fact that the land is artificially watered. The wells must be in use, and there must be a certain number of cattle per well to work them. Had merely a Jumma been deduced from rates on irrigated and unirrigated area, the chances are that in a tract where so great impoverishment had taken place, and so many wells had been abandoned for want of cattle, men and means, the full extent of the pressure of former taxation might have been overlooked, and a new Jumma been announced which would have given great dissatisfaction. The Putwaree recorded the area as "irrigated" which it may have been during the last year; but special causes might have been at work to deprive the village of the means of keeping the well going, and so it became expedient to have a "Well Estimate."

Capabilities of an average well considered and explained.

Appendix No. 19.

241.—The way in which I was able to make this is shewn in appendix No. 19. A well with an average area was taken, cropped with the usual produce (for which there appear to be fixed rules) the gross out-turn was calculated

by applying average prices to average yield, which was turned into cash value. The expenses were then gone into of labour, seed, feed of bullocks, and expenses of family dependant on the produce, and these deducted from gross produce, to shew at what rate per acre sufficient margin of profit could be allowed. I find that if Government demand is fixed at Rs. 2-8 per acre, the rate per well amounts to 75 Rs. leaving a profit of only 7 per cent; while if it be confined to Rs. 2 the rate would be Rs. 60 per well, leaving a profit of 13 per cent to the proprietor in return for his capital. The former would stand at something less than $\frac{1}{5}$th, the latter would be exactly $\frac{1}{6}$th of Gross Produce; but this assumes that the well is fully provided with five yoke of oxen.

Sudda Singh's Rate per well.

242.—Now we are able to test whether 2-8 is a fair rate all round for irrigated land in the Churkuree in another way. It appears during Sikh times there was a system of well assessment well known under the name of "Sudda Singh's Chukao," consisting of 1 R. per Ghumao for *all* the crop sown in autumn, and 1 pund per kunal (= to 24 mds Kucha) for the Rubbee without reference to any particular crop grown, which was equivalent to 1-8, per Ghumao more for the rubbee;—in all giving a rate of 2-8. The rate was resorted to as a "pis aller" when no terms could be come to between the Kardar or Jagheerdar and the cultivator. It was fixed by Sirdar Sudda Singh apparently with much care and considered a payable rate, though hard on the cultivator, as it only left him sufficient to live upon in bad seasons.

Well Rates adopted including water and land Revenue.

243.—This being the case, and considering it was an object to fix a *light* assessment, I have preferred 2 Rs. per acre as an average rate which gives 60 Rs. as a fair well rate in the Churkuree tract when there is a full staff of oxen. Assuming this as an average, higher and lower rates were tried in tracts of varying fertility. When looking over the rough "Bach" papers under the Summary Settlement it was not uncommon to find 90, 100, and even 120 Rs. as the amount paid to Government by the owners of one well, and here was one of the chief causes of villages totally breaking down. The highest rates now adopted have been 90 and 84 Rs. and that only in the richer villages of Aikwala and Churkuree. The general maximum limit has been 75 Rs. the average 60 Rs. and the lower rate 50 Rs. and 40 Rs. Applying these rates to the number of wells "in use" and a moderate "Buranee" rate to all other lands recorded as "unirrigated" or "lately abandoned" a "well Jumma" has been obtained.

244.—The Produce Estimate has been worked out on the same principle as has been so clearly explained in Mr. Temple's Report on Jullunder. I shall only briefly state then that instead of the average Price Current being for 10, it has been extended to a period of 30 years; and though ¼th of the Gross Produce has been taken to give the Produce Jumma, I have regretted that I did not fix ⅛th as there can be no doubt that ¼th is far too high. The produce was ranged into four orders of value, and the detail calculation for each circle and class can be seen in the elaborate return appendix No. 3.

Produce Estimate hitherto fixed at one-fourth gross Produce.

245.—In making an Estimate of this kind so many elements have to come under consideration, it is liable to error, but if the enquiry is carefully made, which has here been aimed at, the evil is reduced and becomes uniform throughout. After all it is but an auxiliary Jumma and answers the purpose for which it is required pretty fairly.

Is liable to error but can be accepted as an Estimate.

246.—The only objection I take to it is in the share to be assumed as what Government is entitled to. Of this I am certain that any assessment would break down if really it amounted to ¼th of Gross Produce. The question to grapple first of all is "what is a fair proportion?" Scripture tells us Joseph took ⅕ from the Egyptians Gen.—XLVII 24, 26. Sudda Singh's well assessment would seem to indicate that ⅓th was taken even in tracts like the Churkuree, fertilized by capital and labour. The calculation worked out of the capabilities of a well holding above alluded to draws us more forcibly to the conclusion that ⅙th allows a safer margin of profit, and if I turn to the information collected and reported to Government in North Western Provinces, it would appear, that there it was believed the Government demand had been fixed nearer ⅐th and ⅛th of the Gross Produce including everything even the value of straw, cotton stalks, reserved seed, produce of the dairy &c.

One-sixth share more justifiable.

247.—In fixing this proportion I think it proper to compare what may be considered as having been taken by the Sikh Government for the "Hakimee" share, and what the Settlement Code (Mr. Thomason's Directions) requires at our hands. I will place them side by side, but in doing so I fear I must shew the most usual method by which the former was determined.

Custom and Law compared as to Govt-share.

The process of Kunkoot was as follows:—

The produce of 10 fields gives say 120 maunds, the appraisement called "Nuzurandazee" or *Kucha Kun* would be fixed at 100.

From this a deduction called "Chot Sewaie" is allowed, and on the remainder or the "*Pukka Kun*" the Government share is taken either $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$, as the case may be:—

	Mds	*Seers.*
Gross Produce,... ... say	120	0
Amount appraised or "Kucha Kun,"	100	0
Deduct "Sewaie" usually 20 per cent for agricultural expenses,	20	0
Balance "Pukka Kun,"	80	0
Deduct "Chot" @ 5 per cent,...	5	0
Net Produce, ...	75	0
Government share being usually $\frac{1}{2}$ gives	37	8
Add Lumberdaree and for Proprietor's "Biswee," being a rent charge of 4 "topa" per "mun" on 75 Rs. the Net Produce, ...	4	30
Add also "Kurch Tehseel" @ 1 topa per "mun" on 37-8 the Government share gives	2	15
Total taken from Cultivators,	44	13
Leaving to Cultivators including cost of cultivation on	55	27
	100	0

In other words the proportion comes out thus :—

	Mds.	*Seers.*
Cultivator's share, ...	55	27
Proprietor, ...	7	5
Government share, ...	37	8

equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ the net Produce, or about $\frac{1}{3}$ *Gross Produce* assumed at 120 Mds. the original Estimate of appraisement.

The proportion enjoined by existing rules is that Government should not demand "*more than two-thirds*" of what may be expected to be the *net produce* (para. 52), but this has lately been altered in N. W. Provinces to $\frac{1}{2}$ *assets*. Taking the same figures the account may be shown thus:—

	Mds. Srs.	*Mds. Srs.*
Gross Produce,		120 ...
Deduct expenses,	20 ... 0	
"Chot,"	5 ... 0	
Proprietor's charge for rent,	7 ... 5	
Cost of Bullocks and Farm Servants, ...	30 ... 0	
		62 ... 5
Balance as Net Produce, ...		57 ... 35
Deduct Govt. demand, not to exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ =		28 ... 37

or $\frac{1}{4}$th of Gross Produce assumed at 120 Mds. of the probable out-turn.

248.—Here then we discover that the Sikhs appropriated as much as ⅓rd share, and this I think probable, but then it will be remembered that they performed the functions of a landlord. They helped in repairing wells and even constructed them, and though the ratio may seem high it is doubtful whether they really did get at a full approximation of the out-turn ; under the system of Kunkoot many facilities being afforded for concealment.

One-third of Gross Produce taken by Sikh Government.

249.—That our Government should fix its demand at ¼th in N. W. Provinces, must be explained. In the first place it is not enjoined that ½ of net produce be taken but that "not more than ½ be demanded." This then is a maximum not to be exceeded. I am convinced when the actual Jumma is fixed after Revenue Rates have been applied, the proportion seldom exceeds ⅕th, and is nearer to ⅙th of what I call here the Gross Produce, viz : the value of the entire crop. This then is what appears to me as a fair share, and in fixing the new Jummas, I have endeavoured to keep about this limit.

One-fourth required by Law, but as a maximum only.

250.—In all our assessments we should be very particular in not exceeding ⅙th in tracts where the cost of agriculture is not great, *e. g.*, in low river tracts, or where rain is abundant, or where cultivation is and can be successfully carried on with oxen, which do not cost more than 30 Rs. a yoke. But where production is effected only by a large outlay of capital, where lands are of a dry description, away from rain and rivers, and valuable only in proportion to the water supplied by artificial irrigation, and where this again can be maintained only by large cattle costing from 50 to 60 Rs. the yoke ; there again I am inclined to go further, and say taxation should never be pitched higher than ⅛th and ⅑th of Gross Produce, in order that a *larger margin* may be left as a return for capital and for unforeseen causes which may any day occur to disturb the stability of profits.

One-sixth share should never be exceeded.

251.—Starting with these principles and Estimates, I was in a position to consider how far Summary Settlement Jumma required alteration. Rates were then eliminated for each denomination of wet, moist, and dry land by assuming relative value of each according to proportions locally acknowledged, and by distributing the total Jummas according to those proportions, on the total area of each denomination for each class. These rates were then compared with each other and Summary Settlement rates, and one circle of assessment with those of another ; till we were able at last to deduce Revenue rates fit for approval. The Revenue Rates were then applied

Revenue Rates how evolved.

N. B. The rates are given in map No. 10 in Atlas, also in assessment Portfolio.

to each village, and a fair Jumma was determined to compare with Summary Settlement.

252.—In fixing the new assessment I had further to help me the rates adopted in Goojrat, Goojranwalla, Amritsur, and Goordaspore. Some of these are shewn in the assessment map.* Consideration was had to no *one* particular circumstance, but to everything that bore on the condition and capacity of villages, such as caste of proprietors; quality of soil; population; state of village; style of crops produced; means of irrigation; all of which were expressed in percentages, so as to facilitate comparison one village with another.

Rates of neighbouring Districts compared.

* **Appendix No. 1.**

253.—This information was very carefully embodied in the village Statements No. II. and III. The remarks were filled in by myself. I spared no labour to make this a complete record. It was in English, and by the side of it I placed the Revenue survey maps, and all were bound up in 19 volumes (Bujwant excepted) and made over to District Office; but I regret to say were destroyed by the mutineers. The forms were improved to suit the requirements of the District; but my labour in 2,000 villages has been annihilated. I annex a specimen (Appendix No. 20) to shew what was done.

Nos. II. and III. village statements drawn up, but destroyed.

Appendix 20.

254.—The assessments when announced generally gave satisfaction, but the years 1852,53 were very trying. There was much distress abroad, people were very discontented. The Jummas were announced as quickly as possible after the measurements in each Purgunah had been concluded; still the Khewut operations took two years or so after the assessment, and I have no doubt there was much reason for complaint owing to bad seasons, and prices continuing cheap.

New assessment impeaded by bad seasons, and low prices.

255.—In several of the circles I was forced to revise the new Jumma. I did so willingly wherever pressure or faultiness was proved to exist; still after the 2nd year improvement became apparent, and everywhere signs of contentment began to shew themselves.

Revision made wherever necessary.

256.—Before the Jummas were announced they were subjected to the scrutiny of several distinguished officers, Messrs Temple, Barnes, Raikes, and Edmonstone. The Financial Commissioner traversed the District, and many of the papers

Assessments overhauled by superior authority.

were previously reviewed by Sir John Lawrence, all of whom have expressed themselves satisfied with the results.

The Churkuree assessed separately.

257.—The Tehseels of Zuffurwal and Sealkote were first announced, then Pusroor, and finally Duska. The Churkuree Mehal assessments comprising some 600 estates were all brought out at the same time, as a further consideration of the status of wells had to be made, and it was here that the greatest reduction had to be given.

Extra Assistant Commissioners assisted in work of assessment.

258.—I received much assistance during assessment from my Native Extra Assistant Commissioners, Kaim Ali, and Fyzool Hussun, who, in addition to their arduous duties, supplied me with most useful information regarding the exact condition of nearly every village in their divisions.

Well Registers given into District Office.

259.—With their co-operation I was enabled to prepare in English, 5 volumes containing every possible data regarding the circumstances and capabilities of wells in every village in the Churkuree Mehal. They showed me at once the extent of impoverishment that had taken place, and by a classification of wells I could test the pitch of the well Estimate with greater satisfaction. I have transferred these papers to District Office as they will be constantly required for reference.

Farms.

260.—In the entire District 11 villages have been farmed according to provisions of Section 4, Regulation IX of 1825, owing to recusancy on part of the proprietor to take the engagements. They are all situated in Duska Tehseel. Every possible plan was adopted to avoid recourse to such a measure in a first settlement especially, as it was high taxation that led to impoverishment. I reduced my Jumma till I was satisfied of its lightness; they still held out, so farm became inevitable.

No.	*Village.*
210	Kottee Nircutee.
22	Jadeh.
23	Noukuryan.
18	Behroopgurh.
10	Huseinpoor.
11	Rundheer Khas.
12	Husseinpoor Rundheer.
9	Jemalpoor.
134	Jehangeer.
130	Nikka Kyla.
29	Galibkee.

By whom taken.

261. The 3 first and last were taken by Pundit Sheo Shunkur, resident of Goenke; Nos. 18 and 10 by Jawahir Mull of Wuzeerabad; No. 11 by Thakoordass of same place; No. 12 by both conjointly, No. 9 by Chowdree Mohamed Khan of Jelalpoor; No. 134 by Chowdree Hakim Singh of Duska; No. 130 by Raja Faqeeroola Khan who resides at Wuzeerabad, a man of great wealth and position. They have all been separately reported and received sanction of Financial Commissioner

262.—The only other village in which coercive measures had to be taken was Meetranwalla in Pergunah Sumryal. There are four Turufs or divisions in this large estate. One of these Punjgeraien had become utterly impoverished. The proprietors had absconded, no one knew where. Proclamations were issued without result. The whole village was in a very bad way, the other proprietors refused to have anything to do with the 4th division. They clamoured for separation of interest and refused to take up engagement until this was done. I revised my Jumma three times, and at last gave an assessment which they admitted to be light, and ready to take up, if their request was granted. I perceived it was for the general interest to cause complete separation. Turuf Punjgeraein was created into a distinct Mehal and re-assessed, and as no one would take it up it was transferred in perpetuity to Raja Faqueer-oola-Khan with sanction of Financial Commissioner, on special grounds, set forth in English correspondence.

Transfer in perpetuity of Mehal Punjgeraien.

263.—With these exceptions the new Jummas were taken up *readily* and gave satisfaction at the time; but after the close of Settlement operations, and on my return from England in 1858, owing to destruction of entire records which had been made over to District Office, the Settlement was re-opened in 1858-59, Revision of Jumma being thought advisable in several of the "Chuklas."

Jummas on the whole accepted readily, but Settlement re-opened in 1858-59.

264.—In the Durp of Zufferwal, some 26 villages transferred from Pergunah Narowal had been assessed by Mr. Morris, and as general reductions had been given in that Pergunah a year before, it was thought fair to bring these villages down to same level.

To give relief to Narowal villages.

265.—The Deg Kundee tracts of Zufferwal had suffered by changes in the stream, and there were three or four villages affected by stress of season; some relief was called for.

To relieve Deg Kundee villages damaged by floods.

266.—In the lower portion of same tract great damage had been caused by the Deg taking quite a new channel overflowing nearly to the walls of Killa Sobha Singh, and on the east of Dhoda into Reya Pergunah; whereas formerly much of its water supplied beneficial moisture and irrigation to villages south of Sokunvind and Killa Sobha Singh. Desiccation ensued from the change; another Murrain too had carried off cattle in several villages during the year 1856-57; so I went and visited these villages, personally inspecting each myself and gave large reductions.

To relieve Deg Kundee Estates in Pusroor.

267.—Again in the Churkuree Mehal of Tehseels Duska and Pusroor it was found that the Jumma, though I had already given a reduction of 24 *and* 18 *per cent* on Summary Settlement was still felt to be too high, and one proof of this was adduced that there was no such thing as "Rent" taken from cultivators. The landlord ignored his liabilities, because the land was occupied by another and he received no rent; the cultivator was indifferent to improvement or the repairing of wells when they fell in, because neither land nor well were his property. The reason of rent not being taken was partly owing to ignorance,—people thought that because they got no such receipts under a grain system, they could not claim them now, though recorded as proprietors;—partly owing to the country being still reduced from former over-assessment, and being wanting in population, landlords consulted their interests in not claiming rent, fearing their tenants might throw up their lands, which would have involved the former in additional liabilities, and this they were everywhere loath to assume.

Relief given in Churkuree to allow further margin of profit for Rent.

268.—In Charwa, Jutatur, Pusroor, Doshahee, and Bet of Sealkote, some very trifling alterations were made. In Churkuree of Sealkote and Kalur, three villages only needed further relief. In other respects in all these circles the new Jumma in 1858-59 after a trial of five years *was working very well,* and the collections reported *to be easy.*

Assessment of each Chukla reviewed.

269.—In the six remaining circles, viz., Bharree, Durp of Pergunah Hur-do-Killa, Neanda, Bet of Sumryal, Vela, and Aikwala, the Jumma was known to be light, the people *quite satisfied,* and the revenue paid in with regularity.

No relief required in 6 circles.

270.—In the Settlement now reported, Khalsa and Jagheer villages have been treated alike. None were excluded from assessment. Of the former there are 1,590; of the latter 386 Estates; total 1,976; including 26 villages (the Khalsa portion of Bujwant,) but exclusive of that portion of this tract held in Jagheer by Raja Tej Singh.

Settlement takes in Khalsa and Jageer villages.

271.—The whole of Bujwant was assessed by Captain Mackenzie in A. D. 1856, but the Raja's portion was not announced under orders of Government. This has lately become Khalsa on the Raja's Jagheer being consolidated round Bottala, but is not included in the remarks here made as the totals of the District had been made up some time previously. It will be taken up in a separate section below.

Settlement of Bujwant postponed.

272.—The above explanation given, I can now proceed to shew the general result for the District by a comparison of former with new assessment as at first announced, and then subsequently modified in 1858-59 thus :—

Vide general abstract page No. 7 given in assessment portfolio Appendix No. 2.

Former assessment Rupees 11,43,765

New assessment „ 9,35,105

Revised in 1858-59 „ 8,82,464

In the entire District (the Jagheer portion of Bujwant excepted), a reduction of 19 per cent was given, but being found insufficient was lowered to 23 per cent.

273.—The relief afforded amounting to Rs. 2,61,300 may be considered a large sum, but certainly it is not more than was absolutely necessary, considering the distressed state of the District, and that Summary Settlement was pitched considerably higher than what may be assumed to be a fair demand if based on an average of 30 year's prices, instead of the three very dear years taken preceding that Settlement. I have shewn * before that Summary Settlement was erroneously based on grain receipts of Sumbut 1901, 2 and 3, the average of which was commuted into cash value at rates 40 *per cent above a proper average of prices.* We are told that a deduction of only 10 per cent was allowed when Summary Settlement was fixed, so it may be inferred from this calculation that the old taxation was *still* 30 *per cent higher than it should be.* Looking at the fiscal result in this light, a reduction of 23 per cent now proposed will not appear unreasonable.

Being a reduction of 23 per cent.

* Paras: 241, 242 and 243.

274.—The result of the new Settlement as affecting the Government Revenue, can be best shewn by separating the Khalsa and Jagheer totals, and to do this I transfer the abstract of No. V or General Area Statement thus :—

Financial result.

	Total.	*Jagheer.*	*Khalsa.*
Former assessment, ...	11,43,764	1,82,185	9,61,579
New assessment, ...	8,82,464	1,54,452	7,28,012
Decrease, ...	2,61,300	27,733	2,33,567

or a reduction of Government Revenue of 2,33,567 being 24 per cent on the former receipts paid into the Treasury.

275.—It should be however stated here that of the 7,28,012 assessed on the Khalsa area, a sum of 33,077 has accrued from resumed mafee. This being entirely new Revenue, must be credited to side of increase; the net decrease representing the actual relief afforded will therefore stand at 2,66,567 Rs. somewhat higher than what is given in preceding para., and amounts to 27 Rs. per cent reduction, *nearly coinciding with the limit of relief* I have there assumed to be required.

Really amounts to 27 per cent relief.

276.—The Jumma from Resumption is made up of Rs. 5,790, assessed on entire villages which have lapsed in Pergunahs Sealkote, Murakeewal, Zufferwal, Duska and Sumryal, and 27,287 Rupees. estimated at Revenue rates on 16,663 acres of small mafee plots 2,229 in number, which have been brought on the Rent Roll.

Resumptions.

Appendix No. XII.

277.—The remaining mafees that had been released were abstracted at the end of the village Khuteonees, and when the khewuts were being attested opportunity was taken to fix on each a Jumma according to Revenue rates, but I am not quite satisfied with this mode of assessing them. They have often been objected to by the Mafeedars, and certainly I think each holding should be assessed according to its merits. This was not done, as it involved additional labour, and it was scarcely desirable to send for Mafeedars living at a distance to impose microscopic assessments at a time when they had been released; and the grantees preferred generally to collect their dues *in grain*.

Mafee area released.

278.—Besides lands hitherto paying revenue, care was taken to bring under Settlement all "Rukhs" or Government grass preserves, gardens, and "Nuzzool" property of every description that admitted of being placed on the Revenue Roll. Claims were heard, and wherever possession supported by the exercise of substantial right could be proved, Judicial decrees were given either to the occupant or Jagheerdar, or Mafeedar, and Settlement made with the party direct. Every acre of Nuzzool land has been investigated *de jure*, and where the ownership has been decreed to Government no fresh claims should be heard, as proclamations were issued inviting claimants to come forward.

Settlement of Rukh and Nuzzool.

279.—It was not easy to put an assessment on Gardens or groves. Generally, the area was too small that even the highest irrigated rates could scarcely give an appropriate taxation. The plan I adopted particularly if the income was

Gardens how assessed.

derived from trees, was to ascertain the yearly value of the proceeds, ⅛th of which I fixed as the Government demand; which was added to the Jumma of village, and separate engagements were taken from the proprietors.

Some Rukhs given back to proprietors.

280.—I found that most of the Rukhs were lying untouched. They were not required for Government purposes. The Cavalry at Sealkote preferred to send their grass-cutters to the low lands in the direction of the river. Trees which abounded in some of the Plantations had all been cut down by former contractors.—Other Rukhs were not fit to grow grass in. It was accordingly thought better to encourage their cultivation; the smaller areas within village boundaries were restored to the old proprietors. Such as were separately demarcated were nearly all decreed to be the property of Government. Some were given out in clearing leases. Two have been given away in grants for loyalty during the mutiny. In four more, institutions for reclaiming criminal races have since been established.

Vudala Sandooan, Pergunah Duska; Jehanekee, Pergunah Zufferwal.

Only two Rukhs out of 17 now remain as such; the former should be put up to auction, the latter is poor land on the bank of a sandy river, and is unfit for cultivation;—no one will take it.

Clearing Leases.

281.—Wherever clearing leases were taken, I made a point of fixing very light rates, and I am glad to learn the work of reclamation is going on rapidly. In the terms—residence, and the building of a certain number of houses within fixed periods, were insisted on.

Appendix No. 18.

A separate return giving the Settlement of each "Nuzzool" plot is attached to this Report. See Appendix No. 18.

"Sewaie" charges.

282.—In addition to the Government revenue the usual cesses will be charged amounting from 15 to 17 per cent on Jumma, being made up of 5 per cent for Lumberdars; varying rates from 3-2 to 5 Rs. for Putwarees; 1 Re. Road Fund; 1 Re. School Fund; and 5 Rs. Mulba. The last is not limited to this sum in *all* villages; if a smaller amount is incurred as village expense, then Lumberdars are not to take the full per centage; if again actual expences exceed 5 per cent, the Lumberdars can claim reimbursement by special application to the Collector. In some villages where the community have compounded for 7 per cent for the period of the Settlement, the higher rate must be strictly adhered to.

Instalments of Revenue when due.

283.—The Revenue instalments have been fixed at the usual dates in May and June for the spring, and November and December for the autumn. In Zufferwal and

Chahur Pergunahs, to allow time for sale of the sugar out-turn, some 44,000 Rs. will be paid as a 3rd instalment in February. Excepting these villages, and one instance in the Rubbee where in Pergunah Pusroor 23 Rs. will be paid as 3rd instalment, the proportion will be half and half in all the Pergunahs. The people were left to arrange this to meet their own convenience, and have adopted equal proportions of their own accord.

*See Appendix No. 14.

284.—It will be seen that I have not regarded Pergunah divisions in arranging for the distribution of assessment, preferring to keep to the order of zones and circles, instead; as the Pergunah limits were subsequently so arranged as to agree with these subdivisions. To save time and writing I have thought it better to group together all my data and any instructive facts bearing on the assessment in a separate portfolio and map which accompanies this Report. I shall therefore only give here a general description of these fiscal circles and the results of assessment arrived at in each.

Assessment circles described.

App: Nos. 1 and 2.

Division into, 5 zones.

See Maps Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 in Atlas.

285.—I have already reported that the District contains five distinct zones, the one differing from the other by some marked peculiarities :—

1. High, central or dry.
2. Low Eastern, famous for sugar.
3. Alluvial, or wet from river.
4. Deg Valley, or wet from Deg.
5. Churkuree, irrigated from wells.

Each of these were again subdivided into "Chuklas" or separate circles of assessment.

The first zone containing

286.—In the *first zone* there is a cluster of villages round Khanowalee and Cheyinda lying somewhat in a hollow, partially irrigated from wells. Here the soil is of a better stamp, supply of water in the wells more sure, the villages in a more advanced state of cultivation, and chiefly held by *Jats*. This formed the best circle in the zone, and was called "*Jutatur*." Again to the east of Pergunah Sealkote the country was very high, water very deep, defying construction of wells, production expensive. It is the poorest portion and so called "Bhurree," and was kept in a separate circle.

(1.) Chukla "Jutatur."

(2.) "Bhurree."

To the north of Jutatur stretching from Bajra to Charwa, along the frontier, there was a tract of a better stamp than Bhurree, and yet not so productive as Jutatur

(3.) "Charwa."

(4.) "Pusroor."

This formed a 3rd circle called "Charwa." While the villages to the south, about and below Pusroor, received less rain, had no irrigation, yet had a better soil than Bhurree and quite different from Jutatur; they were grouped into a 4th circle named after "Pusroor."

287.—The *second zone* extended into Pergunahs Shukurgurh and Reya. It is commonly known as the "Durp." As portions of this tract lay in Zufferwal and Pusroor Tehseels, they were kept as two circles, but they are the same. It is a rich tract in which rain sinks well into the soil, and water is close to the surface, irrigation is easily supplied by wells, *Zubtee* crops are produced even without irrigation, and sugarcane is abundantly grown. In the north corner of the zone the soil is not so good because sandy, and the villages of less productive capacity; this was formed into a 2nd circle called "Doshahee" from the prevailing soil.

The second zone containing (1.) Chukla "Durp."

(2.) "Doshahee."

288.—In the alluvial zone, four circles were selected. The "Bhet," containing villages actually affected or kept moist by the river, the upper villages of Sealkote being altogether more fertile were separated from the Bhet of Pergunah Sumryal; "Neanda" a low tract between the Bhurree and river; and "Vela," a wild open country covered with long grass, and not long reclaimed between the river and the high bank extending from Sumryal to Kopra.

The third zone containing (1.) "Bhet" (Sealkote.) (2.) "Neanda." (3.) "Bhet" (Sumryal.) (4.) "Vela."

289.—The *fourth zone* was made up of the villages affected or watered by the Deg, a troublesome stream that flows through the entire length of the District. Two circles were selected, the upper or as much as lies in Zufferwal and the lower in Pusroor Tehseel. The same rates were adopted in both except that the "Silabee" in 2nd and 3rd classes of the latter has been rated slightly lower, and certain villages in the extreme south having less rain and differing essentially from those above Sokunvind, it was found necessary to group them into a 4th Class.

The fourth zone containing (1.) Deg Kundee (Zufferwal.) (2.) Do. (Pusroor.)

290.—The chief element of production here is the Deg, but it is a fitful stream constantly changing its channel. The water generally divides at Dhoda where the discharge is fairly distributed by the one channel to the villages in Reya Tehseel, and by the other to those of this District, great benefit is derived from the inundations; but lately the chief flow is towards the former, thereby the Reya estates get swamped, and those in this District suffer from desiccation.

Character of the Deg stream.

291.—Thus, then, this tract will require to be watched. I have given light Jummas to allow of greater margin for losses, and in the assessment map have indicated the localities subject to floods, and where new channels have been formed within the last seven years.

New Channel of Deg recorded on map.

292.—But to pass on to the *fifth zone* or the celebrated "Churkuree Mehal," so called from the Churk or system of irrigation supplied by the Persian Wheel being the chief feature. Here every acre of land is irrigated. Production is feasible only on these terms. Indeed it is *water* that constitutes property, not land. The man who sinks or owns a well, and has a full complement of bullocks to work it, is able to produce excellent crops. The soil is fine consistent earth, and naturally fertile; but whether it is that the surface of the country is too much on a slope, by which the rain flows off too quickly before it has time to sink into the soil; or whether from being situated high with a soil mixed with sandy particles, the water supplied from ordinary falls of rain is liable to quick evaporation; I cannot satisfactorily explain. This however is certain that crops without irrigation are very poor and are sparely grown. Unirrigated land then may be held to be the worst in the District.

The fifth zone containing The Churkuree Mehal.

293.—The average cost of a well is 200 Rs. the depth of water from 25 to 30 cubits. They take from 25 to 50 Rs. yearly to keep in repair. Formerly the Sikh Government helped to keep them in order and sometimes to restore the old wells. From 25 to 40 acres are usually attached to the well, but I have sometimes seen areas of 50 and 60 acres, even to a single well. Here and there they may be found with two sets of well gear, these are commonly called "Dohutta," "Dochoothee," and possess 80 acres. Generally five yoke of oxen are required to maintain security for full production, and their cost ranges from 30 to 60 Rs. a yoke.

Cost of Wells.

294.—The area irrigated depends entirely on the number of oxen. I do not perceive that there is much difference in the end, for though in other parts of the country we generally find from 10 to 15 acres the utmost to which irrigation can be extended from one well; *here* the difference merely consists of this, that the full area (say of 30 acres) only gets half the supply of water, whereas elsewhere the 15 acres would be fully irrigated; so that the point kept in view was to see that the irrigated rates were fixed at a level of $\frac{1}{2}$ of what are adopted in less exceptional tracts.

Area irrigable by an average well.

295.—In determining a system of assessment for such a peculiar tract, attention was directed mainly to a correct enquiry into the *actual status* of villages, *e. g.* the number of wells in use, and the number of bullocks in existence. Comparing these with what was required to keep up the full cultivation, the exact measure of distress or deterioration was elicited.

Assessment made on actual status of Villages.

296.—It was in the Churkuree that the Summary Settlement broke down signally. In 625 estates, containing some 7,000 wells, there was one sad picture of disaster from over-assessment; 1,200 wells were lying out of use; the land became uncultivated; bullocks had been carried off by two great murrains. This coming upon villages already over-taxed increased their difficulties. Then there came two years of very low prices just preceding the year of new Settlement. The effects of impoverishment were so great as to strike deep root. Tenants threw up their holdings; Proprietors absconded. Here and there I found whole villages denuded, and scarcely any village in which some "Turuf" or subdivision had not become totally insolvent.

Summary Settlement broke down entirely.

297.—One of the chief causes which aggravated the evil was the absence of any defined system of internal assessment. No Summary "Khewut" or "Bach" papers were drawn up; the co-partners were at the mercy of the headmen, who, to meet the liabilities of wells that had collapsed, or of absconded parties, were forced to throw the burden on the rest of the villagers. The Jumma of six wells, for instance, was thrown on to the owners of five, and when the fifth well for some reason could not be worked, the profits of four were drawn upon (under the application of the principle of joint responsibility) till there was no vitality left, and the confusion became heart-rending, the burden intolerable.

Impoverishment aggravated by absence of Khewut.

298.—To shew that this picture is not exaggerated, I have only to give a few facts. The statistics shew that out of 506 Khalsa properties classified * into heavily, moderately, and lightly taxed, there were *only* 41 which could be considered lightly assessed under Summary Settlement; 138 were fairly assessed, but 327 could never pay the high Jummas imposed on them.

Estates classified into heavily, moderately, and lightly assessed.

* In detail Chuklawar, see Map No. 9 in Atlas.

299.—The people held out to the last trying to keep up the irrigation over a large surface, with reduced means, but when their oxen were carried off by epidemic, capital had to be employed in supplying their place. The struggle was

Distress very severe and general.

too great, they came for Tuccavee which was granted ; 12,476 Rs. up to Sumbut 1909, and 15,167 Rs. were afterwards doled out in 1910 to 1912,—in all 27, 643 Rs. ; but this did not enable them to rally much. There were still 643 wells fit for repair, lying with their areas abandoned, when the new assessment was brought out, and it was ascertained from Putwaries that some 42,000 Rs. would be required to restore them.

As further shown by falling off in resources.

300.—But I do not think I could shew the actual state of the Churkuree in a more expressive way than by referring to the Statistics of Ploughs. It was discovered that there were only 20,763 yoke of oxen, to maintain the status for which 27,277 were required ; in other words, cultivation had been *paralysed to the extent of ¼th the entire area.*

Division into 6 circles found desirable.

(1) "Aikwala."

(2) "Kalur."

(3) "Churkuree No. 1" (Sealkote.)

(4) Ditto (Sumryal.)

(5) "Churkuree No. 2" (Pusroor.)

(6) Ditto (Duska.)

301.—To meet the varying features of this extensive division, I arranged the villages into six circles of assessment. About Bopalwala stood the finest villages, the land is the richest in the District ; it is very highly cultivated and largely manured ; the area attached to wells is smaller, enabling better means of irrigation ; and it is fertilized by the Aik stream, so I have called this "*Aikwala*." Again at the extreme south we find the country bleak, the villages scattered, the soil impregnated with saline matter, the rain fall only 18 inches, and rice is the staple crop ; it was necessary to separate the "*Kalur*" circle. Between these if a line were drawn from Goindkee south of Duska to Rachara in Sealkote, the villages in the north and upper division shew a marked difference in fertility, superior to those in the south ; but as portions of both these divisions come into four Pergunahs, four separate circles have been maintained, each named after the Pergunah. Different rates have been adopted in the lower, compared with the upper ; but the rates of Sumryal and Sealkote circles agree, except in the 1st class villages, while those of Pusroor and Duska have been uniformly preserved.

Fiscal Results in each circle collected in one statement.

See Map Nos. 10 and 11 in Atlas.

302.—Having described the circles of assessment in Sealkote proper ; that is in the five chief divisions of the district settled by me, I must now refer to the rates and results. The Revenue Rates finally adopted are all given in the assessment map and portfolio. The result arrived at after a consideration of data, and after comparison had been made between Summary Settlement and the Estimates

(regarding the preparation of which explanation has been above offered) may be best shewn in the following Statement :

ESTIMATES AND JUMMA RESULTS.

Zone.	CIRCLE.	Mehals.	Estimates derived from Chowdrees.	Ploughs.	Wells.	Produce.	Summary Settlement.	New Jumma.	Revised in 1858-59.	Percentage of reduction.	Rate on cultivation.
High Central (Dry Tracts.)	Charwa, ...	150	40,802	52,080	45,213	62,625	43,533	40,930	40,877	6	1 3 9
	Jutatur, ...	99	43,820	42,404	41,050	58,341	51,382	45,347	44,966	12	1 8 3
	Bhurree, ...	176	37,467	39,120	...	49,724	42,199	37,362	37,362	11	0 15 6
	Pusroor, ...	130	48,205	52,656	...	56,066	68,998	51,507	50,754	25	1 7 1
Low Eastern (Sugar Tracts.)	Doshahee, ...	77	27,605	31,585	27,163	38,576	30,125	27,949	27,506	7	1 5 6
	Durp (Zufferwal),	102	44,925	50,152	49,678	65,025	56,720	47,464	43,712	22	1 9 1
	Do. (Hurdo Killa),	59	24,895	25,694	29,860	37,063	32,943	24,230	24,230	26	1 9 6
Low Alluvial (River Tracts.)	Neanda, ...	111	35,730	38,893	34,304	43,374	40,669	37,240	37,240	8	1 10 9
	Bet (Sealkote),	126	54,670	66,405	...	75,872	61,969	59,607	59,282	4	1 11 5
	Bet (Sumryal),	15	6,930	7,665	...	11,417	9,989	7,118	7,128	21	1 4 11
	Vela, ...	35	13,300	11,639	15,489	16,132	15,830	12,619	13,619	20	1 4 6
Deg Valley (Low.)	Deg Kundee (Zufferwal),...	109	50,790	57,884	53,552	73,136	51,301	50,355	48,623	4	1 10 7
	Deg Kundee (Hurdo Killa),	136	64,450	56,597	64,529	73,098	85,541	63,983	55,852	34	1 7 3
Churkuree Mehal (High Irrigated.)	Aikwala, ...	43	46,310	68,500	58,139	70,842	64,581	45,710	45,710	29	2 10 8
	Churkuree No. 1 Sealkote, ...	193	1,09,228	1,33,458	1,44,740	1,19,445	1,33,740	1,10,921	1,09,937	15	2 1 3
	Ditto Sumryal,	106	91,585	79,636	1,20,971	1,37,554	1,24,061	92,487	85,399	30	1 13 11
	Churkuree No. 2 Duska, ...	135	81,785	79,704	99,375	1,11,500	1,05,060	85,658	67,492	31	1 5 3
	Do. No. 2 Pusroor,	113	65,125	70,454	81,415	72,961	90,630	68,583	58,252	35	1 7 5
	Kalur, ...	35	17,136	15,329	15,590	15,232	23,230	16,135	15,683	30	1 6 6

303.—A careful analysis of this table will shew that in all the circles reduction has been found inevitable; that in Tehseels Zufferwal and Sealkote the decrease has never been higher than 12 per cent, the two circles of Durp and Churkuree being excepted; that in the alluvial tracts of Sumryal an equitable assessment could only be attained by a sacrifice of 20 per cent; that throughout Durp and in the unirrigated villages about Pusroor from 22 to 26 per cent was required; and generally all over the Churkuree there was safety only when 3rd of the old demand had been abated.

Relief afforded varies from 12 to 26 per cent.

See Appendix Nos. 1 and 2.

All further detail and particulars are given in my remarks in assessment Portfolio.

BUJWANT SETTLED SEPARATELY.

304.—A corner of the *5th zone* alone remains to be noticed, viz: villages actually irrigated from streams. Bujwant is the only tract answering to this description. I must give it a separate section. It stands isolated by itself across the Chenab, and is so called from property belonging chiefly to a race of "Bujoo" Rajpoots. It is the best favoured in respect to water, (1) being a delta between two rivers, the Chenab and Tavee; water is close to the surface; (2) being near the hills it has more rain, the fall being 38 inches; (3) being intersected by a complete net-work of canals and water-courses, production is not liable to drawbacks of any kind.

Bujwant considered separately.

305.—And here I must explain that Bujwant originally was a part of Goojrat. The measurement was conducted first by Mr. Temple, then by Captain Mackenzie. It was transferred to this District in 1857-58 after the close of Settlement operations.

Transferred from Goojrat.

306.—It contains two divisions, viz: 26 villages of the old Gungwal Talloqua entirely Khalsa, except 3 estates; and 42 estates of Bujwant Talloqua, being the Jagheer of Raja Tej Singh. The whole was assessed by Captain Mackenzie, Settlement Officer of Goojrat; but the assessment of Raja's Jumma was *stayed* by order of Government, the assessment being objected to by the Jagheerdar.

Containing two divisions.

307.—In this state Bujwant was made over to Sealkote, partly to meet the convenience of the Raja whose chief Jagheers were in this District, and partly of the people who being nearer to Sealkote, preferred the transfer, to remaining with a district with which they had no common interest.

Cause of its transfer.

308.—On my return from England in 1858, I was appointed Deputy Commissioner of this District. The Khewuts of the Khalsa Division were completed the same year under my supervision. The other villages still remaining Jagheer, and not being brought up to this date under settlement, do not appear in my totals.

Jagheer division settled subsequently.

309.—In the year 1861, on the Raja consolidating his Jagheer round Battala, Bujwant lapsed to Government. The 42 villages have now been settled and the records made over to District Office. Mr. Macnabb, succeeding me as Deputy Commissioner, has made the assessment on Captain Mackenzie's data.

Lapsed in A. D. 1861.

310.—The reports of both Captain Mackenzie and Mr. Macnabb are annexed to my Portfolio, and contain fully their views regarding the peculiar fertility of the tract, and the grounds of the assessment which both, at different times, have offered for approval.

Was assessed both by Captain Mackenzie, and Mr. Macnabb.

Appendix No. 2.

311.—Considering the rates of Khalsa Division with those adopted by me in the rest of this District, and bearing in mind the distressed and poor condition of the few villages, the new Jumma of 9,840 Rs. giving reduction of 19 per cent on Summary Settlement, *appears to me a fair sum to demand.* It is a light and reasonable assessment, which commends itself for approval.

Khalsa division assessed fairly.

312.—Bujwant proper is assessed at Rs. 23,771 giving rate on cultivation of 1-13-11, which very nearly agrees with Captain Mackenzie's Jumma Rs. 24,680. Messrs. Macnabb and Mackenzie both admit this to be light. The Raja collected his revenue in kind, so that we have no former receipts to compare with. His Agent has frequently tried to make me believe his average receipts amounted to 40,000 Rupees. I do not believe this. It may have been realized in very good years. Looking at the data, and knowing what I do of the capabilities of Bujwant; making full allowance for the fact that it is highly irrigated; and that the best crops such as Sugar, Rice and Turmerick are grown; still my impression is that the Jagheerdar's receipts did not much exceed Rs. 33,000, taking good and bad seasons. But then it must be remembered that the Raja paid ½ expences of repairs of "Kools" which have been estimated at 6 per cent on the Jumma, and we know he extorted this sum at rack-rents, taking ½ of gross produce or very nearly so. Therefore I am glad that the new Jumma has been confined to 23,771. In a transition from grain to

Jagheer division settled lightly and below the mark.

fixed money Settlement, it is better to err on the side of leniency, and it is wise to allow a good margin in the first Settlement to enable the people to recover fully from effect of long years of depression.

313.—At the same time there is no concealing the fact, the assessment is *very light*, and it is considered so by every body. Had no disturbing elements come into operation the sum of 26,000 Rs. would have been a just demand, and probably at the close of ten years there will be no difficulty in raising it to this.

Might have stood at 26,000.

JAGHEER SECTION.

Lakhiraj enquiries.

314.—Before closing this chapter I have to report what has been done on the subject of Jagheer.

The large Jagheers.

At the commencement of the Settlement there were six families of note holding large Jagheer domains. One of these, Sirdar of Mungul Singh of Sironwala, has had his grant converted into a pension. The estates of the other five were continued, and represent the following proportions of the Revenue of the District.

See Map No. 3 in Atlas.

Jagheerdars.	Talooqua.	No. of Village.	Jumma of New Assessment.
1. Raja Tej Sing,	Bujwant, ...	46	23,771
	Sealkote, ...	38	24,092
	Khanowalee, ...	14	6,386
	Sahowala, Buddokee, Jamkee, ...	19	20,258
	Total,	117	74,507
2. Sirdar Jhunda Singh, (Bottaleea,) ...	Chewinda, including Ooge, Bhindur.	10	7,921
3. Sirdar Purtab Singh, ...	Vudala, Sundowan, ...	9	6,284
4. Sirdar Runjor Singh, (Sindanwalla,) ...	Noonar, ...	7	5,298
5. Dewan Jwala Suhae, (of Eminabad,)...	Pusroor and Duska, ...	2	1,380
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	145	95,390

315.—Besides the above there are 195 more entire estates, representing a Jumma of Rs. 49,619 held by miscellaneous individuals, and 88 assessed at Rs. 31,528, in which Government Revenue is shared with a Jagheerdar in following proportions :—Government 10,114—Jagheerdar 21,414.

Mixed Khalsa and Jagheer.

316.—All villages held *entirely* in Jagheer were investigated by Major Becher, Special Commissioner; the *shared* estates by the District Officers ;—both previous to the Settlement. They have all been reported, and the Government orders received prior to 1856, so that due execution of the orders and the precise terms of the grant were attended to at the time of the Khewut ; the Sunnuds being compared with the necessary entries.

Lakhiraj Commission of Lahore.

317.—The smaller plots (Reza Mafee) of all descriptions, whether ordinary grants or for village service or Inams, were investigated in this Court. It was a tedious business. 11,245 cases came under consideration; 9,016 representing a Jumma of Rs. 72,212 have been released; and 2,229 assessed at 27,287 Rs. resumed. They have all been reported, the orders of Government have been received and been duly executed, with the exception of 130, relating to Bujwant, lately sent to Financial Commissioner.

Ordinary Mafees.

Classified according to orders passed by Government. Appendix No. 12.

318.—The abstract return, (Appendix No. 12) shews the number and nature of grants that have been released in each Pergunah excluding Bujwant.

4,852 acres have been released in perpetuity.

1,155 „ for two generations.

35,991 „ for life.

1,740 „ for period of Settlement.

Every indulgence was shewn, the Sunnuds were required for proof of the grant being *bonâ fide*, still if possession ordinarily above 20 years was established the grant was upheld, entire or in part. Where the area was excessive and the grant not clear, it was reduced. Though there was a readiness to consider each claim, I fear some hardship may have been experienced.

Inams.

319.—In the case of the Inams of old fiscal Officers, particularly those of the Chowdree class, and men respected as heads of Tribes, I know the rules were acted up to, too severely. For want of Sunnuds, and under the idea that the

new Lumberdaree allowance would sufficiently remunerate them, privileges long enjoyed have been taken away, which it would be politic to restore. A separate recommendation has been submitted.

320.—In the case of "Tukeeas" when the areas lapse, renewal should be considered. Originally they were recommended to be maintained in perpetuity as the areas were very small, seldom in excess of two or three acres; but orders were received to release them all on a life tenure. My experience goes to satisfy me that many of these grants have been held since the village was founded, and after all the proceeds are devoted to a species of village service which is for the benefit of travellers, and the maintenance of places of social gatherings.

Grants in support of "Tukeeas."

321.—It will be well to note here that all grants under 10 ghumaos were disposed of by Settlement Officer. This was sanctioned by Chief Commissioner in his No. 265, dated 2nd April 1852, though afterwards the order was rescinded and all were to be reported to Commissioner. There may be cases anterior to this date which have no order recorded beyond that of the Settlement Officer; and as the rescinding order was not to have retrospective effect, this remark will set at rest any doubts that might arise.

Mafees under 10 Ghumaos legally disposed of by Settlement Officer.

322.—All grants with areas in excess of 50 acres for life, or which were to be held for two generations or in perpetuity, had to be reported in English, as the orders of Supreme Government were necessary legally to confirm them. These instructions were carefully carried out, and there are 4 volumes in District Office containing these grants with the orders finally received entered thereon.

Above 50 Ghumaos reported to Supreme Government.

323.—The only order not carried out is that of issuing Sunnuds to the holders of these innumerable small grants. The labour entailed and the difficulty of securing the attendance of present incumbents has mainly caused the delay. It seems to me it would be sufficient to give Sunnuds only in cases of *perpetuity grants,* the others may lapse any day; while the entry in Settlement records is a sufficient guarantee to prevent error or disputes.

New Sunnuds not yet given.

324.—Since the Settlement has been re-opened two of the principal Jagheerdars have disappeared? viz: Raja Tej Singh and Sirdar Jhunda Singh, both of whose Jagheers have lapsed on their receiving equivalents in their new domains consolidated in other Districts. This will transfer 127 Mehals and a Jumma of Rs. 82,428 to the Revenue collected by Government.

Lapse of two large Jagheers.

325.—Now the area of released Mafee is ascertained to be 43,947 acres in the entire District, not including Bujwant. The Revenue value of this has already been given in para: 317 at 72,212 Rs. Of this area only 4,852 are released on a perpetual tenure, the remaining 37,886 acres, it may be presumed, will lapse to Government some day; adding this and the value of the entire Jagheer and shared villages, to the amount shewn in preceding para. as having already lapsed, I estimate 9,38,000 or say 9¼ lacs may be expected as the eventual Revenue of the District.

Future lapses financially considered.

Present Khalsa Revenue,	...	7,28,612
Since lapsed as above,	...	82,428
Likely to lapse being in life tenure value of whole village,	...	49,619
Do. in shared villages,	...	21,414
Total,	...	8,81,473
Add likely to lapse, value of Reza Mafee 37,886 @ 1-8,	...	56,829
Total,	...	9,38,302

V. JUDICIAL.

326.—The next stage after the assessment, was the apportionment of Government revenue over the different properties within the village, and preparation of record of rights. But before this could be properly undertaken it became necessary to ascertain correctly the tenures that existed, and to decide all disputes that arose.

Distribution of Judicial work.

327.—Three Judicial Officers were appointed—Kaim Allie, Extra Asst. Commr. at Zufferwal; Syed Fyzool Hussun at Duska; Ahmed Hussun at Pusroor. The primary enquiry was entrusted to them of all claims. The general supervision, appeals, and the larger claims for proprietorship of entire villages I kept in my own hands. Much of the Lumberdaree and Hukeeyut work was done, even previous to assessment but the bulk of the disputes could of course only be taken up when the khuteonees had been prepared.

History and tenures of villages required to be ascertained first.

328.—But before any real evidence could be accepted to support the statement for or against claims, whether brought by occupants of individual holdings, or by a number of co-partners, I very soon found that it was necessary to discover the past history and custom of villages. In the same way it was impossible to arrive at correct conclusions as to tenures. Constant mistakes were made, which were found out too late, involving expense and delay; several records, even when made up, were found to be faulty for this reason.

Pedigrees and Title deeds drawn up for this purpose.

329.—The experience of one Pergunah (Shukurgurh) taught me that the people were so apathetic in the matter of the record of rights, that if precautionary steps were not taken, the same confusion might occur in this District of entire

villages being registered as belonging to one class of tenure, and that possession was the measure of a man's right when really *shares did exist*, and were not only recognized, but *actually followed*. As a check against this, a paper was prepared shewing the Pedigree and Title deeds of every village. They contained a brief history of the origin and circumstances of the properties, and the past mode of distributing profits and regulating management; it was the business of the Judicial Officer to pronounce his own judgement as to the tenure in which each estate should be classified. A specimen copy of Title deed has been drawn out in English, illustrative of every possible kind of tenure and holding that may exist in a village, and is annexed to this Report (Appendix No. 22).

Appendix No. 22.

The theory of village tenures.

330.—Generally speaking, the Theory of Tenure may be described as at one time or other coming under one of the following stages:

I. The Patriarchal;—or Landlord.

II. The Communal;—or Jointstock.

III. The Divided;—regulated by ancestral shares.

IV. The Divided;—regulated by customary shares.

V. The Accidental;—regulated by possession.

I know no better way of showing the transition from one stage to another, and the causes which produce it, than by giving the following illustrations.

331.—The founder of a village secures a property by purchase, grant, appropriation, or conquest. He has a family of six sons, he holds it all himself. This represents the first period, and corresponds with the pure Landlord system.

Illustration No. I. "The Patriarchal."

332.—At his death, the six sons being connected by a strong tie, hold the property "*in common.*" These sons too prefer to maintain the joint interest in this form. Land is abundant, revenue is taken in kind; they have no differences, to occasion any necessity for resort to division; so the "Communal" system is maintained in tact, the interest of each brother or shareholder being regulated by the laws of inheritance.

Illustration No. II. "The Communal."

333.—In course of time, as population increases, and with it the demand for land, dissensions begin. The descendants of one son have been cultivating less—those of another more—than the shares, which regulate the division of

Illustration No. III. Divided on ancestral shares.

profits. To prevent future disputes, the estate is *divided* according to those laws of inheritance and here we come to the third type.

Illustration No. IV. "Divided on customary shares."

334.—As generation succeeds generation, and the country is subject to change of rule, stress of seasons and accidents occur leading to hardship to individual co-partners; some die off, others leave the village; some get involved in difficulties; others mortgage their properties; it can be conceived that mutations would follow, which would increase the holdings of some, while others being unable or unwilling to succeed to lapsed shares, additional reason would come in to disturb possession and resort to the law in times when little attention was paid to right, and the influential could generally do as they pleased. In such a state of things it is easy to see how ancestral shares would die out, and *customary shares take their place*, which would agree with the land actually held by each co-partner. Villages of this class would represent the fourth type.

Illustration No. V. The accidental.

335.—Ultimately all resort to shares dies out; there may have been money settlement in former days; poverty may have driven out the old proprietors, who may have been succeeded by cultivators located by the Kardar; the land may lie near a large town and have got so valuable, as to have utterly changed hands; or if still belonging to the old brotherhood, owing to distress, mis-rule, and a hundred causes, they found it their best interest to make *each man's occupancy the rule of his interest* in the estate; or men of different castes may have become owners by original or subsequent appropriation;—whatever was the cause, there is no trace of any kind of shares, the village custom is to throw the liabilities on the *total area cultivated by each person*. This takes us into the last stage. Generally, it is owing to some *accident* or defect in succession that this tenure may be attributed, so I have termed it the "accidental" stage.

The same Tenures reduced to the legal aspect.

336.—Under the classification usually prescribed, the two first would comprise all tenures held in common, known as "Zemindaree" or what is popularly termed "Shamilat" or "Sanjee" in this District. The 3rd and 4th would take in "Putteedaree," whether (Perfect) completely divided, or (Imperfect), in which some land actually held by the brotherhood was *formally divided* and the rest held in common. In the last I have kept only such estates as are "Bhyachara" or what I understand to be "Bhyachara," viz: where "*possession*" *is the sole measure of right and responsibilities*, and land is held completely in severalty,—whether ever subjected to formal division in previous days or not.

337.—I have thought it desirable to give this classification, as nothing is of such frequent occurrence, as the erroneous preparation of the record owing to the tenure being misunderstood. "Imperfect Putteedaree" has been too often confused with "Zemindaree" simply because the bulk of its land is *undivided*. The mischief that might result here is that when in the administration paper, there has been no mention of former division, and future application is made for complete division, it is apprehended the tenure might be considered that of one held entirely "in common," and so the occupancy of co-partners be liable to disturbance.

How Tenures are often misunderstood.

338.—But the more common mistake and one that causes real injustice is for villages of the 4th type to be classified by the Khewut Officers as "Bhyachara" or following village custom, simply because in some divisions and chiefly the main divisions of an estate, ancestral shares have been superseded by other shares based on village customs; whereas within the Puttees and joint holdings that too often compose a Puttee, the law of inheritance still remains, the principle on which future claims must be heard and division adjusted. If such estates are declared "Bhyachara," it is apprehended that there may creep into the administration papers a prohibition against any acknowledgement of existing shares, and *possession* be *ruled as the measure of right* and liabilities, and thus the rights of whole communities be jeopardised for want of a careful classification.

And lead to invasion of admitted rights.

339.—By this arrangement I trust I have succeeded in keeping free from falling into an error, which has been the source of, I believe, great hardship elsewhere, viz: that of recording estates in which *shares have existed up to the time of Settlement*, as "Bhyachara," where really possession is *not* the measure of their rights, but some share has always been admitted in fact to be so. I have known as many as 120 villages in Pergunah Shukurgurh, where the tenure had to be changed. People would not stand it; disputes were engendered; and even where the record was upheld by the district authorities, (so tenacious are the village communities of their old usages) I have seen instances where they have admitted the claim to a share and to equalization of possession with share; and they have gone back to their villages, and redressed the injury.

The people will not allow these shares to be ignored.

340.—Seeing how property is held almost universally by *tribes*, how more readily understood is a share as the expression of a man's liability, and what reverence is paid by the descendants of a common ancestor to old usages, as affecting each other's rights; I am not surprised that there should be this adherence to the "Putteedaree" type of tenure.

Preference for Putteedaree Tenure accounted for.

341. In a first settlement there can be no doubt to recognize generally this tenure is tantamount to causing a great deal of additional trouble. It involves comparison of possession with share, and this entails equalization. Those who have more than their share, (and they are generally the influential co-partners), resist; the settlement employés encourage them, for if the internal assessment can only be thrown on the land in possession, the work is quicker done, and all parties in attendance are more quickly released. General assent, it is feared, is too often given to stereotyping a very evil form of error in this way, and the mischief is not discovered till too late.

The evil commences with Settlement Officials.

342.—Having seen the full force of this mischief, and having myself had to prepare several hundred records in one tract of the District, to remedy this very error, I determined not to flinch from the additional labour. The work was to be done correctly: the only way my subordinates were able to do it was by having the Pedigrees and Title deeds prepared previous to the attestation of holdings.

The evil checked by preparing Title deeds shewing Rights and Tenures.

343.—A meeting was called at Zufferwal, every Lumberdar had to attend. A full enquiry was made as to the wishes of the proprietary body in general, and it was at once elicited that the Putteedaree Tenure was the only safety. Once the object was known, popular interest was awakened, and ever after I found the evil was avoided; still it needed constant vigilance, frequent orders, and even fining of subordinates before I could get them and the people, to abstain from falling into the snare of *Stereotyping the tenure of possession* against fact and the interest of villages.

Meeting of Proprietors convened.

344.—I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not advocate a fanatical resort to the recording of *obsolete* shares. These shares *actually exist*, and have been acknowledged up to the time of Summary Settlement, when the first transition from a grain to money payment took place. They have only remained in abeyance, because of this change to money settlement, when little regard was paid to defining liabilities. It was owing to the neglect of the ruling power, not to any fault of the co-parcenary, that pos-

When the shares exist, equalization can and should be allowed.

session and shares had not been adjusted. Where they are all descended from one common ancestor, of one tribe, have borne former losses and fines according to these shares; and where there was direct proof of the existence of such shares regulating the principle upon which profit and loss was distributed up to a period of 12 years from date of Summary Settlement;—I hold the Government is *bound* to recognize that principle and to *adjust possession and share.* Ordinarily speaking, this adjustment can be effected without much disturbance of the former, in the case of those shareholders who have more than they ought, as there is *always some* "*common*" land under tenants from which the difference can be made up when the general equalization is effected.

345.—That it *can* be done I have only to cite what has been done in this Settlement. Out of 1,485 mehals paying Revenue according to ancestral and customary shares, in 881 this equalization has been effected; in 209 it was not required, because the communities expressed themselves satisfied; and in 395 the shares and possession were found, on comparison, to *agree.* When we see so many villages in which the agreement is perfect, may not the fact be accepted as an argument in favour of the propriety and feasibility of the result achieved.

Feasibility of this proved in the results of this Settlement.

346.—When once the Comparative Statement was drawn out, the discrepancies were announced in the presence of whole villages and their Putwarees. If they were owing to error of measurement, or record, or computation, the cause was scrutinized. If the objections urged were found to be correct, alteration and even re-measurement was resorted to; the chief principle being to remove all objections at the time and all occasions for disputes in future. Common land was not necessarily sub-divided along with the equalization, but if the area was small and the parties wished it, this was also carried out. Good and bad land, irrigated and unirrigated, were compared, but it was left to themselves to declare what fields should be given up, what taken; and where they could not agree, arbitrators were appointed either from their own or some neighbouring villages.

Equalization effected through and with the consent of the villagers.

347.—I have been much pleased with the tact and consideration shewn by my Assistants in achieving this result. That they have afforded satisfaction I have only to state that during the whole time, I only had 3 appeals. In 6 out of the 8 Pergunahs, and particularly in the estates situated in the upper division of the

The result has evidently been approved of.

District, viz., Tehseels Sealkote and Zufferwal, and the eastern half of Pusroor, has this great benefit been conferred; but in Pergunahs Sumryal and Duska and throughout the Churkuree Mehal, of course this could not be expected, as special causes exist for the prevalence of "Bhyachara" tenure.

Villages arranged according to tenures.

Appendix No. 13.

348.—The villages classified according to tenures in the entire District (Bujwant excluded) stand thus: (as in Appendix No. 13.)

Zemindaree.	*Putteedaree.*	*Bhyachara.*	*Rukhs.*	*Total.*
135	1,172	633	10	1,950

Internal assessment how effected.

349.—The different modes of apportioning the Government Revenue which were adopted will be best shewn by the subjoined figures.

See also Map No. 16 in Atlas.

I. By Ancestral shares,		...	1,160
II. By Customary modes in which shares are resorted to.	By shares not purely ancestral,...		102
	By "Pans,"	...	19
	By Ploughs,	...	17
	By "Dehrees,"	...	24
	By rate on wells,	...	123
	Total,	...	285
III. On possession.	By average rate,	...	426
	On good and bad soils,	...	8
	By irrigated and unirrigated rates,		54
	Total,	...	488

350.—This apportionment was left to the proprietors, who settled among themselves the mode they preferred. Generally they adopted the principle, whatever it was, which regulated the division of right. The cases are rare in which the liabilities are to be paid by one rule, and the right measured by another rule. It will be here seen, what I have above remarked, that internal assessments were seldom thrown on good and bad soils; by which we could have obtained soil rates as a guide to the new assessment.

People left to make their own arrangements.

351.—The only correct way of apportioning the Revenue in the Churkuree villages is by arranging the wells into 3 or 4 classes according to *their status at the time.* It was not until this was very discreetly done by Gopal Dass

Each thrown on classified well in the Churkuree.

Tehseeldar, that I was able to satisfy the requirements of distressed estates in Tehseel Duska. I have watched these villages steadily for the last five years. The improvement has been marvellous, and more speedy than I ever expected; at the same time, I cannot help thinking this system is apt to throw a great burden on industry and capital, and to encourage the idle or neglectful shareholder.

The "Kunkoot" system in Jagheer estates discouraged.

352.—As every Mehal, whether Khalsa or Jagheer, has come under Settlement, when the internal distribution came to be made, they were treated alike; only the parties were allowed to declare, whether they would abide by the money demand, or adhere to the "Kunkoot" system. Out of 340 villages held in Jagheer, I am glad to say only 18* have consented to the continuance of the "Kunkoot" system. The precise terms of these settlements are set forth in the administration paper.

*See Appendix No. 12.

Creation of new "Mehals" found indispensable.

353.—In the course of enquiry it came to notice that there were several uninhabited properties belonging to owners of a different caste whose liabilities were included in the Jummas of villages in which they happened to reside. In many, distinct ownership was confirmed by the existence of ("Thes") old deserted village sites. Sometimes they had paid together because the revenue was collected by some Jagheerdar; or because during an interval of absence their lands had partially or wholly been incorporated with the area of a neighbouring estate. At time of Summary Settlement these were included by the pen of the Kardar's agent in one Jumma, and so were settled under one Jumma and demarcated as one Township. Wherever again the area of 2 estates included in one Mouzah, was totally distinct the one from the other; and the communities of different castes, and having nothing in common, though their fields were intermixed; and petitions were put in for permission to engage separately;—In all such cases, separation into different Mehals was thought best for the interest both of Government, and the parties concerned.

Sub-divisions of Mehals on special grounds.

354.—In some places, particularly in Pergunahs Sumryal and Duska, some estates were found to be so unmanageable from their large size, that division of their "Turufs" into Mehals was found to be absolutely necessary to secure easy payment of the Government Revenue—The Jumma was collected with extreme difficulty; owing to the inability of the Putwaree to render a

Meetranwala.
Jamkee.
Sumryal.

punctual "Bach," and of the Lumberdars to know how to fix the same without disturbing the interests of the industrious. I have given 3 villages of this type in the margin. All the lands have been completely divided, the village site alone remaining common. Full particulars are explained in the administration papers, and separate engagements have been taken from each Mehal, with the approval of the parties interested, who clamoured for this arrangement. Some of the new Jummas were alone 3,000 and 4,000 Rs.; and the peculiar requirements of the Churkuree have convinced me that we should extend this principle when demanded, up to a reasonable limit, say a Jumma of 1,000 Rs. The concession should be confined to estates paying Revenue above this figure.

355.—Thus then in 1,732 (townships) Mouzahs there have been formed 1,940 (estates) Mehals, in other words 208 new estates have been admitted to separate engagements, and formed into properties having a place on the Revenue Roll of the district.

Number of new "Mehals" admitted to engagements.

356.—In each Mehal there are two or more "Turufs," called in Punjab "Vund" or proprietary divisions. These are subdivided into Puttees.* Arbitrary divisions formed for convenience of Revenue payment are termed "Dehrees." Formerly for want of such divisions there was much trouble in distributing and collecting the quota assessed upon separate holdings. It is not uncommon to find separate "Khatas" or holdings, each belonging to two or more proprietors, all of whom conjointly are responsible for a third and fourth holding, owned in a totally distinct expression of shares. With the aid of the Pedigree table all these have been now clearly recorded, and all disputes connected with the same disposed of; so that it is believed no claims of this kind will ever come before the district Court.

Arrangement of "Turufs" and "Puttees" carried out with care.

* **Appendix No. 14.**

357.—Where two or more properties are intermixed, the tenure is described as "Venwee Vund" in contradistinction to "Chuck Vund," where a number of fields are contained within one ring fence. Separate khusrehs and khuteonees have been made of these outlying "Chucks," and their areas included with the areas of the parent Mehal previous to the Khewuts being fixed. In the village maps such fields, as also those of separate Mehals or estates, have been marked by distinguishing colours. Land of this description was the subject of frequent disputes.

Intermixed and outlying holdings duly regarded.

358.—The Lumberdaree investigations were made with great care. Claims were very numerous. Usually one man was appointed to each "Turuf" or tribal representation. Possession of the appointment was considered the best title. Old men were seldom turned out, unless unfit or objected to as having insinuated themselves there by fraud. New men were only approved when it appeared that the estate, division, or tribe was not duly represented, or that a very strong superior title was proved. The voice of the village was respected, but appointment by election alone was found to lead to a deal of bad feeling and miscarriage of justice. There was as much litigation for these appointments as for actual possession of land. The appeals went up as far as Financial Commissioner, and some rejected candidates even paid a visit to Calcutta.

Lumberdars.

359.—I mention this to shew how valued the post is in public estimation, and the existence of this feeling will partly explain the difficulty experienced in reducing the number. There can be no doubt they are too numerous;* 3,638 have been appointed in a district containing 1,950 estates subdivided into 3,029 "Turufs;" but as old incumbents die off, opportunity might be taken to reduce them.

The post highly coveted.

*** Appendix No. 14.**

360.—In future the succession to this appointment will be hereditary; the eldest son if fit will ordinarily succeed, failing him the next son. Where there are no sons, election will decide. Should the son be a minor, it has been inserted in the clause, that he may appoint an agent as substitute, the two to share perquisites equally; but this rule should I think be abrogated.

Succession to, how regulated.

361.—The provisions of the Code requiring the liabilities of Lumberdars and joint responsibility of villages to be defined have been attended to; but I am certainly on the side of those who think, the restrictions imposed by the latter, should either be considerably curtailed or removed altogether. In the poorer or less fertile tracts; or where water being near the surface, agriculture can be maintained at a comparatively small expence; or in villages where the proprietary body are all descended from a common ancestor, rendering the interests of the individual bound up more prominently with those of the whole community; there may be some excuse for such a principle being resorted to for the better protection of the Government Revenue. But where cultivation can only be sustained by great industry and constant outlay of capital; where crops must be watered by an expensive

Joint responsibility felt to be injurious.

system of well irrigation; and where village membership is comprised of separate families of different caste, and with no common interest, except that they reside in one village; it appears to me the enforcement of the principle would be *very injurious*.

In the Churkuree it is an unmitigated evil.

362.—In the "Churkuree Mehal" it never could be enforced without serious disaster. Indeed, it seems to be admitted that it is seldom *really* enforced, in which case I think it would be better to abandon it altogether and look to other guarantees which *can* be obtained,—such as light assessment and the easy disposal of property, as security for punctual payment of the Revenue. All who have had the management of this and other irrigated tracts, think the time has come for some change, and the opinion is gaining ground every day. I should be very sorry myself to hold property in land on these terms. It must tend to discourage the flow of capital in efforts to improve property, when it is known that any day the insolvency of one idle co-partner may lead to a sudden encroachment of profits of the rest of the community. It is little satisfaction to say, "oh there is his land, the solvent partners can go in for that," when it is known that to appropriate this there must be division; and in a tract where *water* is property, it is actually detrimental to divide land much below 20 acres, for it would scarcely be worth while to repair the well, or sink a new one, in an area offering so little encouragement for the outlay of capital.

Talooqdaree rights.

363.—The Talooqdaree tenures that have been created scarcely deserve more than a passing mention. There have been a few entire villages in which it has been thought best to decree ownership to the cultivators; but the necessity to give compensation has not arisen from the existence of middle-men engaging for a money settlement as in North West Provinces, so much as some clan or head of a clan having the *right* to the land with no occupancy, while possession almost amounting to that of complete ownership rested with the cultivators. Some cases have arisen in smaller properties belonging to persons once in the position of Mafeedars; others where the original right was proved to have belonged to some party who had been evicted years ago, bordering close on the 12 year's period when the land was lying uncultivated; since when the present occupants have founded a village, reclaimed the land, and fulfilled all the duties of a proprietor with the approval of the Kardars.

Commuted into cash, will be collected with Jumma. Appendix No. 14.

364.—In all there were 32 cases contested, in which this allowance has been fixed at small amounts; in one case land has been decreed and marked off, but in all the rest a *cash equivalent* in a fixed sum, which will be collected by the

Lumberdar along with Jumma, and be paid into the Tehseel to be there made over to the Talooqdar.

365.—The circumstances under which division of land can take place in estate, will depend on the tenure. In each village administration paper, it is set forth to what extent division has previously been effected, and how far it is allowable in future. A majority of votes is necessary before any division can take place. In the equalization that has been made in most estates of land and shares, land liable to division has been for the most part allotted to each shareholder. Even common land came under this arrangement, so it is anticipated future claims will chiefly refer to sections of village area within the Puttee, to joint holdings, or where the entire Puttee is held in common ownership.

Future division of property.

366.—In general it is an acknowledged rule never to allow land once made over by *formal division* to be subject to future re-allotment, though of course it can itself be *sub*-divided if the joint owners wish it. Near a river like the Chenab where constant abrasion may occur, I find there is sometimes an exception to this rule. Re-allotment is resorted to in "Vela" lands, but close enquiry should be made as to past usage as recorded in the misl, before disturbance of possession is in any way sanctioned.

Land once divided cannot be redivided.

367.—Any proprietor may mortgage his land to a stranger, but the nearest of kin will have the right to sue pre-emption within the period. Internal transfers from one shareholder to another are frequent, and made without such objection being raised. There was no limit of years to bar the power to redeem. In Bujwant I have met with cases where redemption has been sanctioned by general consent 100 years after the original transfer was made, and this even when no deed could be produced to support the fact of the mortgage. Now that all transfers have been duly recorded, cases open to doubt will not come before the courts. I have seldom met with instances of that description which after a period become converted into an absolute transfer (By-ool-wufa).

Mortgages.

368.—In all future claims to inheritance reference should be invariably made to the Pedigree table put up with each misl. One of my chief reasons for its preparation has been to obviate the necessity of sending for the village Bards, each time a dispute occurred, as seems to be the general custom. In the heat of the dispute, the fear is, that unreliable papers are given in and the chief evidence becomes weakened. In these deeds all transfers up to date of Settlement, likely to affect the title to succeed, are clearly

Inheritance.

shewn, and with the clauses in the administration paper detailing who are barred from descent, there ought to be little trouble in coming to a decision.

"Choonda Vund."

369.—Equal division of property among the offspring of two or more wives is resorted to in Hindoo villages, but is apt to be objected to in tribes of purely Mahomedan descent. The Awans near Sealkote representing 120 estates, do not sanction the custom. The Pedigree table will generally shew if precedents can be quoted.

The "Sirdaree tenure."

370.—Among Rajpoots there is a custom called "Sirdaree," which allows a superior share to the eldest son, particularly among the richer classes. Cases have come to notice, but they are not frequent.

Rights of females.

371.—The feeling is general that would exclude females from inheritance. Widows can succeed; if mother is alive, they are entitled to a like share. Daughters may not inherit, unless the land is bequeathed in dowry during life-time, and is supported by some written deed. If daughters have no male issue, the property reverts to father's kith and kin; and if they wish to transfer or adopt, they must choose from some near relatives of the father. At all times provision for females must be made, and a clause for the enforcement of this has been entered in the administration papers.

Rights of absentees.

372.—In co-parcenary estates where descent is traced from a common ancestor, great deference is paid to the rights of absentees. Even the parties occupying consent to re-admit them, provided they are re-imbursed expenses and losses incurred. Generally, they consider the occupancy merely that of holding in *trust*. The feeling throughout the country is favorable to re-admission; hence in a first Settlement, succeeding one so notoriously high as the Summary Settlement is proved to have been, it has been deemed both just and politic to provide for such future claimants, that they may not lose their rights within the period of 12 years allowed by law. There is a class of absentees, who have decamped or disappeared entirely; these have been termed "Mufroor," while the former who may have periodically visited the village, or may have intermediately cultivated, or may have had some recent lien on the produce or interfered in the disposal of it, are distinguished as "Gair hazir," simply absentees.

"Distinction between "Gair hazir" and "Mufroor."

River usages.

373.—River lands are liable to re-adjustment, at any time, of the Jumma distributed on each holding. Sometimes when land of individuals, is cut away the co-parcenary agree to make up in part or in whole. Special entry will

appear in the administration paper. Two systems prevail in the Chenab of (1) "Kuch much," which allows an estate on one side to claim increment on the opposite bank, even though the main channel may intervene; (2) "Durya bunna," which refuses such claims and fixes the main channel as the fluctuating boundary. Resort to the former usage will be found more generally where the estates on either bank can trace a common descent, it being their mutual interest to hold lands on either bank without prejudice, to secure them against loss; both estates have to measure their lands to see how much has been cut off on one side and thrown up on the other.

(1) "Kuch much" system.
(2) "Durya bunna" system.

374.—The relative position of landlord and tenant has come under enquiry. Two classes of tenants were discovered having the most prominent existence. (1) The one for a long time resident in villages whose tenancy was not often disturbed, and who enjoyed privileges locally admitted; (2) the other who cultivated off and on, who chiefly resided in other villages, whose lands were constantly being changed at the will either of the Kardar, his agent, the village officials, or individual proprietors. Tenants were known under such names as :—

Tenants.

I.—"*Hissa chook*," who *shared* the payment of Revenue, being resident cultivators.

II.—"*Vuryoon*," who had cultivated for several *years* or regularly from year to year.

III.—"*Asamee*," who had been subordinate cultivator of a *particular landlord* for some years.

IV.—"*Vasee*," a resident cultivator.

V.—"*Pahee* or *Pykasht*," a mere tenant at will.

VI.—"*Kama*," a farm laborer who conducted tillage for his master.

There is a class of tenants in Bujwant termed "*Opra*" same as the "*Uprahoos*" of the "Andur" tract in Shukurgurh, who till one crop and then disappear. They are distinguished from "*Pykasht*" as coming from a distance, and "Vandee Asamee" or tenants who lived in neighbouring villages.

"Opra" "Uprahoo."

"Vandee Asamee."

375.—The first two, and perhaps the fourth, in some places were allowed privileges. They shared in the payment of revenue; their tenure was heritable. So long as they paid the demands of the state and the village charges, they were not molested. They might cut trees planted by others for agricultural or domestic purposes, but could not plant or sell them without asking the owner. They could not in any way

Tenants having a superior position.

transfer their right of occupancy, and instances of sub-letting have never come to notice. With the first class, however, the right verged more into that of a subordinate proprietor ; he became a co-partner for the time, not only bearing the liabilities, but enjoying all the profits as a proprietor. It has no where been traced that parties in the position of the first class have ever paid proprietary dues to any body, while from the other classes rent charges under the name of "Biswee," "Malikee," "Ismee," were universally taken under the grain system and made over to the proprietor at the time the Government account was struck. But proprietors openly declare that every class of tenants *could be evicted at will* when the land was required by the landowner for his own use.

376.—The third and fifth classes were essentially *tenants at will ;* the latter could be ejected at any time, the only difference between the two consisted in the latter being completely at the mercy of the landlord ; while to evict the former it was perhaps necessary to apply first to the Kardar. The sixth class can scarcely be accepted as tenants ; but by a turn of circumstances during the absence of their masters in days of change and encroachment, they too have risen into a position of absolute management, and I have known instances where an award of arbitrators has conferred on them even the more permanent right of occupancy.

Pykasht or tenants at will.

377.—Prior to Sikh rule when Runjeet Deo held sway over the upper half of the District, it is alleged that if tenants had cleared the soil and cultivated for two generations, dispossession could not take place except with the support of the authorities, and proprietors so long as they received their dues, abstained from doing so. This distinct right, however, was lost sight of during the anarchy that followed the appropriation of the country by the Bungee Sirdars. Each Jagheerdar or Kardar did what they chose, and a custom of this kind would naturally decline under a system that levelled all classes under grain payments when little attention was paid to order, and everything squeezed out of the cultivators. Still it is remarkable how numerous are the occupants who have held their land for even two and three generations, and how readily their right to hereditary occupancy has been admitted by the proprietary body in general.

Resident cultivator treated with much indulgence.

378.—Enough has been shewn to establish the existence of a class of cultivators having some superior rights in the view laid down in Settlement Directions, and taken by the highest authorities. On these have been conferred a right

Tenants now declared to have right of occupancy.

of hereditary occupancy as in other Districts that have been settled. The usual tests required when cases were referred to, or came before me in appeal were ;—(1) 12 year's possession on part of resident, and 20 years of non-resident claimants ; (2) proof of descent from father to son ; (3) unopposed appropriation or reclamation of the land ; (4) intermediate improvements ; (5) payments of revenue in cash ; (6) whether losses had been sustained ; (7) and the cutting of trees.

379.—The terms "Mouroosee" and "Gair Mouroosee" have been introduced with a view to uniformity with other Districts, but I regret the distinctions locally known were not kept up. Care has been taken to ascertain what rate of "Malikana" was paid before, that no injustice might be done to the proprietors, but the decisions have naturally leaned rather towards the cultivators, from the impression that under the Sikh system which left little or no profit, proprietary dues were more nominal than real.

Old distinction of "Mouroosee" and "Gair Mouroosee" retained.

380.—Formerly *rent* was taken from all classes of tenants alike, and amounted to a cash charge of, on *Zubtee* crops from 8 annas to 1 rupee per ghumao for cotton, and 1 to 2 Rs. for sugarcane ; on *Nijkuree* or the less valuable produce, it was taken in grain at different rates ; thus in "Bhurree" and "Charwa" tracts it ranged from 8 to 10 *topas* per *manee*, (*manee*=to 12½ maunds kucha ;) in "Neanda," "Jutatur," and "Doshahee" at 10 topas ; in "Durp" and "Degkundee," at 12 topas; in the "Bet" and "Vela" villages 1 anna in the rupee or 6¼ per cent was the charge on *cash* leases ; and when collection was made direct under the Kham system, then 8 annas for cotton and tobacco, and 1 rupee for sugarcane, with 2 pie per "goond" on the net out-turn of all other produce, after deducting expenses ; *i. e.*, on both the cultivator's share, and that demanded by the Kardar. Money rents for the entire produce were seldom in force anywhere.

Rent.

381.—The arrangement now made has been to give hereditary tenants the privilege of paying fixed money rents, varying from 15 to 26 per cent on the Jumma, the limit suggested for adoption by Mr. Edmonstone, when Financial Commissioner, in his Circular No. 16, dated 11th May 1853. This amount includes the usual village cesses, and leaves to the proprietor 12 per cent as the maximum he can charge for "rent" during the term of Settlement. It has not been fixed uniformly the same; for instance, in the Bhurree tract the proprietary body have been satisfied with from 6 ¼ to 10 per cent ; in Charwa and Neanda from 8 to

Tenants of superior position pay fixed rates.

Sewai charges including Malikana limited to 26 per cent.

Malikana	12
Village charges	14
Total,	26

10 per cent; throughout Jutatur and Doshahee 10 per cent, with one exception in Zufferwal khas' where, as a special case, the parties being market gardeners, 13-4 were allowed. In Durp and Degkundee, the full amount 12 per cent has been demanded, though here and there in poorer estates, where proprietors were weak and wished to encourage their tenants, even 8 and 6 per cent have been admitted.

"Biswee," "Zubtee" and "Butai" rates always recorded.

382.—The proportion of produce and money rates for Zubtee to be paid by tenants at will are shewn with much precision, both in the khuteonees and the clause of administration paper. "Biswee" rates are also specified. When "Biswee" is taken no additional charge for "Mulba" is made. The "Butai" rates are nearly the samea s what obtained in the villages under former rule, since hereditary cultivators have preferred to keep to these old rates, while a large majority of tenants at will on the other hand have been permitted to pay at fixed money rents. The parties concerned have been left to make their own terms, and few disputes of this kind ever came before the court.

Cultivated land how occupied.

Appendix No. 15.

383.—It will be interesting to draw attention here to a return I have had prepared shewing the status of landed occupancy. 33 per cent of the cultivated area is held by tenants, 12 by such as have received a right of occupancy by this Settlement, 21 by such as are essentially tenants at will. On 69 per cent of the area, held by all classes of tenants, money rates have been fixed, while the remaining 31 are in hands of tenants paying at grain rates thus :—

At $\frac{1}{2}$	at $\frac{2}{5}$	at $\frac{1}{3}$	at $\frac{1}{4}$—Total,
16½ p. c.	10 p. c.	4	$\frac{1}{2}$ = 31 per cent.

Proportion of land bearing rent charges.

384.—Again out of 47,346 tenants cultivating 1,79,073 acres; from only 27,432 occupying 1,18,315 acres (a little more than one half) has the payment of "Malikana," in some shape or other, been demanded by the proprietors.

Some tenants pay no "rent," and the reason of this.

385.—The only way I can explain this is by the fact that, in the remaining tracts not mentioned in para. 267, viz: throughout the Churkuree Mehal, Kalur, and southern villages of "Degkundee," comprising the greater part of the two Tehseels Duska and Pusroor, there was no Malikana ever levied during Sikh rule. The country is peculiar in many ways, as I have remarked before. Land without irrigation is valueless. Property consists essentially of water. It is created and maintained by a great outlay of

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capital. The people are poor, weakened in numbers and reduced in circumstances. The cultivated area is in excess of the proportion of population needed to keep up its status. I am inclined to believe owing to the forced system of increasing cultivation fostered under Sikh rule, these irrigated villages were kept very much more under the direct management of Kardars and Jagheerdars, than what obtained elsewhere. We know that they constantly made deductions from the Revenue of from 25 to 50 Rs. for the repair of wells, and took ½ Butai rates everywhere; charging sugarcane @ 16 Rs. and even 24 Rs. per ghumao. It can easily be conceived how any one that applied received permission to restore the wells, reclaim the land, and cultivate it. Thus though the villages mainly belong to brotherhoods, and some tribe is reckoned the superior proprietor, yet several strangers came to occupy the wells, and though they were not considered proprietors in the view of *original right*, they enjoyed the same footing as that of proprietors, bearing a share of the burdens, paying no Malikana, providing for the cultivation, and sometimes even repairing the wells at their own expense.

Causes were enquired into.

386.—It must also be explained that it is the general usage in tracts paying ½ Butai rates for the cultivator to defray village charges instead of paying rent, that is to say where "Mulba" is paid, it is not usual to demand "Malikana"; and where labour was more in demand than land, taxation excessive, agriculture maintained only by large and constant outlay of capital; it is not difficult to see how help from cultivators would be readily accepted, or why the institution of Rent should not exist.

Further reason given in explanation.

387.—The Summary Settlement being altogether excessive, further prevented proprietors putting forward their claims. When the Revised Settlement was announced, people were still reduced and careless. They were unaccustomed to demand rent, so when the Khewuts were prepared they were indifferent to assert their rights. The distribution of Jumma was left entirely to the village communities, and as they were satisfied with their tenants, if they would only continue to share the burden of money assessment, nothing came to be charged except "Mulba" as before.

A remedy has since been applied.

388.—In this way an important difficulty soon presented itself, which threatened to perpetuate three great evils; (1) impediments in the collection of revenue, (2) loss to proprietors, (3) and checks on the improvement of property. The parties recorded as tenants, (and these were chiefly of the hereditary class) feeling the property was not theirs, would neither repair the wells nor care to improve what belonged to another.

The proprietors discovering that they derived no benefit from what was in another's possession, were indifferent to take the responsibilities of a landlord, either in respect to the payment of Government dues, or to their own interests by improvement or the outlay of capital.

389.—On my return from England in 1858, I took occasion, when further reductions had to be given, to apply a remedy for this. A greater margin was left for profits; and it was announced that any proprietor who chose could sue for "Malikana" on the one hand, while on the other if those who had been recorded "Hereditary cultivators" or occupants (Kabiz) holding for another person, considered they had a stronger position, they could put in a counter-claim for proprietorship. This arrangement has been attended with good results, and several hundreds of these claims have been and are being disposed of whereby the question is settled, whether and what "Malikana" should be paid in case the decree is for maintenance of the old occupancy, or whether the occupant should be proprietor of his holding for the future. Nearly all the orders passed have been for Malikana, which is fixed by arbitrators at rates varying from 10 to even 15 per cent on the Jumma, and is readily agreed to by the Hereditary cultivators.

Proprietors encouraged to sue for rent when Jumma was further reduced.

390.—I am altogether doubtful whether it would be advantageous to the public, proprietary, and occupative interest, to convert holdings situated in so peculiar a tract—where it is of the first importance that possession and ownership should be in the same hands, and where former ownership was more nominal than real—into Talooqdaree proprietors of a subordinate character. The rent charge, it is said, might be fixed once and for ever, and be an incident of the tenure never liable to enhancement, and the ownership pass with all its duties and liabilities into the hands of the recorded cultivator, at present having merely right of heritable occupancy. If we wish to see the "Churkuree" prosper under the development of capital; this suggests itself as one of the measures likely to secure it: but it could not be carried out without doing violence to existing rights.

New tenure advocated of subordinate proprietorship, but objectionable.

391.—The ownership and shares in wells have been carefully recorded. Where they are numerous, separate statements are put up with the misls. In Durp, Doshahee and Degkundee, wells are not used for the Rubbee crop, but chiefly for sugarcane and cotton. Whoever has shared the expense of construction and repair is entitled to share of water. In all these tracts as well as Jutatur and Neanda, the *share* that regulates the measure of a man's liabilities and rights, is the rule on which water is divided. In

Rights in wells defined.

Jutatur irrigation is given to both Rubbee and Khureef crops. Water rent is sometimes taken and amounts to one *manee* of grain for the year, if wood work is all good ; if on the other hand it is old, for 1st and 2nd years 3 pund ; for 3rd year 2 pund, and future years 1 pund are the rates of rent paid for the loan of wells. Tenants may share expenses of the wood work ; if they fail to do this, charge of hire is debited against them usually about 16 maunds kucha per season.

Peculiar usages regarding wells in the Churkuree.

392.—In the Churkuree Mehal estates elaborate well registers have been prepared. They are indispensable for classification and assessment. Every particular shewing actual status is exhibited. Separate customs prevail here. In rating the wells they are divided into "Tehaiees," "Chouhaiees" ($\frac{1}{3}$rd and $\frac{1}{4}$th) for the better distribution of Jumma. Water shares are regulated by "Warees," among co-partners 8 "puhurs" or courses of 24 hours are assigned to a "Waree" and each person takes his turn ; if any suffer or object, then lots are cast for the order in which they shall take their turn of the water. If the well is stopped, then the partner in whose "Waree" it was stopped, has the first right to take the water. It rests with the proprietor to repair the wells ; tenants cannot do so, but they must assist with their labour. They *can* restore old wells only on two conditions—(1) that the stone is kept in the side of the well with the owner's name, and he be allowed at any time to repay the expense and eject the tenant ; (2) that the real proprietor agrees to accept him as a proprietor in future. Non-proprietors can hire a well, (areeyut) but they must bring their own wood gear. The usual charge for water rent is about 8 topas of grain per ghumao for each season.

Irrigation from "Chumbs" how regulated.

393.—In the administration papers of Bujwant full detail of the system of irrigation by "kools" and water-courses is given. So also regarding the "Chumbs" or marshes of Mungkee and Sutra. Several villages are entitled to share the water. They are associated together; and are all bound to provide labour for these repairs. The expense of repair and distribution of water is adjusted among themselves. Sometimes the duct belongs to one village, sometimes to several. Tehseeldar should always be ready to give help in time, and see to fair distribution according to recorded shares.

Assessment Map No. 1 shews this irrigation system.

Common lands how and when to be divided.

394.—Common lands belonging to whole estates have for the most part been divided during this Settlement. That which belongs to subdivisions remains. The desire to divide is on the increase, and should be encouraged. In the

Churkuree villages, however, little has been demanded in this way ; the truth is minute division among all the members of a community has its drawbacks—the area for common pasturage is reduced, and no man would care to sink a new well or repair an old one, in merely a small parcel of ground allotted. Some legislation may be needed here to fix the limit down to which partition of improveable land can be permitted. My own opinion is that division of lots of less than 20 or 30 acres should be discouraged.

Grazing Fees.

395.—" Trinhee" or fees for pasturage are not resorted to. To the Kalur and vela tracts there is yearly a migration of cattle in the dry seasons from the villages situated in the centre of the Doab, and from the Bar—Sewaie items from waste lands are not known.

Land in and about village sites.

396.—Village sites have always been recorded under separate numbers, with a view to prevent future disputes. A khusrah and shujreh of the houses and contents of this number were prepared with great care, the map on a large scale ; but all were destroyed. They have not been replaced. According to universal usage *unoccupied* land near and about houses *is* available for division, but ground already built upon cannot be transferred to a claimant entitled by law, or village custom, to more than he holds without consent of occupant. Manure heaps stand in plots and the land occupied by them belongs, by general sufferance, to the owner of the manure or the proprietor whose " Asamees" use it for this purpose.

Village servants.

397.—The position and perquisites of village servants have been defined. The carpenter, blacksmith and potter are paid in grain at fixed though varying rates. The barber and washerman by a rate on ploughs and wells in the Churkuree ; elsewhere in grain. They are called " Kumeen" in contradistinction to the " Chooras" or sweepers and " Chumars" who supply the leather, and do all menial offices, and are termed " Sepees." Bazaar dues or " Durt" are not levied in these days ; but Thanahputee, a fee of 1 Rupee, is the right of Brahmins and village Bards (Meerasees) on occasion of marriages. Sometimes house rent at the rate of 8 annas a house is taken by the Zemindars. All other dues and cesses exacted in Sikh times have been now abandoned.

Village constables.

398.—The whole of the village constabulary, their number and emoluments were enquired into by this department according to orders received. A Scale of land, cash, and grain was drawn out, under which they were to be paid.

Board of Administration, No. 1046, dated 11th June 1853.

The number has been increased by about 50 men. Land and grain system of payment has been found to work badly. They should all be paid in cash by a house rate. The results are given in Appendix No. 16.

Appendix No. 16.

399.—Mode of appointment of Lumberdars has been explained. Their remuneration has been fixed at 5 per cent on Jumma which is insufficient. It seldom amounts to more than 2 Rs. per mensem, which is less than the amount the Chokedar, his subordinate, generally receives, viz 3 Rs. The whole question of the status and responsibility of headmen will shortly come under consideration, so no further mention is needed.

Lumberdars' remuneration fixed at 5 p. c.—very small.

400—The Putwarees are altogether a new class, raised and educated by this Settlement. The old "Dulwaies" or weighmen were found useless. Where they qualified themselves, they were appointed. Wherever possible, men were selected and posted to jurisdictions in which they lived, or had some previous connection. Villagers were encouraged to bring forward the men they preferred from out of the school established for the purpose of training them. The class of men now employed are nearly all Persian writers, highly educated, and year by year they are becoming attached to their constituents, though I fear they are apt to lord it over them.

Putwarees.

401.—After the survey and assessment had been completed, the jurisdictions were entirely re-organized. Much pains were taken. I associated the villages as much as possible by tribes or former arrangement of Talooquas, so as to secure identity of feeling and interest in the villages included in one "Tuppa." These parishes are to be called "Tuppahs" in future, and the largest or best known village gives the name to the Tuppeh. The Putwaree is under penalties to reside there with his family, and most of them have now become associated with the people.

Their jurisdiction re-arranged.

Appendix No. 17.

402.—It was found that some Putwarees had too large areas, while others were inadequately paid. The above arrangement was effected to remove inequalities. With the sanction of superior authority, I introduced varying percentages instead of the one usually adopted of 3-2. The new rates are 3-2, 3-8, 4 and 5 per cent on Jumma; in two Tuppas situated in Pergunah Hurdo-Killa 2-6 and 2-8 have been thought sufficient. The chief object I had in view was to secure a salary so rated as not to exceed 12, and not to be less than 9 Rs. per mensem, to keep the area to about 3,000 acres, and the villages to 7 or 8 in number.

Their salary fixed by varying Rates.

Financial Commissioner's No. 1621, dated 3rd June 1854, page 127, Eng. Corres. Vol. II.

403.—In revising the external boundaries and internal divisions of the district I have so arranged that there shall be two Pergunahs to each Tehseeldaree as in some districts in N. W. Provinces. Sealkote, Zufferwal, Pusroor and Duska are the 4 Tehseels. The 3 first have been headquarters of revenue divisions, since Imperial times. Murakeewal and Sumryal were once known as "Mehals" of the old Pergunah of Sealkote, so they have been restored. The two circles of assessment, Charwa and Jutatur, belong to the same zone, and Chahur was a place of great note, so they constitute the 2nd Pergunah of Tehseel Zufferwal; while the two old Talooquas, Killa-Sobha-Singh and Soobha-Singh being, once the country held by Bhag Singh Hullowaleea, make a good Pergunah division, which is named after the Forts built by his two sons.

Sub-divisions of Tehseels into 2 Pergunahs.

New Pergunnahs how formed.

See Map No. 12 in Atlas.

404.—My chief reason for this subdivision was to secure better supervision over the Putwarees. To each Pergunah a Canoongoe was appointed either from the old families, or a clever Putwaree resident of the Pergunah was promoted to the vacancy. They had all to go through a process of training, and were therefore entertained as Settlement officials; 20 and 25 Rs. were fixed as salary, and each was to be individually responsible.

Canoongoes.

405.—These arrangements were reported and received sanction of Chief Commissioner. Four new Canoongoes were appointed, but subsequently the Commissioner thought fit to make the one man Canoongoe of the whole Tehseel, and under him was to be a deputy, which rather defeats the object at which I had been aiming viz: to establish the progressive jurisdiction and responsibility of each fiscal officer perfectly distinct as in the following series.

Their jurisdictions formed on basis of individual responsibility.

Financial Commissioner's No. 2907, dated 15th October 1854.

See map NO. 12 in Atlas.

1. For the Mouzah—The Lumberdar.
2. For 7 or 8 Mouzahs or "Tuppa"—The Putwaree.
3. Over the circle of assessment or Chokhla—The Chawdree or Zaildar.
4. Two or more "Chuklas" to go to a Pergunah—The Canoongoe.
5. Over the 2 Pergunahs—The Tehseeldar.

406.—The limits of all these fiscal divisions or subdivisions have been made conterminous, which for manifest reasons is much to be approved of. In revising the external limits a few changes were made by transfers to and from on the Goojranwalla, Narowal, and Shukurgurh boundaries, all of which were reported and sanctioned before the District map was finally lithographed. The Jummoo Boundary was laid down by Colonel Abbott, A. D. 1847, and is marked by substantial masonry pillars which are to be periodically inspected. On the northern boundary the Bujwant tract, containing 68 villages, was transferred from Goojrat in the early part of 1857. Ordinarily the main channel will be the boundary of the villages situated on the Chenab.

Fiscal divisions all made conterminous.

See correspondence No. 6 in vol. I English correspondence.

407.—Two complete maps shewing Fiscal and Police Divisions, with full particulars as above described, are placed in juxta-position in an Atlas of the District which accompanies this report.

Fiscal and Police limits agree.

See map No. 13 in Atlas.

408.—The only class whose interests have been overlooked are the Chowdrees or "Zaildars," whose duty in former days was to supervise the affairs of a Talooqua or cluster of villages, to help in extending cultivation, settle petty disputes, arrange for restoration of dilapidated wells, assist in checking measurements, and make themselves generally useful. They enjoyed Inams, collected fees from villages composing their circles (usually 1 per fusl from each village), received presents from the Kardars, and other perquisites. I wish to restore their status and improve their present remuneration. By an oversight their Inams have been reduced, and they are about the only class not satisfied with the results of my Settlement. A separate report has been furnished, and I hope soon to see them content.

Chowdrees, Pergunah office-bearers.

Their Status has yet to be considered.

409.—I have now touched on all the points requiring attention as far as relates to the record of Rights. I spared no pains to secure accuracy. They were prepared by the Putwarees according to Financial Commissioner's No. 2213, dated 23rd September 1853. The Putwaree drew up the administration paper in the first instance. Every conceivable check was employed to remove causes of error. I allude to some of these. (1). The Pedigrees or Title deeds, before spoken of, proved invaluable as a check against confusion of holdings or misunderstanding of the village constitution; (2) Map and measurement were twice attested on the spot before the whole

Record of Rights made by Putwarees.

Report to Financial Commissioner. See Page No. 347 of vol. I Eng. correspondence.

Checks resorted to, to secure accuracy.

community ; (3) the Khewuts were attested three times, once by the Putwaree in the village, then by a trained Superintendent in the office, and then by Judicial officer, the whole village being present each time; (4) Abstracts from the khuteonee were given, shewing area, number of fields and liabilities to every holder of land, that no excuse might remain of his not being informed of the entries.

Records can be relied on.

410.—Several Khewuts had to be done over again. I examined many before passing them. I made a point of attesting 5 or 6 in every circle. Picked men were put into the post of computors and supervisors, who were told promotion would alone be given to those who gave honest results. On the whole I am satisfied the records in the main are to be relied on. This is the general impression, and notwithstanding the trial they have had in a period of seven years, scarcely any complaint has been raised.

When destroyed were easily replaced.

411.—One good proof may be adduced of this in the fact, that when all the records were destroyed by the mutineers burning down the Kutcherry in 1857, and I was called upon on my return from England to replace them, though the Putwarees had copies only of some of the principal papers, we were able to give in a new set, and prepare many papers, such as the Pedigree tables agreeing with the former entries, without much trouble in the space of one year.

Duplicate Copies of Records made over in 1859.

412.—These "Settlement misls," as prepared *de novo* were all made over to District office in the first quarter of 1859. I had the good fortune in finding my Extra Assistant Kayem Allie in the District. To him was entrusted this irksome duty, and he did it with his usual energy and regard for accuracy.

Professional village maps have been replaced by new copies from Calcutta.

413.—The professional survey maps have been replaced by fresh copies received from Surveyor General's office, Calcutta. They are all bound up in volumes, and arranged according to the order of assessment circles.

Nos. II. III. and IV prepared in vernacular only.

414.—Fresh village Statements Nos. II, III, and IV, have been made up in the *vernacular* and are filed, but the assessment being over, translation into English was not thought necessary.

"Village Note-book's" given in instead.

415.—I have however given in instead 20 volumes of Village Note Books in English, arranged according to assesssment circles (Chuklawar), two open pages in juxta-position being devoted to each village, with columns for 10 years to

shew the fluctuations of area, Jumma, and resources that may occur, and room for remarks to be filled in. Copies of these in vernacular under name of "Lall Kitab" have been sent to Tehseel offices for the Canoongoe to refer to, and fill in every year. They will answer all the purposes of village statements and be useful to district officer.

Copies of records kept by Putwarees.

416.—Transcripts of the map, khusreh, and chief papers in the village records, together with administration paper, had been previously supplied to Putwarees.

Lumberdars have Pottah books, and each owner a receipt book.

417.—Lumberdars have been provided with small leather books containing the Pottahs of engagements and room to shew changes; and each Khewutdar can shew a receipt book, in which all payments made for revenue are acknowledged by the Lumberdars, or other Collectory officers.

VI. Concluding Remarks.

418.—Before concluding, I wish to touch on two points: (I.) The work done; (II.) The expenditure incurred; and *then* add some general remarks on the character of the Settlement effected; in what respects it may still be considered to be wanting; and how the exertions of District Officers can best be directed to the proper and efficient working of it.

Remarks about the work done.

419.—It is quite out of date to refer to work done so long time back, but without a brief allusion to this, it is feared, the rather large expenditure incurred might not be understood, or might not be ascribed to the proper causes which have combined to produce this.

Expense of Settlement. Appendix No. 24.

420.—A Statement is therefore appended showing the Comparative view of work and expenditure. The actual Settlement in Sealkote proper, that is not including any part of Bujwant, originally extended over a period of 5½ years from March 1850 to October 1856. The operations were closed at the end of 1856 and the records made over to District Office. The cost of this amounted to Rs. 3,26,760; to this must be added the outlay incurred on subsequent restoration and for Bujwant Rs. 11,463, which gives total amount 3,38,223 Rs.

Per Centage of cost.

421.—This will no doubt be considered *high* as it amounts to 37 per cent on the revised Jumma. Compared with Settlements effected in

Goojranwalla 32 per ct.
Goordaspoor 27 „
Amritsur 21 „
Jullundur 17 „

4 neighbouring Districts, it is higher than all of them; but it must be remembered, (1) that Summary Settlement did not require such large reductions in any one of those Districts as in Sealkote; (2) that there was no mutiny there to destroy records and require a restoration; (3) that it is admitted by most officers this mode of comparing cost, by striking per centage on Jumma, is not a fair one. The villages in Sealkote are in the main smaller in area, but more highly cultivated, the number of fields greater; 2,000 estates have been brought under Settlement, and each of these required separate series of records.

422.—But the heavy outlay may be chiefly attributed to the fact of nearly one lac of Rupees having been spent in the Boundaries and early operations, when it was found the measurements owing to their having been hurried on too fast, had to be done over again. Costly Establishments were entertained to put up the boundaries, when Putwaree agency (not resorted to in those days) might have been employed.

Large outlay explained.

423.—If however the results are compared, I think it must be admitted that the work performed has been very heavy. Including the several branches under the head of Judicial, and the manifold operations that had to be undertaken from the commencement of Field Survey to the last stage of preparing the Record of Rights; the elaborate statistics that have been collected; and the peculiar way in which the assessment data have been compiled and utilized; the remeasurements that had to be made, and the checks to be employed to secure accuracy,—I calculate that there have been no less than 2,79,770 different operations as a set-off for the Rs. 3,38,223 outlay incurred.

Not really when amount of large Work is realized.

424.—Under head of Judicial alone, disputes for proprietorship of land amounted to upwards of 6,000 cases; claims to Lumberdaree 2,500; Rent-free grants 15,000; adjustment of the position of landlord and tenant 17,000; investigation into village title-deeds, tenures, separation of estates, and equalization of possession and right 2,300; while the miscellaneous comprised some 15,600 cases. The aggregate of Judicial work is expressed in the figure of 82,000 cases!

Work got through very great.

425.—The greater portion of this work was performed by my Extra Assistants, Kaim Allee and Fyzool Hussun, both of whom have been promoted to 2nd grade, and Ahmed Hussein Superintendent who was made Tehseeldar in Rawul Pindee. The two former have repeatedly received the thanks of Government, by whom their services have ever been duly appreciated.

Notice of officers.

The Settlement has turned out several very promising Revenue officials.

426.—I received great assistance from other officials, for all of whom I have taken care to secure promotion in some form or other. Two have been made Extra Assistant Commissioners; seven have been and still are Tehseeldars, and some 10 others, occupy posts of Serishtedars, Sudder Canoongoes, &c. Altogether a body of 30 Revenue officials have been raised and educated, and are now serving the Government in different parts of the Province, while even 4 men, the scions of respectable families, were sent by His Highness the Maharaja of Jummoo, who were educated in this Settlement under my control. This too is a beneficial result, which should not be overlooked in estimating the cost incurred.

Mirza Azim Beg.
Gopal Dass.
Kaim Hussein.
Shunker Dass.
Yar Mohamed Khan.
Kedar Nath.
Nisar Alee.
Luchmun Dass.
Bukhtawur Lall.

427.—My one object has been to give *bonâ fide* results. I have striven to prepare correct records, and to compile statistics that shall be useful for all future purposes, independent of the fixation of a light and equal taxation, which I believe has to a great extent been realized.

Pains taken to give a light assessment and correct results.

428.—Since the year 1858 when, on my return from England, this Settlement was re-opened for reasons explained in the remarks offered in preceding chapter on assessment, I have had the best opportunities for ascertaining the state of the country and watching over the working of the Settlement, first as Deputy Commissioner from 1858 to 1860, and as Commissioner of the Division from 1861 to close of 1862. I have traversed the District over and over again, and been in frequent communication with the Tehseeldar and people. The Jumma has been collected from year to year with ease. There is one feeling expressed, and it is confirmed by Mr. Macnabb who succeeded me in the District; that the settlement has been a *light one, and has given universal satisfaction.*

The new Settlement has worked well.

429.—The anomaly, however, that will be apparent is that the term of settlement has expired before this Report has been submitted. The term was fixed for 10 years only, under the idea that irrigation schemes might be introduced which would alter the productive capacity of Districts in Rechnab Doab. It was far too short. Though Settlement operations were commenced in 1850, it was not till 1853 that the new assessment could be brought out for several reasons; and though the new Jummas were then taken up it was not till 1856 that the records were first completed and made over to the District Office;

Term of Settlement too short, only 10 years.

so that what with mutiny that occurred the year after, when the entire District Records were burnt, and the restoration that became inevitable, half the term had expired while Settlement operations may be said to have been proceeding.

Recommends extension of term to 50 years.

430.—The circumstances, however, of this Settlement are such as to facilitate extension of the period, without any revision worth mentioning, and I beg strongly to recommend that no period short of 50 years be adopted. The people are happy and contented, they are fast reovering from former over-taxation ; it will still take 5 years to enable them to recover their old status, and the pitch of the present assessment is light enough to enable them, after recovering to become very prosperous.

Opinion as to character of settlement.

431.—Within the last 4 years I have frequently had occasion to visit villages on the spot, which were once broken down, to compare the increased cultivation with the rate of Jumma, and my impresion is that on the whole former inequalities have been well adjusted. I do not go so far as to say inequality here and there does not exist, still if enquiry be made or data be referred to, it will invariably be found there is some good reason for this, either in point of productive capacity or even present condition. I am led to hope that very little will be required to be done in respect to alteration of the demand fixed and now reported.—As for the records, they are stated to work capitally; few disputes are brought into court relating to ownership of land, because of the care taken to draw up proper Title deeds and Pedigrees in Putteedaree villages, (the chief tenure prevailing) so that in this point of view, I do not anticipate much alteration will be needed.

Points deserving special attention of Deputy Commissioner.

432.—The chief points, however, that may require attention are ; (1) admission of claims on the part of absentee proprietors ; (2) improvement of the relative position of Landlord and tenant, particularly such as have received the right of a permanent occupancy ; (3) the division of common lands in " Zemindaree" and " Bhyachara" Estates,—in " Putteeddree" villages this has been very generally effected before the Settlement records were completed ; (4) re-consideration of the status of Lumberdars, one man to be responsible for each township ; and (5) improvement of status and emoluments of Chowdrees (or " Zaildars.")

Tuccavee should be encouraged.

433.—I would also urge the importance of giving encouragement to the construction of wells in the Churkuree Mehal—Every facility should be afforded by Government—Tuccavee is allowed and has, during my incumbency and

supervision, been liberally given, but the period for repayment might be extended with advantage *to at least seven years.*

Attention drawn to irrigation works.

434.—There are several places where canals might be encouraged. One might be cut from the Tavee to water the dry tracts of Bhurree and Pusroor. Another from the Aik at Dheensa to protect the rice fields of Pathanwalee, Gohna, Keehar, &c.—The irrigation system at the Munjkee and Suttra "Chumbs," as well as that supported by ducts from the Aik near Bopalwala, might be enlarged, so as to protect more villages. A cut might be taken to carry the superfluous water of the Aik to the Duska reservoir. Another canal cut from the Deg at Kot Dodoo, if connected with the Loonda Nullah at Arakee, would water several estates near Pusroor. In Kalur tract there are several low dips, in which perhaps the Loonda inundation might be collected. In Neanda there is the old Alee Murdan Canal which could, I am sure, be restored; while the villages near Rorus would better their condition if they were to draw upon the Pulkoo Nulla.

The Deg difficulty to be kept in view.

435.—The Deg difficulty should not be overlooked by Deputy Commissioner. The first opportunity that presents itself should be embraced to secure sanction of Government to some skilled Engineer being sent to survey and report what would be the most effectual way of regulating the division of the flood-water at Dhoda, where the stream takes two channels. If this is not done, frequent complaints may come from the lower villages in Pergunah Hur-do-killa for remission or reduction of Revenue. Indeed the changes of this stream should be watched, and always be reported by Tehseeldars.

Tenant leases might be encouraged

436.—Then I would suggest with a view to stimulate the ready application of capital to improvement of land, in the Churkuree especially; that every encouragement be afforded and the way be made clear, to urge landlords to give *long leases to their tenants,* to sink wells, and protect their land against dry seasons. So long as right is acknowledged by payment of equitable rent, and occupancy is in the hands of a non-proprietary class, it is expedient that some such arrangement be come to; and I think, if the object be properly explained, the custom of resorting to leases might and should be introduced, with the mutual consent of the parties concerned.

Canoongoe supervision might be improved.

437.—I have said before that as 2 Canoongoes have been appointed in each Tehseel, and villages have been arranged into Pergunahs, two for each Tehseel, their jurisdictions should be separate, and the individual responsibility be

insisted upon, if we wish to have anything like a real control over Putwarees. It is a farce to expect one man to supervise 300 or 400 villages, and we know how work is done, when left to Deputies. I should like to see the principle I am here advocating carried out generally in every District, and if as suggested by Financial Commissioner, Perguneh councils could be formed, I believe a step in the right direction will be taken towards facilitating the supervision of village registration.

438.—I must now bring the report to a close. I regret exceedingly the delay that has occurred. I deserve great blame. It has been a pang to me to reflect that operations in the main completed 5 years ago have not been faithfully placed before Government before this, I cannot exonerate myself. My only answer is, that nobody can regret it more sincerely than I do. It has not been from want of industry. The Report and papers which accompany will shew whether I have shirked my duty in this respect. Various causes have combined to lead me to postpone, and I feel it due to myself to place them on record; not so much to justify my conduct, as to *explain* it.

Delay in submitting Report.

Earnest apologies offered.

439.—There was the fact that just as I was completing operations in 1855-56, I was called upon to undertake the charge of Goojrat Settlement agreeably with request of the Chief Commissioner. I exerted myself to push on the Settlement there, in addition to my duties at Sealkote, and 2 Pergunahs out of the 3, (containing 700 villages) were measured and assessed under my supervision. In one of these, 300 villages were (every one) visited and assessed by myself, at a time when my presence was most needed at Sealkote. It prevented me from arranging and collecting the materials for this Report. My furlough had been granted, and I was obliged to take the papers to England. It was there I read an announcement in "The Times" of the District Kutcherry having been set fire to, on the memorable 9th July 1857, *and my whole work of five years was annihilated!* To write a description of the upper story of a building raised as it were by my hands, when the foundation had been washed away, appeared to me an unprofitable exercise, knowing as I did that it must all be done over again, and I should have to do it.

Explanation of the delay.

440.—On my return in 1858, I was placed in charge of the District as well as the Settlement. Owing to the effects of the mutiny everything was confusion. A portion of Bujwant had to be settled; bad years had set in, further reduc-

Further reasons given.

tions had to be given. My hands were very full, and when at the commencement of 1859 the records had been restored and the second stage of completion arrived at, I was compelled to go home. Much of the statistical information and the maps were there prepared. The labor of re-totalling and re-casting statements prepared once before was very great. I found I had undertaken a much heavier task than I had expected. My health gave way, and medicial advisers insisted on my availing myself of the leisure afforded by furlough, and so the Report was still not completed.

441.—On my return again in 1860 I had scarcely resumed charge of Sealkote intending to complete what I had begun when I was called away to the Commissionership of the Division, in which post I found I could not secure *any leisure whatever*. The omission has now been supplied, and with the Report I beg to forward a statistical Atlas of the District, which, if Government approves, can be printed for general use, and I need not add, shall be very happy to superintend the printing of it.

Submits in conclusion an Atlas of the District.

Appendix No. 25.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD A. PRINSEP

Late Settlement Officer.

Assessment Portfolio.

OF

SEALKOTE DISTRICT.

CONTENTS.

General Abstract of Assessment Data.

Explanatory Remarks or Principles of Assessment.

Settled by Mr. Edward A. Prinsep, Settlement Officer, in A. D. 1854-55, and reviewed in 1858-59.

Report on Assessment of Chukla Charwa.
Ditto ditto „ Jutatur.
Ditto ditto „ Bhurree.
Ditto ditto „ Pusroor.
Ditto ditto „ Doshahee.
Ditto ditto „ Durp (Zuffurwal.)
Ditto ditto „ Durp (Pusroor.)
Ditto ditto „ Neanda.
Ditto ditto „ Bet (Murakeewal.)
Ditto ditto „ Bet (Sumryal.)
Ditto ditto „ Vela.
Ditto ditto „ Degkundee (Zuffurwal.)
Ditto ditto „ Degkundee Hur-do-killa.
Ditto ditto „ Aikwala.
Ditto ditto „ Churkuree No. 1 (Sealkote.)
Ditto ditto „ Do. No. 1 (Sumryal.)
Ditto ditto „ Do. No. 2 (Duska.)
Ditto ditto „ Do. No. 2 (Pusroor.)
Ditto ditto „ Kalur.

Report on Assessment of Bujwat (Khalsa and Jageer) as originally submitted by Captain H. Mackenzie, in A. D. 1858-59.

Ditto ditto of Bujwat (Jageer) reviewed and settled by Mr. J. Macnabb, Deputy Commissioner of Sealkote in 1860-61.

Appendix to same, showing Assessment Data.

LAHORE:—PUNJABEE PRESS, W. KENNEDY.

General Abstract of Statistical Data, forming the Basis of the revised

Sec. I. Detail of Cultivated Area classified

Zone of fertility.	Name of Chukla.	No. of Classes.	Total No. of Mehals.			Malgoozaree Area in Acres.						Irrigated and unirrigated in percentages.			Area under different kinds of soil in percentages.			
						Area actually assessed.												
								Cultivated.			Total malgoozaree area.							
			Khalsa.	Jaghеer.	Total.	Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Khalsa area.	Area now resumed.	Total.		Irrigated.	Silabee.	Burance.	Gohera.	Rohee.	Doshahee.	Meyra & Fibba.
High Central (Dependent on Rain.)	Charwa, ...	3	132	18	150	4,774	815	30,620	465	31,085	36,674	32	4	64	21	16	28	35
	Jutatur, ...	3	60	39	99	6,739	1,410	27,396	1,167	28,563	36,712	39	5	56	20	26	27	27
	Bhurree, ...	3	127	49	176	9,211	4,066	36,895	514	37,409	47,686	8	6	86	9	14	28	50
	Pusroor	3	107	23	130	4,065	841	33,131	620	33,751	38,657	13	2	85	10	17	39	35
Low Eastern (Sugar tracts.)	Doshahee, ...	3	60	17	77	2,829	230	19,630	582	20,212	23,271	11	3	85	21	23	32	24
	Durp Zufferwal, ...	3	83	19	102	4,034	216	24,285	261	24,546	28,796	24	5	71	19	25	15	41
	Durp Hurdokilla, ...	3	42	17	59	2,717	269	14,203	723	14,926	17,912	25	4	71	21	24	20	35
Streams (Chenab Alluvial.)	Neanda, ...	3	95	16	111	3,813	262	21,773	256	22,029	26,104	49	10	41	17	25	17	41
	Bet Sealkote, ...	3	108	18	126	5,505	355	33,746	410	34,156	40,016	6	89	5	20	13	39	28
	Bet Sumryal, ...	1	15	...	15	4,652	202	4,109	31	5,140	9,994	5	91	4	10	1	66	23
	Vela, ...	2	31	4	35	8,718	552	9,121	170	9,291	18,561	53	30	17	14	12	43	30
Low-Watered by (Dog valley.)	Degkundie Zufferwal, ...	3	91	18	109	2,674	528	27,072	1,054	28,126	31,328	25	49	26	22	22	30	26
	Degkundie Hurdokilla,	4	116	20	136	8,110	689	36,494	1,419	37,913	46,712	24	46	30	13	28	32	27
High Irrigated (Dependent on Wells.)	Aikwala, ...	3	36	7	43	2,194	228	16,385	578	16,963	19,385	96	1	3	33	27	30	10
	Churkuree, No. 1 Sealkote,	3	148	45	193	7,335	1,293	49,024	2,282	51,306	59,934	82	1	11	27	24	29	20
	Churkuree, No. 1 Sumryal,	3	82	24	106	8,802	2,033	41,382	2,146	43,528	54,363	94	2	4	22	25	38	15
	Churkuree, No. 2 Duska,	3	109	26	135	19,176	5,263	44,065	1,939	46,004	70,443	91	4	5	19	24	37	20
	Churkuree No. 2, Pusroor,	3	91	22	113	15,970	2,793	35,289	1,693	36,982	55,745	80	6	14	19	30	30	21
	Kalur, ...	2	34	1	35	6,907	303	10,480	353	10,833	18,043	80	11	9	10	58	22	10
	Bujwant (Khalsa,) ...	1	23	3	26	3,850	1,083	6,607	378	6,985	11,918	14	60	26	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	55	1590	386	1,976	132075	20,481	5,22,707	17,041	5,39,748	6,92,254	48	16	36	18	23	32	27

Assessment in Sealkote District: Settlement made and approved A. D. 1852-53.

in different ways.			Sec. II. Agricultural Resources.										Sec. III. Pressure and working of Summary Settlement.					
Area under different occupancies in percentages.			Area under produce in percentages.				Detail of Wells.						No. of Ploughs.		No. of mehals assessed.			Balance remitted in Sumbut 1909.	Amount of Tuccavee granted.	
							In use.		Out of use.		Fit for use.									
Proprietors.	Hereditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	I. Class value	II. ditto.	III. ditto.	IV. ditto.	Of old.	Lately constructed.	Of old.	Recently.	Requiring Repairs.	Cost per do.	Required according to average.	In existence.	Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.		Up to Sumbut 1909.	From Sumbut 1910 to Sumbut 1912.
71	18	11	12	68	15	16	559	3	274	8	23	...	3,537	4,340	32	62	38	...	...	55
76	8	16	7	57	17	18	672	58	185	1	68	...	3,341	2,827	29	24	7	670	...	610
80	8	12	8	58	14	19	226	3	35	...	79	...	3,788	3,952	40	43	44	148	...	260
78	7	15	9	52	15	24	308	53	209	5	220	...	3,441	3,291	91	15	1	3,526	...	880
65	11	24	7	52	16	15	181	7	44	..	5	..	2,385	2,241	21	23	18	369	...	320
83	3	8	11	60	14	11	495	4	69	4	16	...	2,474	3,063	37	39	5	478	...	127
73	12	15	13	53	11	23	246	49	86	1	123	...	1,518	1,601	28	11	4	2,612	...	325
80	9	11	8	60	12	10	391	19	40	..	65	...	2,227	3,247	33	43	19	726	30	...
56	27	17	18	65	11	6	200	114	43	39	2	...	2,274	4,429	38	35	35	113	...	...
67	16	16	8	80	7	5	...	12	5	...	...	...	445	511	8	4	3	2,365	...	...
64	10	26	14	75	13	6	168	99	37	...	5	...	1,230	898	17	9	5	1,090	230	230
78	8	14	13	63	13	11	350	2	39	...	16	...	2,864	3,673	28	30	34	117	...	360
75	11	14	12	62	12	14	431	121	163	4	173	...	3,861	3,535	82	28	9	3,690	180	815
56	8	36	20	66	10	4	594	185	38	...	2	...	2,123	1,952	32	8	2	9,321	4,925	3,335
63	14	23	13	71	10	6	1,579	392	342	7	201	12,132	6,575	6,492	89	14	15	4,405	2,240	1,050
59	12	29	13	70	10	7	1,212	361	380	5	30	8,261	5,678	3,932	64	16	2	17,759	1,775	3,025
59	15	26	12	65	12	11	980	403	328	23	69	12,830	6,407	3,824	58	41	10	13,491	2,825	2,350
61	11	28	9	57	11	23	765	380	45	12	302	8,998	4,871	3,446	65	23	3	12,126	1,326	4,337
61	15	24	6	68	13	12	197	133	28	10	40	...	1,623	1,117	19	6	9	2,483	285	1,070
55	11	34	20	...	80	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	806	855	18	5	...	219	...	..
70	12	18	12	63	12	13	9,756	2,398	2,490	119	1,459	42,221	61,968	59,226	829	509	263	75,768	14,061	19,149

General Abstract of Statistical Data, forming the basis of the revised Assessment

Zone of fertility.	Name of Chukla.	Sec. IV. Proposed Jumma worked out from the estimates.							Sec. V. Financial					
		Estimate given by Chowdree.	Estimate worked out on Ploughs.	Estimate worked out on wells.	Estimate deduced at ¼ of gross Produce.	Jumma by Revenue Rates.	Summary settlement jumma of Sumbut 1909.	Proposed Jumma now fixed.	Increase.		Decrease.		Net Decrease.	
									No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.	Amount.	Percentage on Summary Settlement Jumma.
High Central (Dependent on Rain.)	Charwa, ...	40,803	52,080	45,213	62,625	42,969	43,533	40,980	78	3,705	62	6,874	2,553	6·0
	Jutatur, ...	43,820	42,404	41,050	58,341	42,652	51,382	45,347	22	2,404	74	9,892	6,035	12·0
	Bhurree, ...	37,467	39,120	..	49,724	38,286	42,199	37,362	63	3,393	101	8,801	4,837	11·0
	Pusroor	48,205	52,656	..	56,066	48,570	68,998	51,507	14	1,990	110	20,345	17,491	25·0
Low Eastern (Sugar tracts.)	Doshahee, ...	27,605	31,585	27,163	38,576	31,101	30,125	27,949	30	2,582	47	5,720	2,176	7·0
	Durp Zufferwal, ...	44,925	50,152	49,673	65,025	46,957	56,720	47,464	17	2,648	73	12,865	9,256	16·0
	Durp Hurdokilla, ...	24,895	25,694	29,860	37,663	25,754	32,943	24,230	11	1,644	45	11,511	8,713	26·0
Low-Watered by Streams. (Deg valley): (Chenab Alluvial.)	Neanda, ...	35,730	38,893	34,305	43,374	38,893	40,669	37,240	45	2,666	62	4,537	3,429	8·0
	Bet Sealkote, ...	54,670	66,405	...	75,872	49,010	61,969	59,607	28	6,102	45	9,172	2,362	4·0
	Bet Sumryal, ...	6,930	7,665	...	11,417	7,939	9,089	7,128	5	392	9	2,394	1,961	21·0
	Vela, ...	13,300	11,639	15,349	16,132	13,414	15,830	12,619	9	831	23	4,290	3,211	20·0
	Degkundie Zufferwal, ...	50,796	57,884	53,552	73,136	56,696	51,301	50,355	56	4,051	48	6,860	946	2·0
	Degkundie Hurdokilla,	64,450	56,597	64,529	73,098	66,376	85,541	63,983	20	2,787	113	26,558	21,558	25·0
High Irrigated (Dependent on Wells.)	Aikwala, ...	46,310	68,500	58,139	70,842	49,497	64,581	45,710	2	725	41	20,967	18,871	29·0
	Churkuree, No. 1 Sealkote,	1,09,228	1,33,458	1,44,740	1,19,445	1,13,781	1,33,740	1,10,921	59	7,644	57	35,347	22,819	15·0
	Churkuree, No. 1 Sumryal,	91,585	77,636	1,20,971	1,37,554	99,421	1,24,061	92,487	12	1,318	88	37,018	31,574	25·0
	Churkuree, No. 2 Duska,	81,785	79,764	99,375	1,11,500	97,531	1,05,060	85,658	44	4,318	84	26,890	19,402	18·0
	Churkuree No. 2, Pusroor,	65,125	70,454	81,415	72,961	69,998	90,630	68,583	16	3,620	89	28,494	22,047	24·0
	Kalur, ...	17,136	15,329	15,590	15,232	16,151	23,230	16,135	7	899	25	8,639	7,095	30·0
	Bujwant (Khalsa,) ...	11,403	...	...	12,416	10,760	12,164	9,840	...	...	..	...	2,324	19·0
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	9,16,162	9,79,955	8,80,924	12,00,999	9,65,747	11,43,765	9,35,105	538	53,719	1,196	2,86,074	2,08,660	19·0

in Sealkote District: Settlement made and approved A. D. 1852-53. *Continued.*

Results.				Remarks descriptive of Assessment circles and showing chief data on which they were formed.										
Further reduction given in A. D. 1858-59.	New Jumma as now finally reported.	Rate of reduced new Jumma on assessed area.		Average fall of rain.	Average depth of water in wells.	Average cost of pukka well	Population. Per square Mile of cultivation.	Population. No. of agriculturists per estate.	Yield of wheat per acre. On Irrigated land.	Yield of wheat per acre. On unirrigated land.	Kham rates taken by Sikhs. Grain rates.	Kham rates taken by Sikhs. Money rates per Ghumao. Sugarcane.	Kham rates taken by Sikhs. Money rates per Ghumao. Cotton.	
				Inc.	*Cub.*				Kucha Maunds.					
103	40,877	1	3 9	36	25	150	634	59	30	24	½ & ⅓	7	3·8	Average soil, poorly irrigated, and dependent on rain.
381	44,966	1	8 3	32	30	150	604	55	30	24	½	8	4·0	Average soil, somewhat dry, and requiring rain; irrigation being neither easy nor abundant.
...	37,362	0	15 6	35	60	300	433	34	21	17	⅓	5	3·0	Indifferent dry soil, entirely dependent on rain.
753	50,754	1	7 1	30	50	250	554	43	24	17	½	8	4·0	Indifferent light soil without irrigation, and dependent on rain.
443	27,506	1	5 6	36	10	80	649	71	32	20	½	10	5	Good soil, low, and receives natural drainage.
3,752	43,712	1	9 1	32	15	100	576	57	36	21	½	12	5	Low and rich country, famous for its productiveness.
...	24,230	1	9 6	30	20	125	584	44	36	20	½	12	5	Ditto ditto ditto.
...	37,240	1	1 9	36	17	100	622	41	26	19	⅖	5 & 7	⅜ & ⅜	Low and moist, receives drainage of uplands, and is of good fertility.
325	59,282	1	1 5	38	12	80	438	91	20	18	⅖	5 & 7	3·0	Low alluvial of the Chenab, and of good fertility.
...	7,128	1	4 11	34	10	80	379	75	27	23	⅓ & ⅖	5 & 7	4·0	Ditto ditto, but of indifferent fertility.
...	12,619	1	4 6	32	17	100	397	68	20	13	⅓ & ¼	4 & 6	2 & 3	Part high, part low and sandy, of indifferent fertility.
6,732	48,623	1	1 7	35	10	80	680	66	33	23	½ & ⅔	10 & 16	4 to 7	Valley of the Deg, very fertile, but troubled by the fitful action of the stream.
8,131	55,852	1	7 3	25	15	100	591	45	30	24	½	10	5 to 7	Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
...	45,710	2	1 8	32	20	150	870	116	40	24	⅓	16	7·0	Richest tract in the Doab, watered both by wells and Aik Nudee.
984	1,09,937	2	1 3	34	35	300	800	57	25	16	⅓	16	7	Good firm soil, dependent on an expensive system of well irrigation.
7,088	85,399	1	1 11	30	30	250	674	96	25	16	⅓	16	7	Ditto ditto, but soil not quite so good.
18,166	67,492	1	5 3	23	35	200	542	56	26	18	½	12	6	Ditto ditto and of average fertility, water being deeper and wells very expensive.
10,331	58,252	1	7 5	23	35	200	634	59	25	16	⅓	12	6	Ditto ditto ditto ditto
452	15,683	1	6 6	18	25	200	626	47	24	18	½	10	5	Of indifferent fertility, marshy, and produces Rice, but has little rain.
...	9,840	1	6 10	38	10	80	534	130	..	...	..	..	..	Rich low alluvial delta, watered by Canals.
52,641	*8,82,464	1	9 4	26	20	150	582	62	28	19	..	..	...	

*Or 23 per cent reduction.

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.

Explanatory Remarks.

Column 1. The detail of villages belonging to each class, is shown by Roman Numerals in the Purgh. (No. V.) Registers, as well as on the face of the Assessment Map.

„ 2, 3 & 4. All Mehals whether "*Khalsa*" or "*Jagheer*," have been brought under Settlement.

Sec I. *Col* 5, Land not cultivated for 3 years and upwards, has been classified as "Culturable," and has been exempted from assessment altogether.

Column 6 Land not cultivated for 2 years only, has been classified as "Lately abandoned;" but has been assessed either along with "*Buranee*," or at rates somewhat more nominal.

„ 7, 8, 9 & 10. Under head of "Cultivated," it has been found necessary to separate such "*Mafee*" land, as from being now resumed, has to be added to the new Jumma, so as to arrive at a more useful comparison between the pressure of old Jumma, and that which is to be now imposed. The area of each denomination of soil, which forms the basis of assessment in each class, is given below, as detail of column 9.

From columns 11 to 24 (inclusive), the entries are expressed in percentages, in order to facilitate comparison.

„ 11 "*Irrigated*"—means irrigated either from wells or streams.

„ 12 "*Silabe*"—is that, which is moist throughout the year, from vicinity to Rivers, Streams, or Marshes.

„ 13 "*Buranee*"—represents all other land dependent entirely on periodical rains.

„ 14 "*Gobur*"—is any soil, that actually receives manure.

„ 15 "*Rakur*"—indicates clay of any kind.

„ 16 "*Doshaee*"—includes what its name indicates (दोशाहि) soil, about which there may be "two opinions"—neither entirely clay nor light earth.

„ 17 "*Mayra*"—is a light pulverised soil, with a mixture of sandy particles in it.

... "*Tibbah*"—is confined to very high, dry and sandy tracts, sometimes poor unfertile soil, known to have saltpetre in it.

„ 18, 19 & 20 Show productive capacity and state of tillage. The sum of the two latter columns is also exhibited below in fresh detail of tenants who live on the spot, or at a distance. Wherever the latter class prevail, it is usually a sign of weakness and inferior tillage.

„ 21 to 24 Contain entries taken from the "*Chuklawar*" *Produce Table* (accompanying the Report), in which has been worked out the "Produce Estimates" of each class embodied in this statement.

The crops have been classified according to local estimation in which they are held, and then arranged in the order of value they represent; thus:—

I. Class *Value*, or "*Zubtee*" includes Sugarcane, Tobacco, Vegetables, Turnips, Poppy, Pepper, Cotton, Melons, Kuchaloo.

The three other classes comprise what are called "*Jinsee*," *e. g*:—

II. Class—Wheat, Basmuttee (Rice), Rice (ordinary), Saffron, Gram, Indian Corn, Juar, Gojee (wheat and barley mixed).

III. Class—Sirsuff, Linseed, Baira, Mussoor, Barley, Baijra, Hemp, Mundul, Kalna (coarse rice).

IV. Class—Till, Mash, Mott, Moong, Tarameera, Kungnee, Kodra, Sawank, Chural, Torea. Under each heading certain specifications are given below, to show the prevailing crops, as a close scrutiny of these, helps much the consideration of what rates should be improved.

Sec. II. *Cols.* 25 to 33. (Inclusive) are intended to show what deterioration has taken place with respect to artificial irrigation. If the wells "Recently out of use" are numerous, or exceed those lately made to take their place, or if large assistance is required from Government to aid in their restoration, it may be a sign of impoverishment, and may be a warning for timely relief to be given.

Columns 31, 32 and 33, are only applicable to the "*Churkuree Mehal*" tracts, where everything depends on the condition of wells, before a fair assessment can be arrived at.

These entries are taken from 5 volumes of Well Registers now made over to the District Office, which were prepared by the Village Accountants, and give a minute account of every well in the tract.

Explanatory Remarks—*(Continued.)*

Cols. 34 & 35. It has been found advisable to compare the number of Ploughs *in existence*, with the number which a glance at the area shows to be *required* for the full development of agriculture. This last is arrived at by dividing the cultivated area by some standard of area, that an average yoke of Bullocks is locally known to cultivate; but to make the result of use for comparison, it is important to deduct a proportional number of Ploughs for exemption on account of Rent-free area, the detail of which is given under this heading.

Sec. III. *Cols.* 36, 37, 38. Are filled in from the reports of Tenseeldars, checked by the Balance Sheets of years, and by personal local inquiry. Jagheer Villages not having been hitherto under money Settlements are not specified.

Cols. 39, 40, 41 & 42. Were made up from the district returns. I have entered only the balances of one year that preceding the Settlement. The "*Tuccavee*" information is here inserted, more particularly with aview to scrutinize the requirements of the "*Churkuree Mehal*" tracts.

Sec. IV. *Cols.* 43 to 48. These estimates are worked out in different ways, *e. g.*:— The *Chowdree Estimate* was collected for each village from two or more local sources, chiefly from men, who occupied a leading position among agricultural classes, or from those who had appraised the crops, and collected the Revenue in former days.

The "*Plough Estimate*" is worked out by applying a fixed rate for each class, on the number of (Khalsa) Ploughs actually in existence.

The "*Well Estimate*" is deduced by applying similar rates, to the sum of two columns 25 and 26, plus the amount resulting from applying the Revenue Rates to the unirrigated areas, if there be any.

The "*Produce Estimate*" is calculated by deducing money rates from the application of a 30 years' price current, to the average yield per ghumao of each article of produce, on the different denominations of soils selected for assessment, and then multiplying them by the corresponding area for such crop, the result of which is assumed to represent the Gross Produce; one-fourth of the gross prduce thus gives us a *Maximum* estimate, wherewith to test the trial Jummas. The produce table separately given, shews how this has been worked out in all its details.

The rates entered in columns 44, 45, 46 and 47, are worked out by a back process from applying Summary Settlement Jumma, and the deduced estimates to the area of each denomination of soil, according to the proportion assumed after much local inquiry to be fair for such denomination. Wherever "*Sitabee*" is blank, it is to be remembered that it has been rated the same as "*Buranee*."

And thus, by comparing the estimates, and the deduced rates one with the other, Revenue Rates are elicited as a standard of assessment, and are applied to the area of each village; and the aggregate amount is then entered here to shew how far above or below it, the "*Proposed Jumma*" may appropriately be fixed.

Sec. V. *Cols.* 49 to 54. Need no explanation. They shew the exact amount of relief afforded, and the exact nature of qualization that has been effected. It is easy to infer, in how many villages the assessment has remained pretty even, that is to say up to 5 per cent. Which is the margin that has been allowed.

Column 55. Gives the rate not on cultivated area; but the sum of "Cultivated area" and "Lately abandoned," including any "Mafee" land now resumed and brought under Settlement.

Concluding Note. The several letters affixed to the percentage entries such as G, B, &c., are intended to point out striking merits or defects in the units of comparison, *e.—g.* G means Good: B means bad V. G. means Very Good: V. B. means Very Bad, and so on

This Portfolio merely shews the totals of classes and circles of assessment—similar information was prepared for each village, which was recorded very carefully, (the remarks being written by my own hand), in a new form of village statement, (known as Nos. II, and III), and made over in 25 volumes to the District Office; but I regret to say they were all destroyed by the Mutineers. By dint of hard personal labor, however, I have since been able to re-produce very nearly as complete information in English, in my Village Note Books (arranged "Tuppawar" and Chuklawar), which comprising 20 volumes are now in the District Office.

| Classes. | Total No. of Mehals. | | | (Section I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (Section II.) Agricultural Resources. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

situated in the high Central or Dorsal Tract.

(Section III.) Pressure & working of Summary Settlement.						(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimate.							(Section V.) Financial Results.						
No. of Mehals assessed.			Balance remitted in St. 1909.		Amount of Tuccavee granted.	Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.	Rates worked out on Soils, &c.				Jummas deduced therefrom, and that of new Settlement.		Increase.		Decrease.		Net Decrease.		Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.
Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages.	Amount.	Up to St. 1910.	From St. 1910 to St. 1912.		Chahee.	Silahee.	Buranee.	Lately abandoned.		No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.	Amount.	Percentage.	
				Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rupees.		Rupees		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rs.	R. A. P.
8.							Chowdree Est....	1 14 10	...	1 4 6	...	18,380					(Decrease)		
							Plough Estimate,	@	12 Rs. per plough,			24,480							
12	24	14	...	...	...	20	Well Estimate,...	@	40 Rs. per well,...			22,907	33	2,153	16	2,795	1,498	7·0	1 7 8
							Produce Est., ...	2 15 4	...	1 13 4	...	29,670							
							Revenue Rates,...	2 2 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	8 0	19,543							
							Summary Sett.,...	2 2 9	...	1 6 6	...	19,863							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	18,455							
							Chowdree Est.,...	1 15 9	...	1 1 10	...	16,208					(Increase)		
							Plough Estimate,	@	12 Rs. per plough,			18,756							
11	27	13	...	...	...	25	Well Estimate, ...	@	35 Rs. per well,...			15,636							
							Produce Est., ...	2 11 4	...	1 8 7	...	23,046	29	1,218	26	2,176	354	2·0	1 5 11
							Revenue Rates,...	2 0 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	8 0	16,817							
							Summary Sett.,...	1 15 6	...	1 0 0	...	16,294							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	16,648							
							Chowdree Est.,...	1 10 8	...	0 15 10	...	6,265					(Decrease)		
							Plough Estimate,	@	12 Rs. per plough,			8,844							
9	11	12	...	...	...	...	Well Estimate ...	@	30 Rs. per well,...			6,670	16	336	20	1,903	1,499	20·0	0 14 3
							Produce Est. ...	2 6 0	...	1 3 0	...	8,967							
							Revenue Rates,	1 12 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	8 0	6,000							
							Summary Sett. ...	1 15 4	...	0 15 8	...	7,376							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	5,877							
							Chowdree Est....	...	...	...	...	40,853							
							Plough Estimate,	...	...	...	...	52,080							
32	62	38	...	...	...	45	Well Estimate,...	...	...	...	...	45,213	78	3,075	62	6,874	2,553	6·0	1 3 9
							Produce Est. ...	...	...	...	...	62,625							
							Revenue Rates,...	...	...	...	...	42,960							
							Summary Sett., ...	...	...	...	...	43,583							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	40,980							
							Finally revised in A. D. 1858-59,			...	...	40,877							

RKS.

in the language of the people, who belong partly to the hills and partly to the plains.

sufficient even for the better crops—the springs being bad ("Seer"). There are no streams except the Dhumala, which loses itself in a marsh near Pusroor, its nature is of a deep brook, imparting no good to the estates on its banks.

"Chobara" to the Jummoo boundary.

whole villages, such as Chuk Lalla, Chowbara, Buko Buttee, Sungeal and Mustpoor, are a terror to the country. Great deeds of brigandism are recounted with custom of removing the wooden apparatus of the wells to the Villages, for fear of their being made away with by unscrupulous neighbours. This was told

come from across the border.

per mile, a little above the average: still I have reason to think this may fluctuate, as there is now and then a rush of tenants who migrate from Jummoo on the other side of the border.

find 12 per cent of Zubtee; but I see from the Patwarie's papers that both crops and yield are rated lower than elsewhere, *e. g.* the average rent rates of Su-

show that in Sikh times they could only realize prices from 3 to 6 per cent below the average of the District, and this is an average struck for 30 years, so that ment must be considered.

who turning rebels, lost their possessions in St. 1904, when for the first time a money settlement was fixed. By them the Revenue was always collected

of distress. The jumma is on the whole undoubtedly light. One of the old Kardars who had a minute acquaintance with this part of the district, Inquiries on the spot confirm this, as do also all the estimates that have been made out. The only fault is unevenness of assessment. Out of 132

and Maharajke; some finer bordering on the richer tract of Degkundee, and some which from position command a low "chumb" soil. The Bajra Jummoo Territory to the east of Charwa, others bordering on the poor Bhurree tract to the south of Bajra, a colony of Brahmin properties near The remaining villages necessarily go to make up the second class.

enhancement, all the other estimates bear out the current belief that the Summary Settlement though high, is on the whole fair. In framing the is of the worst kind; 37 per cent of area is under tenant cultivation; 18 per cent of which is conducted by non-residents, and there is a large area given large reduction.

I visited it and took off another 103 Rupees, which leaves Proposed Jumma at Rs. 40,877, with rate on Cultivation of Rupees 1-3-9.

Chukla Jutatur, Purgunah Chahur, situated

Classes.	Total No of Mehals. Khalsa.	Jagheer.	Total.	(Sec. I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways. Malgoozaree Area. Culturable.	Area actually assessed. Lately abandoned.	Cultivated. Khalsa area.	Area now resumed.	Total.	Total Malgoozaree.	Irrigated and unirrigated expressed in percentages. Irrigated.	Shalee.	Buranee.	Area under different kinds of soils expressed in percentages. Gobra.	Rohre.	Doshalee.	Meyra and Tibba.	Area under different occupancies expressed in percentages. Proprietors.	Hereditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	Area under produce expressed in percentages. I. Class Value.	II. Class Value.	III. Class Value.	IV. Class Value.	(Sec. II.) Agricultural Detail of In use. Of old.	Lately made.	Out of use. Of old.	Recently.	Fit for use. No. requiring repairs	Money required for repairs.
I.	14	7	21	1,486	298	7,805	286	8,091	9,875	57	4	39	G. 26	23	22	28	90	5	5	9	60	15	15	255	12	6	...	26	...
																	Resident,		7	6	Sugarcane,								
																	Non-Resident,		3		42	Wheat, 11 Barley, 6 Fallow							
				Detail of Col. 9	Chahee, ... 4,832 Selabee, ... 224 Baranee, ... 3,035																									
II.	22	14	36	2,550	402	10,572	606	11,178	14,130	33	6	61	19	28	29	24	90	9	B. 11	B. 7	60	19	14	255	5	116	...	21	...
																				4	Sugarcane,...								
																	Resident, ...		16		45 Wheat,	14 Barley,	5 Jowar,						
																	Non-Resident, ...		4										
				Detail of Col. 9	Chahee, ... 3,822 Selabee, ... 667 Baranee, ... 6,689																									
III.	24	18	42	2,703	716	9,019	275	9,294	12,707	B. 25	5	70	13	24	31	B. 32	72	12	B. 16	B. 5	63	15	16	152	41	63	1	21	...
																				3	Sugarcane,								
																	Resident, ...		17		50 Wheat,	12 Barley,	6 Jowar,						
																	Non-Resident, ...		11										
				Detail of Col. 9	Chahee, ... 2,576 Selabee, ... 475 Baranee, ... 6,243																									
Total.	60	39	99	6,739	1410	27,396	1167	28,563	36,712	39	5	56	G. 26	26	27	27	76	8	B. 16	B. 7	57	17	18	672	58	185	1	68	...
																				5	Sugarcane,								
																					41 Wheat,		30 Barley,						
				Detail of Col. 9	Chahee, ... 11,230 Selabee, ... 1,366 Baranee, ... 15967																			6 Jowar,						
																	Resident,... 16 Non-Resident,... 8													

.REMA

This tract takes its name from the number of Jut Villages which it contains. It differs from "Bhurree" in possessing a far better soil in every respect, and

Prevailing tribes.—Nearly all the properties belong to a very ancient clan of Bajwa Juts, who are said to have been amongst the earliest settlers in this District. the Khanwalee Talloqua which still bear the name of "Bojoo Khal," or "Bojoo's Hollow", although there is no trace of the canal. Near

Large Jagheers.—There are two Talloquas here, held by influential Jagheerdars; Chewinda, comprising 10 villages, released to Sirdar Jhunda Singh Bottalees, and

Condition of villages.—Jutatur is peopled by cultivators of average industry, few of whom seem to be thriving. Population does not appear to be deficient, but a are better off than in other Tallaquas held by him in this District, they are neither contented nor prosperous.

Criminal Character.—Some of the villlages, such as "Ulhur" "Busra," "Giff" and "Godger" have a very bad name for thieving, and I have reason to know that

Fertility.—The productive power of land is only up to the average of the District. The soil is of mixed kinds, and without water is apt to dry soon, but an of 150 Rupees per well, and the supply from springs is not bountiful. Fifty eight new wells have been made lately, but this has only been in the extent falls off to ¼th and the supply of water becomes poor; 20 per cent of the area is manured.

Streams.—Two small nullahs intersect the tract. One of these, which rises in the low lands of "Chahur" flows by "Budeana" and "Bun Bajwa" till it joins the "Gudgor" and running past "Chewinda," is joined by a little brook. which after watering the "Degkundie" villages, fertilizes some villages

The Marsh of Munjkee.—In the lands of Munjkee also, there is also a large reservoir to catch the drainage water of the surrounding high country, and from

Produce.—Is of a fair description, except in part of the large area of Chewinda, and its off-shoots to the south east where the soil is drier. Crops of 3rd the average; Zubtee crops are small, only 7 P. C. and sugarcane is not only less grown, but inferior in value to that grown in the "Durp" tract.

Markets and Prices.—"Chewinda", "Gudgor" "Chahur" and "Budeana," are the principal villages. Produce is bought up by merchants from the two former price of wheat has hitherto ranged from 3 to 5 P. C. below the district average, but this I fancy is not the case since prices have come

Former Management.—This tract consisted of jagheer domains during Seikh rule. Chahur was held by Sirdar "Esur Sing"; Soodrekee by Peshora Sing and in the possession of Jhageerdars (vide above,) all of whom collect their revenue on the Kham system of one-half rates for grain in Talloquas Budeana and Khanowalee by General Avitable, and then only for one year when it fairly broke down.

Summary Settlement.—Has been tested for 6 years, but only in two-thirds of the villages the rest being jagheer. It has worked indifferently. Balances have been called for.

Classification.—It is necessary here to have 8 classes, The 1st Class contains estates with better soil and better kind of tillage, such as exist to the north of East of "Chewinda," also some which border on and partake of, the features of the "Bhurree". The 2nd Class will necessarily consist of the

New Settlement.—For the plough and well estimates I have adopted uniform rates in all classes, excepting the 1st which (irrigation being of a superior kind) midway between "Charwa" and "Doshahee" rates. The jumma deduced therefore shows Summary Settlement to require only slight jagheer villages, which have now to come under Settlement for the first time, and this may partly explain why Summary Settlement Chowdree, ploughs, and wells, assessing in 2nd class somewhat above, and in 3rd class fully down to a level with the rate jummah.

RESULT—The result stands thus:—Old Jummah Rs. 51,382. New jumma Rs. 45,347. Reduction Rs. (6,035) or 11 per cent. A further reduction of Rs. 381 Jumma at Rupees 44,966, with rate on cultivation 1-8-3.

in the High Central or Dorsal tract.

Resources.				(Sec. III.) Pressure & working of Summary Sett.						(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimates.						(Section V.) Financial Results.					
Wells.			Number of Ploughs.	No. of mehals assessed.			Balances remitted in St. 1909.	Amount of Tuccavee granted.		Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.	Rates worked out on Soils, &c.				Jumma deduced therefrom and that of new Settlement.	Increase.		Decrease.		Net Decrease.	
Number of Wells.																					Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.
In capital order.	In good order.	In bad order.	Required according to average.	Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages.	Amount.	Up to St. 1,910	From St. 1,910 to 1,912.		Chahee.	Silabee.	Buranee.	Lately abandoned.		No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of mehals.	Amount.	Amount.	Percentage.
			In existence.					Rupees	Rupees	Rupees		R. A P.	R. A P.	R. A P.	R. A P.	Rupees	Rupees			Rupees	Rupees	
											Chowdree Est.	2 1 10	...	1 1 11	...	14,260						
											Plough Est.	@	15 Rs. Per Plough.			14,004						
...	...	...	932	8	4	2	..	..	...	...	Well Estimate,	@	40 Rs. Per well,			13,476	4	797	17	2,309	974	5·0	
											Produce Est.	3 3 3	...	2 5 5	...	21,756						
On Khalsa area,..			967								Revenue Rates,	2 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	0 8 0	16,115						
On Mafee area,..			167								Summary Sett.	2 9 5	...	1 7 11	...	17,132						
											Propd. Jumma,	...	...	...	...	16,158						Rs. 1-14-10
	Total.	...	1,134																				
			B.								Chowdree Est.	2 6 0	...	1 4 3	..	17,280						
											Plough Est.	@	15 Rs. Per Plough.			17,495						
...	...	...	1,298	1,173	9	10	3 ..	637	...	325	Well Estimate,	@	30 Rs. Per well,			16,194	11	464	24	3,634	2,569	12·0	
											Produce Est.	3 1 10	...	1 7 10	..	22,925						
											Revenue Rates.	2 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 8 0	15,306						
On Khalsa area, ..			1,173								Summary Sett.	2 12 10	...	1 7 9	...	20,265						
On Mafee area, ..			71								Propd. Jumma,	...	..	...	...	17,696						Rs. 1-3-6
	Total,	..	1,244																				
			B.								Chowdree Est.	1 14 6	...	0 15 3	...	12,280						
											Plough Est.,	@	15 Rs. per Plough.			10,305						
.	...	..	1,111	687	12	10	2 ..	33	..	285	Well Est.,	@	30 Rs. per well.			11,382	7	1,143	33	3,949	2,492	18·0	
											Produce Est.	2 1 10	...	1 0 11	...	13,660						
											Revenue Rates,	1 12 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	11,231						
On Khalsa area, ..			687								Summary Sett.	2 2 4	...	1 1 2	...	13,985						
On Mafee area, ..			44								Propd. Jumma,	...	...	...	...	11,493						Rs. 1 2·5
	Total,	..	731																				
			B.								Chowdree Est.	...	...	...	...	43,820						
											Plough Est. ...	...	...	...	...	42,404						
...	..	...	3,341	2,827	29	24	7 ..	670	..	610	Well Estimate,	...	...	...	...	41,050	22	2,404	74	9,892	6,095	11·0	
											Produce Est..	...	...	...	...	58,341						
											Revenue Rates,	...	...	...	...	42,652						
On Khalsa area, ...			2,827								Summary Sett.	...	...	...	...	51,382						
On Mafee area, ...			282								Propd. Jumma,	...	..	...	...	45,347	Decrease in 1858-59				381		1-3-3
												Finally revised A. D. '58-59.				4,4966	Total Relief, ..			6,416	12·0		
	Total,	...	3,109																				

RKS

from "Charwa" in being better irrigated and better cultivated.

In memory of "Bajoo" the founder of this colony, and to whom local tradition assigns the credit of having cut a canal from "Charwa," there are 18 villages in "Budeana," there are a few villages held by Mullee Juts, and near "Gudgor" some in the lands of Selareea.

Khanowalee comprising 14 villages to Raja Tej Sing, both of whom have some trouble in collecting their revenue.

vant of Ploughs and cattle is apparent in the 2nd and 3rd class villages. The Jagheer estates of Chewinda, are sadly impoverished, and though Raja Tej Sing's

ntercourse with neighbouring Selareea tract has led to a connivance at crime, towards the suppression of which severe measures have been lately directed.

verage fall of rain equal to 34 inches, soon makes up for this. Irrigation from wells is neither easy nor cheap, water being 30 cubits deep, necessitates an outlay ray of replacement. The area irrigated amounts to 39 per cent, and in the 1st Class to 57 per cent, which is pretty fair considering; but in the 3rd Class the

'Sutra" Marsh. It merely carries off the drainage of the villages through which it passes, but imparts little benefit. The other called "Loonda," entering at here.

this, irrigation is supplied by cuts to some 18 villages, 5 of which are in this tract, the rest in the churkuree of Pusroor.

and 4th class value prevail, occupying 35 P. C. of area, of which Juar and Barley form the staple. Only 41 P. C. is under wheat, yield of which is about

and is taken to Sealkote. Meera-shah of "Chewinda," and Maya and Ghuseeta of "Gudgor" are the leading grain dealers. The selling to one dead level, and ready sale is found at Sealkote.

Cashmeera Sing, both of whom turning rebels in St. 1904, lost their jagheers "Moondeke" was farmed to Raja "Golab Sing". Chewunda and Khanowale are still and for zubtee crops thus, Sugar-cane from 8 Rs. to 10 with 2 for rent, cotton 4 Rs. with 1 Rupee for rent per ghomao. Money Settlement was only once fixed

nominal only 670 Rs., but jumma is too high. Out of 60 estates nearly one-half are heavily taxed, and in small 3rd class properties relief is loudly

he Zufferwal public road, also some which benefit by irrigation from the "Munjkee Chumb". The 3rd Class consist of villages with poorer soil south remainder.

requires a higher rate, "Silabee" and "Buranee" lands are rated the same, as the distinction is more nominal than real. My revenue Rates I have taken decrease in 1st class, which I have allowed quite down to the limit of rates as all the estimates come out low. In the 2nd and 3rd classes are several stands higher than rate jumma. Relief is required in both of these, so I have fixed my jumma down to what is recommended by the three estimates of

was subsequently found to be necessary, and was accordingly given. In other respects the jummas have been working well. This leaves proposed

Classes.	Total No. of Mehals: Khalsa.	Jaghеer.	Total.	(Section I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways. — Malgoozaree Area. — Area actually assessed. — Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Cultivated. — Khalsa area.	Area now resumed.	Total.	Total Malgoozaree.	Irrigated & unirrigated expressed in percentages	Silabee.	Buranee.	Area under different kinds of Soils expressed in per-centages. — Gobera.	Rohee.	Doshahee.	Area under different occupancies expressed in percentages — Meyra & Jitha.	Proprietors.	Hereditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	Area under produce expressed in per-centages. — I. Class value.	II. Class value.	III. Class value.	IV. Class value.	(Section II.) Agricultural Resources. — Detail of Wells. — In use. — Of old.	Lately made.	Out of use. — Of old.	Recently	Fit for use. — No repairing repairs.	Money required for repairs.	No. of Wells. — In capital order.	In good order.	In bad order.	Required according to average.	Number of Ploughs, In existence.
													G.							G.														G.
I.	21	4	25	1,002	230	6,116	260	6,376	7,608	19	12	69	14	14	26	46	84	6	10	10	57	19	14	91	1	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	660	794
				Detail of Col. 9.		Chahee.		1,252									Resident	11	...	6	Cotton,														794
						Silabee.		789									Non-Resident	5	...		15 Gojee,													On Khalsa area,	
						Buranee.		4,335											...		15 Barley,												On Mafee do.,	72
																			...		7 Joar												Total,	866
																																		V. G.
II.	54	20	74	4,197	374	15,520	100	15,621	20,192	8	7	83	10	16	30	44	80	10	10	8	55	16	20	92	1	22	...	50	...	...	...	...	1599	1,890
				Detail of Col. 9.		Chahee.		1,371													3 Sugarcane,														
						Silabee.		1,128													4 Cotton, ...														
						Buranee.		13,122									Resident,	14	...		33 Wheat,													On Khalsa area,	1,890
																	Non-Resident,	6	...		17 Gojee, ...													On Mafee do.,	60
																			...		13 Barley,													
																			...		5 Fallow												Total,	1,950
																																		B.
III.	52	25	77	4,012	462	15,259	153	15,412	19,886	3	4	93	7	11	28	54	75	8	17	6	60	13	21	6	1	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	1589	1,228
				Detail of Col. 9.		Chahee.		494													5 Cotton,														
						Silabee.		566													... 34 Wheat,														
						Buranee.		14,352													... 20 Gojee,													On Khalsa area	1,228
																	Resident,	11			... 11 Barley,													On Mafee do.,	43
																	Non-Resident,	14			...10 Joar,													
																					... 5 Fallow,												Total,	1,271
																				B.														
Total.	127	49	176	9,211	1066	36,895	513	37,409	47,686	8	6	86	9	14	28	50	80	8	12	8	58	14	19	226	3	35	...	79	...	...	...	...	3788	3,952
																					7 Sugarcane,														
				Detail of Col. 9.		Chahee.		3,117													... 34 Wheat,														
						Silabee.		2,478									Resident,	12			... 18 Gojee,													On Khalsa area,	3,95
						Buranee.		31,801									Non-Resident,	8			... 13 Barley,													On Mafee do.,	18
																					... 10 Joar,													
																					... 5 Fallow,												Total,	4,133

REMA

This is the poorest tract in the District, its very name meaning dry and unproductive. I consider it less fertile than the Bhurree tract of Purgunnah Shukur

Desolate Aspect.—Its aspect is that of a bleak plain without water or trees. The villages look ill-conditioned, devoid even of agricultural comfort; stacks of cow land, so they are compelled to send their cattle to graze in the low-lands on the banks of the Chenab.

Traces of recent reclamation.—The whole country is said to have been recently reclaimed. Being in its northern portion the common territory lying between with political disturbances, vicinity to a military outpost, dry soil, and fluctuating seasons, cultivation could not be carried on in deserted villages, most of which have however since been re-occupied.

Castes.—The prevailing castes are Awan in the north of the "Aik:" Bajwa Juts about Bhagowal: Mullee Juts in the southern villages, and a few rich Labanas

Population.—The people are a quiet race but lazy; since the cantonment has been established they appear to be in better circumstances; they have made many from which they are able in bad seasons to meet taxation. Population however is scanty, only 433 souls to a cultivated square mile, against

Fertility.—In itself the soil is not poor, except from the want of moisture; water lies very deep, some 60 cubits. On wells the cost is about 300 Rs. Three keeps a deep channel and seldom overflows its banks in this high tract. It is therefore quite dependent on rain: now the average fall is 35 inches, they can pull through the year, but such is the dryness of the soil, that if there is a failure the loss more than over balances the gain of good

Produce.—Produce consists of the poorer kinds. Zubtee, or crops of the 1st Class order of value are very inferior and 34 per cent of the area is under cent Barley, and 10 per cent Juar, it is clear that very light rates must be imposed to allow for the accidents of weather.

Markets.—Shib Dyal banker of Kala deals largely in grain, and Bhagowal has a small local mart; but all produce find its way to the city and cantonments. Bhurree can in good years afford to under-sell the producers of the irrigated tracts, which accordingly suffer in consequence.

Former Management.—Being a poor tract, the villages were generally given away in Jagheer. Out of the 5 Talloquas which constituted Jagheer domains, collected the Revenue in grain, at Punjdoo rates from Proprietors, and 3rd from cultivators; half rates were seldom taken.

Summary Settlement.—Has worked well, there have been no balances excepting 148 Rs. in the 3rd class. Still the Tehseeldar reports great inequality Jagheerdar of note is Raja Tej Sing, to whom belong 15 villages and 1 Rukh.

Classification.—I have made 3 classes. The 1st comprises some villages on the bank of the "Aik" which have a superior soil, manure, and irrigation, and poorer properties lying on the high ridge of the "Pulkoo," also some bleakly situated estates in the south of the tracts, which are thinly

Present Settlement.—The estimates have been framed as before, only the well estimate being dispensed with. In the plough estimates I have adopted the Revenue rates and other estimates shew 1st Class to be fairly assessed, so I make no alteration. The 2nd Class is high with like this where land is without value, production uncertain, and population scanty, taxation cannot be too low. Mr. Temple

RESULT.—The result then stands thus:—Summary Settlement Rs. 42, 199: proposed Jumma, 37,362: Reduction, 4,837, or 11 per cent. No further

(Section III.) Pressure & working of Summary Settlement.						(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimate.						(Section V.) Financial Results.					
No. of Mehals assessed.			Balance remitted in St. 1909.	Amount of Tuccavee granted.		Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.	Rates worked out on Soils, &c.				Jummas deduced therefrom, and that of new Settlement.	Increase.		Decrease.		Net Decrease.		Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.
Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages	Amount.	Up to St. 1910.	From St. 1910 to St. 1912.		Chahee.	Sihabee.	Burance.	Lately abandoned.		No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.	Amount.	Percentage.	
				Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*		*R. A. P.*	*R. A. P.*	*R. A. P.*	*R. A. P.*	*Rupees.*		*Rupees*		*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rs.*	*R. A. P.*
4	9	8	...	...	...	60	Chowdree Est....	1 12 0	...	1 4 9	...	9,222							
							Plough Estimate,	@	10 Rs. per plough,			7,940							
							Well Estimate,...	(This	being a dry tract,)			*(Nil.)*	10	1,152	15	1,833	325	3·01	5 11
							Produce Est., ...	2 3 6	..	1 10 8	...	11,681							
							Revenue Rates,...	1 12 0	1 5 01	5 00	8 0	9,188							
							Summary Sett.,...	1 12 2	...	1 5 6	...	9,380							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	9,055							
20	16	18	...	...	...	200	Chowdree Est.,...	1 6 0	...	0 15 0	...	15,920							
							Plough Estimate,	@	10 Rs. per plough,			18,900							
							Well Estimate, ..	(This	being a dry tract,)			*(Nil.)*	17	1,632	50	3,744	2,000	4·01	1 8
							Produce Est , ...	1 13 3	...	1 4 11	...	21,402							
							Revenue Rates,...	1 9 0	1 2 01	2 00	8 0	18,145							
							Summary Sett....	1 11 0	...	1 3 5	...	19,625							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	17,625							
16	18	18	...	148	...	...	Chowdree Est ,..	1 8 7	...	0 13 5	...	12,325							
							Plough Estimate,	@	10 Rs. per plough,			12,380							
							Well Estimate ...	(This	being a dry tract,)			*(Nil.)*	36	609	36	3,224	2,512	11·00	10 9
							Produce Est. ...	2 1 5	...	1 2 2	...	16,641							
							Revenue Rates,	1 6 0	12 00	12 00	8 0	10,953							
							Summary Sett. ...	1 10 6	...	0 14 5	...	13,194							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	10,682							
40	43	44	...	148	...	260	Chowdree Est...	...	...	...	...	37,467							
							Plough Estimate,	...	...	...	...	39,120							
							Well Estimate, ..	...	...	...	...	...	63	3,393	101	8,801	4,837	11·00	15 6
							Produce Est. ..	...	...	...	...	49,724							
							Revenue Rates, ..	...	...	...	...	38,286							
							Summary Sett.,	...	...	...	...	42,199							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	37,362	Decrease in 1858-59.		0				
							Finally revised in A. D. 1858-59,		...		...	*(Nil.)*	Total relief,		...	4,837	11·00	15 6	

RKS.

gurh, though perhaps better off in being close to a large city like Sealkote. It includes the cantonments, but none of the villages south of the Bhed Nullah. dung, blocking up door ways, and Churree stalks heaped on the roofs, encourage the inquiry, if this alone constitutes their wealth. There is little pasture

the outpost city of Sealkote, and the possession of hill chieftains, it has been the arena of constant disputes. The past history of Sealkote shows that what comfort land was not worth the cultivation very often. A glance at the map gives proof of this, in the existence of no less than 35 "Thes," or sites of

who may be found near Koondunpoor. The remaining villages are held by miscellaneous castes chiefly Mousalmans.

carts, in which you may see them taking their produce, or cow dung, or green fodder for sale. Hundreds find employment in the public works, with the earnings 582 the. District average. There is a want of ploughs and cultivators, especially in the 3rd Class Villages.

Nullahs intersect the tract, the "Pulkoo" and "Bhed" which form the limits of the cantonment, but impart no benefit, and the "Aik" which and in this respect one would suppose it to be better off than Duska or Pusroor. If the season has been good, and the fall not less than 13 inches, then seasons and good crops. If the fall of rain reaches, or exceeds the average, then the crops are very fine; but this is the difficulty to be got over.

wheat; the average yield of wheat has been estimated at 17 maunds Kucha, which is not large and when we see 18 per cent under Gojee, and 13 per

It is remarkable, that whereas in former days they could only get prices for their wheat from 3 to 5 per cent below the district average, the

only two, viz. Puthanwallee and Bhagowal were (for a short time) Khalsa. These were farmed out to Rajas Golab Sing and Heera Sing, who Money Settlement was unknown, even fixed money rates for Zubtee were lower here than any where else, viz: 5 Sugarcane and 4 Tobacco per ghomao.

to exist, and the collections, though easy in good seasons, have sometimes pressed in bad ones. Many estates are still held "Jagheer," but the only

come to the north of Kala, where a good Doshahee soil prevails.—Bhagowal, Koloo-Pyara, and Kala for instance. In the 3rd Class must come the populated, and have scarcely enough water for drinking purposes. The 2nd Class includes all the rest.

a uniform rate for all classes and 10 Rs. per Plough is as as much as can be demanded. In all 3 Classes it shews summary settlement to be high, reference to all the estimates so I allow a decrease, while in the 3rd Class, relief being greatly required, I unhesitatingly give it. In a tract expresses the same opinion when he says:—"The new rates will do as they are the same as in Shukurgurh Bhurree."

relief has been called for, and the people are prospering, as the assessment is light. Rate on cultivation stands 0-15-6.

Chukla PUSROOR: Purgunah PUSROOR: situated

Classes.	Total No. of Mehals. Khalsa.	Jagheer.	Total.	(Section I.) Detail of Cultivated Area classified in different ways. Malgoozaree Area. Area actually assessed. Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Cultivated. Khalsa area.	Area now resumed.	Total.	Total Malgoozaree.	Irrigated & unirrigated expressed in percentages. Irrigated.	Silabee.	Buranee.	Area under different kinds of soils expressed in percentages. Gobera.	Rohee.	Doshahee.	Meyra and Tibba.	Area under different occupancies expressed in percentages. Proprietors.	Hereditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	Area under produce expressed in Percentages. I. Class Value.	II. Class Value.	III. Class Value.	IV. Class Value.	(Section II.) Agricultural Resources. Detail of Wells. In use. Of old.	Lately made.	Out of use. Of old.	Recently.	Fit for use. No. requiring repairs.	Money required for repairs.	Number of wells. In capital order.	In good order.	In bad order.	Number of Ploughs. Required according to average.	In existence.
I.	34	3	37	859	95	10,043	152	10,196	11,150	12	2	86	12	19	35	34	79	6	15	17	54	17	18	97	23	60	2	69	...	...	...	...	1013	1170
				Detail of Col. 9		Chahee,		1,151															5	Sugarcane										
						Selabee,		211															44	Wheat										
						Buranee,		8,834								Resident			15	...			11	Barley						On Khalsa area				1170
																Non-Resident			6	...			6	Joar,										65
																							5	Moth,								Total,		1235
II.	45	13	58	1,867	552	15,666	332	15,998	18,417	17	2	84	11	16	41	32	76	7	B. 17	9	51	15	B. 25	158	22	83	1	111	...	...	...	...	1655	B. 1365
				Detail of Col. 9		Chahee,		2,692															4	Sugarcane										
						Selabee,		335								Resident,			14	...			39	Wheat,						On Khalsa area				1365
						Buranee,		12,961								Non-Resident,			10	...			10	Barley,						On Mafee do.				81
																							8	Joar,								Total,		1446
																							8	Fallow,										
III.	28	7	35	1,339	194	7,422	135	7,557	9,090	10		90	8	15	34	B. 43	80	7	13	9	50	17	B. 24	53	8	66	2	40	...	...	...	...	775	756
				Detail of Col. 9		Chahee,		752													6	Cotton,...												
						Selabee,		26								Resident,			9	..	38	Wheat,						On Khalsa area				756
						Buranee,		6,779								Non-Resident,			11	...			10	Barley,						On Mafee do.				50
																							6	Joar,										
																							8	Fallow,								Total,		806
Total.	107	23	130	4,065	841	33,131	620	33,751	38,657	13	2	85	10	17	38	B. 35	78	7	15	9	52	15	24	308	53	209	5	220	...	...	...	...	3441	3291
				Detail of Col. 9		Chahee,		4,595													4	Sugarcane												
						Selabee,		572								Resident,			13	...	40	Wheat,						On Khalsa area				3291
						Buranee,		28,574								Non-Resident,			9	...			10	Barley,						On Mafee do.				196
																							8	Joar,								Total,		3487
																							6	Fallow.										

REMA

This is a poor tract, because high and without irrigation, being a continuation of "Bhurree." It differs however from Bhurree in this, that although it has tinction to the adjoining "Churkuree" tract, which has a rather similar soil, but is dependent on Wells.

Caste of Proprietors.—Most of the villages are held by a powerful tribe of "Bajwa Jats", who claim to have been the first emigrants to introduce agricul- Kalawala are the centres of this clan. To the South there are some 9 villages of "Jathol," near "Rattta" Jathol, and 6 belonging to a colony

Condition of villages.—The people are first rate cultivators, especially the Bajwa Jats, but are much impoverished by over assessment. In the 1st and 3rd class estates

Special causes of Distress.—This tract has suffered severely. During one year extensive damage was done to the crops by hail, and twice during the period of can learn, no relief was given in time, or to a sufficient extent to prevent deterioration, which has resulted.

Fertility.—The prevailing soil is a mixture of high earth and sand, in which the former preponderates. In itself it is rather good, but from the rapidity with which obliged to treat it as a tract of indifferent capacity.

Absence of water explained.—The only stream intersecting this high division of the Tehsil is the "Loondah," which runs in a deep bed, imparting no benefit except to- rigation from wells is limited to 10 per cent of the area, and is not likely to increase, water being 60 cubits deep and the cost of wells Rs. 300, through the heart of this dry tract, but without success.

Produce.—Productive power not being yet fully developed, crops are neither good in kind nor quality; 39 per cent. of area is under crops of 3rd and 4th class of want of water, and occupies 9 per cent; but of this only 4 per cent. is sugar-cane, and that of a poor kind.

Markets and Prices.—Pusroor absorbs all the grain not only of this, but of all the Chuklas in this Tehsil. The dealers are men of substance, and export largely to- show that in the larger town of Pusroor, they ranged 2 per cent below; while in Kalawala where competition was not so great, and capitalists could of bad seasons), corn fetched prices even 7 per cent above a district average.

Former Management.—In Sikh times most of the estates formed part of 3 Taloquas, Pusroor, and Punwana, and Kulalwala, all of which were held Jageer, the first against us in Sumbut 1,904. Neither money Settlement nor even direct management by Runjeet Sing's officials were ever tried. The Cotton with 1 for "Rent" per Ghumao. These rates confirm my estimate of productive capacity as explained above.

Summary Settlement.—Is known to press very heavily. Balances are large and amount to Rs. 3,526. In A. D. 1850, I was obliged to make large temporary remissions- reports 91 out of 107 Khalsa estates heavily taxed, and thinks time must be given for injured properties to recover.

Classification.—This being a large tract 3 classes are necessary. In the 1st, I place such estates as are better off from being near Pusroor, being thereby better tillage, of which "Alkurah," "Nuggul Ram Chund," Maleepoor," "Nonee" and Booler are specimens. The 3rd class will contain some confes- where inferiority of soil is caused by the greater slope of the country. All estates not included in these 2 classes will go to form the 2nd.

Summary Settlement.—A well estimate is of course not required here, and a uniform rate on Ploughs is deemed sufficient for a minimum test. "Silabee" and "Baranee" Doshahee," only the "Chahee" lands being inferior, bear a lower rate. The Jummas deduced therefrom show Summary Settlement, I test comes out considerably lower than Summary Settlement, which shows the propriety of my giving large relief. In the 1st and 2nd drees recommend, which will give ample relief.

RESULT.—The result will stand thus:—Old Jumma 68,998. New Jumma 51,507. Reduction 17,491. A further abatement has since been required in 3 villages in- This Settlement has given general satisfaction, and is working well.

in the HIGH CENTRAL, or DORSAL TRACT.

(Section III.) Pressure and working of Summary Settlement.							(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimate.						(Section V.) Financial Results.						
Number of Mehals assessed.			*Balance remitted in St.* 1909.		*Amount of Tuccavee granted.*		Specification of estimates adopted for comparison.	*Rates worked out on Soils, &c.*				Jummas deduced therefrom and that of new Settlement.	*Increase.*		*Decrease.*		*Net Decrease.*		Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.
Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages.	Amount.	Up to sumbut 1910.	From 1910 to Sumbut 1912.		Chahee.	Sillabee.	Buranee.	Lately abandoned.		No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.	Amount.	Percentage.	
				Rupees	*Rupees*	*Rupees*		*R A P*	*R A P*	*R A P*	*R A P*	*Rupees*		*Rupees*		*Rupees*	*Rupees*	*Rupees*	
B.							Chowdree Est.,...	2 4 10	...	1 13 4	...	16,885							
							Plough Estimate,	@ 16 Rs. per plough.				18,720							
30	4	...	...	558	150	475	Well Estimate,...	(This is a dry Tract.)				*Nil.*	1	141	34	7,361	6,955	28·0	*Rs.* 1-11-10
							Produce Estimate	2 4 9	...	1 12 2	...	18,862							
							Revenue Rates,	2 4 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	17,377							
							Summary Sett....	3 0 7	...	2 5 2	...	24,880							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	17,925							
B.							Chowdree Est....	1 13 5	...	1 4 3	...	21,005							
							Plough Estimate,	@ (16 Rs. per plough.				21,840							
38	6	1	..	2,328	783	125	Well Estimate,...	(This is a dry Tract.)				*Nil.*	6	1,118	49	8,762	7,205	23·0	*Rs.* 1-5-5
							Produce Estimate,	2 7 5	...	1 14 1	...	25,544							
							Revenue Rates,	2 0 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	0 10 0	22,831							
							Summary Sett.	2 14 6	...	2 3 6	...	31,372							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	24,167							
B.							Chowdree Est,...	1 13 7	...	1 7 5	...	10,315							
							Plough Estimate,	@ 16 Rs. Per plough.				12,006							
23	5	...	...	648	212	280	Well Estimate,...	(This is a dry Tract.)				*Nil.*	7	731	27	4,222	3,331	26·0	*Rs.* 1-4-3
							Produce Estimate,	2 4 10	...	1 10 5	...	11,660							
							Revenue Rates,	1 1 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	0 10 0	8,362							
							Summary Sett,	2 6 1	...	1 12 10	...	12,746							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	9,415							
B.				B.			Chowdree Est,...					48,205							
							Plough Estimate,					52,656							
91	15	1	...	3,526	1,145	880	Well Estimate,...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,990	110	20,345	17,491	25·0	*Rs.* 1-7-10 1-7-1
							Produce Estimate,					56,066							
							Revenue Rates,					48,570							
							Summary Est. ...					68,998							
							Proposed Jumma,					51,507	Decrease in 1858-59				755		
							Finally Revised A. D. 1858-59,					50,754	Total Relief,				18,244	27·0	

RKS.

less rain, the soil, tillage, and character of villages are certainly of a better description. Locally it is described as "Amree", or dependant on *rain*, in contra-dis-

ture, and whose ancestors founded the town of Pusroor, and who therefore consider themselves the rightful lords of the Purgunah. Punwana Seoenderpoor, and of "Jujjee" Jats; while in the North the properties belong to mixed J at Communities.

there is great distress, and every body seems in debt; Population is about the average.

Summary Settlement it has been visited by murrain, which did great havoc: hundreds of cattle being carried off by it, and though few villages escaped, as far as I

it dries, the total want of water, and the fact that owing to its being lower down in the "Doab" it receives less rain, (viz. only an average of 26 inches), I am

some 8 villages on the confines of the "Churkurree", before emptying itself into the "Suttra" Marsh. A few villages are watered from the "Munjkee" Chumb. Ir. with the constant chance of their failing from scarcity of good springs. Attempts have been made to bring water from the Deg to the garden lands of "Pusroor"

value; barley, moth and juar, being grown instead of wheat, which only occupies 40 per cent. in all 3 classes. Zubtee is grown as much as it can be in spite

Lahore, Umritsur, and Sealkote. In Kulalwala there are some petty dealers too. The price of wheat fluctuated considerably in Sikh times at least. Inquiries not make their own bargains with the producers (perhaps because these lower villages were nearer the irrigated tracts, which may have been above the exigencies

and largest by Atareewala Sirdars for nearly half a century; the two latter by Sirdar Jhunda Sing and his mother, who lost their Jageers for turning rebels Jageerdars were their own masters, and collected the Revenue by Kham system, viz: for grain at ½ rates, and for Zubtee at 8 Rs. Sugarcane, and 4 Rs.

to prevent deterioration from loss of stock and cattle, which was fast spreading: 2000 Rs. Tuccavee were given to help them through their difficulties. Tehseeldar

manured, and nearer a ready market, also such as are benefitted by irrigation from the "Loondah" Nullah, the "Munjkee" marsh, or by superior soil and sedly poor properties, North of Loondah Nullah; some on the extreme South where they have less rain, and others conterminous with the Degkundee limits class.

will be rated the same, as the distinction here recorded is more nominal than real. I have fixed my rates pretty much on the same scale as in "Chukla expected, very high in all 3 classes, in spite of my rates being far from low when compared with other Chuklas. The produce estimate which is a maximum Classes therefore, I shall give full reduction demanded by the rate Jummas; but in 3rd Class, I shall not assess quite so low, but keep nearer what the Chow-

jured in the murrain year. 753 were taken off, which leaves proposed Jumma 50,754 with rate on cultivation 1-7-1, and affords total relief of 27 per cent

Classes.	Total No of Mehals. Khalsa.	Jagheer.	Total.	(Sec. I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways. Malgoozaree Area. Area actually assessed. Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Cultivated. Khalsa area.	Area now resumed.	Total.	Total Malgoozaree.	Irrigated and unirrigated expressed in percentages. Irrigated.	Silabee.	Buranee.	Area under different kinds of soils expressed in percentages. Gohera.	Rohee.	Dosahee.	Meyra and Tibba.	Area under different occupancies expressed in percentages. Proprietors.	Hereditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	Area under produce expressed in percentages. I. Class Value.	II. Class Value.	III. Class Value.	IV. Class Value.	(Sec. II.) Agricultural Detail of In use. Of old.	Lately made.	Out of use. Of old.	Recently.	Fit for use. No. requiring repairs.	Money required for repairs.
I.	17	3	20	757	24	5,519	96	5,615	6,396	19	2	79	G. 30	16	23	31	78	2	B. 30	7	54	14	B. 25	54	1	14	...	2	...
				Detail of Col. 9 { Chahee, ... 1,091; Selabee, ... 111; Buranee, ... 4,413													Resident, ... 19; Non-Resident, ... 13			13	Sugarcane, 42 Wheat, 11 Barley, 8 Fallow								
II.	31	7	38	1,716	157	18,250	436	10,686	12,553	10	3	87	18	24	35	23	58	15	B. 27	8	60	18	14	99	4	26	...	...	...
				Detail of Col. 9 { Chahee, ... 1,040; Selabee, ... 296; Buranee, ... 9,350													Resident, ... 24; Non-Resident, ... 18			4	Sugarcane,... 42 Wheat, 19 Gogee, 15 Barley,								
III.	12	7	19	362	49	3,861	50	3,911	4,322	7	3	90	G. 14	31	36	19	62	15	B. 23	6	69	15	10	28	2	4	...	3	...
				Detail of Col. 9 { Chahee, ... 274; Selabee, ... 117; Buranee, ... 3,520													Resident, ... 18; Non-Resident, ... 20			3	Sugarcane, 52 Wheat, 10 Gojee, 12 Barley								
Total.	60	17	77	2,829	230	19,630	582	20,212	23,271	11	3	85	21	23	32	24	65	11	24	7	62	16	15	181	7	44	...	5	...
				Detail of Col. 9 { Chahee, ... 2,405; Selabee, ... 524; Buranee, ... 17,283													Resident,... 21; Non-Resident,... 14			4	Sugarcane, 3 Cotton, 47 Wheat, 10 Gojee, 13 Barley,								

REMA

This small Chukla is a continuation of the tract in Shukurgurh Purgunnah, and takes its name from the principal soil in it being such as may nor so highly productive, and it is peopled by Rajpoot instead of by Jut communities.

Castes of Proprietors—The villages are owned by 3 tribes, "Munhas" to the north; "Selareeas" to the South; and "Deowneean" at and in the vicinity of

Condition of Villages—The people seem "well to do", plentifully provided with means and cattle; their homesteads compact and clean, and physical comfort

Criminal Habits—Formerly this tract had a bad reputation for thieving, especially in the "Selareea" estates. During our rule, they are taking more to this bad propensity.

Traces of Improvement—Tillage is improving, every available acre being brought under the plough. A redundant population will very soon turn to good account

Elements of weakness—The point in which they may be said to be deficient is the large area (35 per cent) under tenant cultivation, showing that proprietors are 3 Classes 18 or 20 per cent area is shown to be under non-resident cultivators.

Fertility—Throughout the tract, land is of a fine quality, owing to its low position between the Deg and Busunter streams, and the supply of rain which it re which I have always found employed in an appreciating sense. Manure is largely applied, and is not confined to the "Zubtee" crops. In the

Irrigation.—There are no streams or Nullahs, unless I mention the "Malwan," which waters 3 or 4 properties before it passes through the lands of Zufferwal, surface, and a well costs 80 Rupees; but they are not much wanted except for "Zubtee" crops, which explains why there is at present only 10

Produce.—Produce stands in quality of yield a little better than the average. The better crops preponderate, 69 per cent of the area consisting of 1st and Notwithstanding this, however, the Goor of some estates, such as "Roopo Chuk," "Pindee Amoluk," "and Rajeean," is much prized. Wheat, Gojee,

Markets and Prices.—Grain and "Goor" find their way at once to "Zufferwal," which is the only local market, and thence it is sent to Sealkote, Amritsur, consumption, pressing on scanty production, the price of Wheat keeps about the average.

Former Management.—The Morara and Zufferwal Taloqua included most of the estates in this Cukla. During Sikh rule both were held Jagheer, and afterwards broke down, causing much distress which was relieved by the farm being transferred to Raja Heera Sing. The data of money Settle viz. at half rates for grain, and Zubtee thus, from 6-8 to 10 Rs. for Sugarcane per Ghomao, with 2 for rent, cotton from 4 to 5 Rs.

Classification.—On this account I have fixed 3 Classes, the 1st to contain properties highly manured, densely peopled, and famous for Sugar crops, such as sandy, as in some villages south east of Zufferwal; the 2nd Class contains all not included in the 1st or 3rd.

Summary Settlement.—Is reported easy. Balances are nominal and amount only to 369 Rs. The Tehseeldar thinks Jumma pretty fair, but his report shews

New Settlement.—I have adopted varying rates for all 3 classes on plough, wells, and soils; but the "Silabee" and "Buranee" area will be treated as one and does not prove Summary Settlement to be at all high, I shall retain the old Jumma, which agrees with the estimate given by made out by the remarks or by other estimates, all of which show no reason for change. I have therefore given but a slight decrease high; all the other estimates demand large reduction which I am prepared to give.

RESULT.—Stands thus:—Old Jumma Rs 30,125: New Jumma 27,949: Decrease, 2,176 or 7 per cent. Subsequently during 1858-59 complaints of over-assess cultivation, 1-5-6.

situated in the Eastern tract.

Resources.				(Sec. III.) Pressure & working of Summary Sett.					(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimates							(Section V.) Financial Results.					
Wells.			Number of Ploughs.	No. of mehals assessed.			Balances remitted in St. 1909.	Amount of Tuccavee granted.	Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.	Rates worked out on Soils, &c.				Jumma deduced therefrom and that of new Settlement.		Increase.		Decrease.		Net Decrease.	
Number of Wells.																					Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.
In capital order.	In good order.	In bad order.	Requiredaccording to average.	In existence.	Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages.	Amount.	Up to St. 1910	From St. 1910 to 1912.		Chahee.	Sihabee.	Baranee.	Lately abandoned.		No. of mehals.	Amount.	No. of mehals.	Amount.	Amount.	Percentage.	
													Rupees.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rupees.	Rupees		Rupees		Rupees	Rupees	
				G.								Chowdree Est.	2 11 3	...	1 6 0	...	9,300					(Increase)		
												Plough Est.	@	16 Rs. per Plough.			13,808							
...	...	...	688	863	5	5	6	...	...	...	40	Well Estimate,	@	40 Rs. per Well,			8,799	11	758	9	905	+11	0 0	
												Produce Est.	3 5 2	...	1 11 9	...	11,606							
				On Khalsa area, ..								Revenue Rates,	3 0 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 0 0	10,388							
				On Mafee area, ..								Summary Sett.	2 11 2	...	1 6 6	...	9,264							Rs. 1-10-4
				Total, ...								Propd. Jumma,	...	...	...	...	9,275							
				B.								Chowdree Est.	2 1 2	...	1 2 4	..	13,470					(Decrease)		
												Plough Est.	@	14 Rs per Plough.			15,820							
...	..	...	1,317	1,130	10	14	8	...	...	...	280	Well Estimate,	@	35 Rs. per Well,			14,251	13	1,635	25	3,078	672	4·0	
												Produce Est.	3 4 5	...	1 12 5	...	20,823							
				On Khalsa area, ..								Revenue Rates,	2 8 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	15,886							
				On Mafee area, ..								Summary Sett.	2 4 6	...	1 4 1	...	14,670							Rs. 1-12-7
				Total, ..								Propd. Jumma,	..	..	...	...	13,998							
				V. B.								Chowdree Est.	2 0 1	...	1 2 0	...	4,835					(Decrease)		
												Plough Est.,	@	12 Rs. per Plough.			2,957							
..	...	..	440	246	6	4	...	...	369	...	246	Well Est.,	@	30 Rs. per Well.			4,107	6	189	13	1,742	1,515	25·0	
												Produce Est.	2 15 10	...	1 10 1	...	6,037							
												Revenue Rates,	2 0 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	...	4,827							
												Summary Sett.	2 15 10	...	1 10 2	...	6,191							Rs. 0-10-9
				On Khalsa area, ...								Propd. Jumma,	...	...	...	...	4,676							
				On Mafee area, ...																				
				Total, ...																				
				B.								Chowdree Est.	...	...	...	...	27,605					(Decrease		
												Plough Est.	...	...	...	...	31,635							
...	..	...	2,385	2,241	21	23	18	..	369	...	320	Well Estimate,	...	...	..	...	27,163	30	2,582	47	5,720	2,176	7·0	
												Produce Est...	...	...	...	...	38,575							
												Revenue Rates,	...	...	...	...	31,101							
				On Khalsa area, ...								Summary Sett.	...	...	...	...	30,125							1-5-10
				On Mafee area, ...								Propd. Jumma,	...	..	...	...	27 949	Decrease in 1858-59				443		
				Total, ...									Finally revised A. D. '58-59.				27,506	Total Relief, ..				2,619	7·0	1-5-6

RKS

admit of "two opinions":—(दोआबी). In features and fertility it is similar to the Durp, with this important difference, that it is not so highly cultivated,

Zufferwal. Some scattered properties belong also to an indefatigable race of "Senees."

prevailing in most of the villages.

quiet habits, but the facility of evasion afforded by its isolated situation, and by its being on the borders of 3 Districts, tends rather I fear, to encourage

every acre of the area that remains.

source. It is reported that many of these tenants come from the Jummoo territory, driven thence by oppression or over taxation, and certainly in the 2nd and

ceives, viz. 34 inches. The principal soil is the "Doshahee," which comprises one third of area, it is also locally described as "Do-rungee" of two colors, a term

1st Class estates nearly one third of area is subjected to this beneficial process.

to fall abruptly into the "Dej" at "Munjlee," but irrigation from wells is cheap and capable of any extension; water lies only 10 Cubits from the

per cent of the area irrigated.

2nd Class value crops. The percentage of area under Zubtee is small. Sugarcane being grown only to the extent of 3 and 4 per cent. in all three classes

and Barley are the staple crops.

and Lahore. The merchants of Morara and Booda-pind are large purchasers. Whether owing to distance from any large mart, or to heavy local

farmed, the former to Fakeer Azeezooddeen, the latter to General Avitable. Money Settlement was introduced for 3 years by General Avitable, but it

ment is not to be had, nor would it, if available, be of any use for fiscal purposes. The Jagheerdars always collected Revenue by Kham Management,

with 1 per cent, which shows there were degrees of productiveness.

Roopo Chuk, Pindee Amoluk, Rajeean and others. The 3rd class to contain the poorer estates, uninhabited or lately founded, or where the soil is dry and

great unevenness of taxation, which must be rectified.

the same. The Revenue rates in the 1st Class shows Summary Settlement to be fair, the Plough estimate comes out high, still as the produce estimate

the Chowdrees and wells. The same may be said of the 2nd Class, the Rates and Produce estimates demand an increase, but no sufficient reason has been

following the rates as nearly as I could. In 3rd Class Summary Settlement and Produce Estimate confirm popular reports that Summary Settlement is too

ment in three villages reached me. Finding them to be correct, I took off another 443 Rupees, which leaves proposed Juma at 27,506 Rs. with rate on

Classes.	Total No. of Mehals: Khalsa.	Jaghеer.	Total.	(Section I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways. Malgoozaree Area. Area actually assessed. Cultivated. Cultivable.	Lately abandoned.	Khalsa area.	Area now resumed.	Total.	Total Malgoozaree.	Irrigated & unirrigated, expressed in percentages	Area under different kinds of Soils expressed in per-centages. Irrigated.	Shalee.	Burauee.	Gohera.	Rohee.	Doshulee.	Meyra & Tibba.	Area under different occupancies expressed in percentages. Proprietors.	Hereditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	Area under produce expressed in per-centages. I. Class value.	II. Class value.	III. Class value.	IV. Class value.	(Section II.) Agricultural Resources. Detail of Wells. In use. Of old.	Lately made.	Out of use. Recently.	Fit for use. No. requiring repairs.	Money required for repairs.	No. of Wells. In capital order.	In good order.	In bad order.	Required according to average.	Number of Ploughs. In existence.
														G.						G.														G.
I.	25	1	26	1,477	103	9,836	72	9,908	11,488	22	5	73	20	22	15	12	86	2	12	16	54	14	14	222	...	12	...	8	...	...	...	1000	1,298
				Detail of Col. 9.		Chahee.		2,179										Resident	8	9	Sugarcane,										On Khalsa area,					1,298
						Silabee.		499										Non-Resident	6	45	Wheat,										On Mafee do.,					43
						Buranee.		7,230												10	Barley.														Total,	1,341
														G.						G.														G.
II.	40	11	51	1,586	81	9,869	172	10,041	11,708	30	3	67	24	29	12	35	92	4	4	10	62	16	12	204	4	24	4	8	...	...	...	1012	1,293
				Detail of Col. 9.		Chahee.		3,912												7	Sugarcane,														
						Silabee.		317												50	Wheat,														
						Buranee.		6,712										Resident,	8	14	Barley.										On Khalsa area,					1,293
																		Non-Resident,	0											On Mafee do.,					83
																														Total,					1,376
																				G.														B.
III.	18	7	25	971	32	4,580	17	4,597	5,600	23	1	76	15	27	14	44	91	2	7	8	66	14	9	69	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	462	472
				Detail of Col. 9.		Chahee.		1,045												5	Sugarcane,														
						Silabee.		39												53	Wheat,														
						Buranee.		3,513												4	Rice,														
																		Resident,	4	14	Barley.										On Khalsa area					472
																		Non-Resident,	5											On Mafee do.,					23
																														Total,					495
Total.	83	19	102	4,034	216	24,285	261	24,546	28,796	24	5	71	19	25	15	41	83	3	8	11	60	14	10	495	4	69	4	16	...	...	...	2474	3,063
				Detail of Col. 9.		Chahee.		6,236												7	Sugarcane,														
						Silabee.		85												50	Wheat,														
						Buranee.		17,45										Resident,	7	3	Rice,										On Khalsa area,					3,063
																		Non-Resident,	4	12	Barley.										On Mafee do.,					149
																														Total,					3,212

REMA

This is one of the most productive tracts in the district, and is so called either because it lies between the Deg and Busuntur rivers, or, what is Pergunnahs "Narowal" and "Shukarguth."

Distinctive Features.—It is very highly cultivated, and manure is largely used. Tillage shows a marked superiority, from the fact that nearly the whole area reputation for industry. They possess cattle and ploughs, and even try to cultivate in other estates.

Prevailing Castes.—Villages are held by three dominant clans, "Kalon," near "Dhumthul" and "Boodapind," a colony of "Bajwa" near "Ferozepoor," and

Fertility.—The soil is very good and requires little irrigation. "Meyrah" prevails, but is of a superior kind, and is recognized as different from ordinary and 24 per cent., is manured.

Irrigation.—There are no streams intersecting the tract, but one-fourth of the area consists of a fine "Rohee," which is watered by drainage from two small larly the country between "Tanyala" and "Sungoutra." Irrigation is cheap and easy of extension; water lies 15 cubits deep, and wells cost maturity without it.

Produce.—Is certainly very superior. Sugarcane abounds, and in the 1st class occupies even 9 per cent. of area. At Ferozepoor, Moon-de-Bajwa, Booda-pind, yield is second only to that grown in the better land of the "Churkuree Mehal", giving 36 maunds Kucha in irrigated, and from 20 to 25 in

Markets.—The chief grain dealers are "Bag Mull Shah," of "Jussowalla;" "Kunaya Shah," of "Sungeeal," and "Goolab Sing," of "Sungkutra," who export the head marts of Sungkutra and "Killa Soba Sing." Bag Mull Shah buys largely, and sometimes sends to Sialkote. Wheat usually

Former Management.—In Runjeet Deo's time, Revenue was collected by ("Bhowlee") division of grain. Since then the tract has been separated into three collections were made in grain and always at the higher rate of one-half for the Government share, with Zubtee rates at times. Cotton ranged at from 4 to 5 Rs. with 1 for rent. Money Settlement was once attempted by General Avitable in the Dhum only by returning to the grain system.

Summary Settlement.—Has certainly been paid; the Tehseel papers show only Rs. 478 balances; but it is well known to be pitched too high and distress half the villages to be taxed too high, and only 5 estates seems lightly assessed. The Chowdree's opinion confirms this. My own which are certainly richer than this, therefore no apology is required for similar justice being done here.

Classification.—Three classes are necessary as there are first rate villages with superior advantages of better soil, better tillage, and excellent crops in lands, which are the type. There are some newly formed properties with poorer soil, in some parts sandy and yielding considerably less than the average, 3rd class. All average villages forming the remainder, make up the 2nd class.

New Settlement.—The difference in fertility in these classes being great, I have adopted varying rates for both Plough and Well Estimates. The Revenue applied, the Chowdree's estimate requires this, and Summary Settlement is shown by the produce juma being too high. I have, there even gone below as I wished to keep on the safe side.

RESULT.—The result would have stood thus. Old Juma 56,720: New Juma 47,464, Reduction, 9253. A clamour for reduction in Narowal has since been made, but now incorporated in this District. I visited each village, and the result has been a reduction of Rupees 3,752, which has been sanctioned by the the fault lay in over-assessment at the time of Summary Settlement. My rates are as high as could be adopted, according to the scale tract which, however, productive, has every acre cultivated, without room for expansion as other tracts possess.

situated in the Eastern Tract.

(Section III.) Pressure & working of Summary Settlement.						(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimate.							(Section V.) Financial Results.						
No. of Mehals assessed.			Balance remitted in St. 1909.	Amount of Tuccavee granted.		Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.	Rates worked out on Soils, &c.				Jummas deduced therefrom, and that of new Settlement.		Increase.		Decrease.		Net Decrease.		Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.
Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages	Amount.	Up to St. 1910.	From St. 1910 to St. 1912.		Chahee.	Silahee.	Burance.	Lately abandoned.		No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.	Amount.	Percentage.	
				Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*		*R. A. P.*	*R. A. P.*	*R. A. P.*	*R. A. P.*	*Rupees.*		*Rupees.*		*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rs.*	*R. A. P.*
B.							Chowdree Est....	2 4 6	...	1 8 4	...	16,760							
							Plough Estimate,	@	18 Rs. per plough,			21,364							
12	11	2	...	261	...	...	Well Estimate,...	@	60 Rs. per well,			25,125	4	150	17	4,618	3,053	12·02	2 5 8
							Produce Est., ...	3 9 1	...	2 6 1	...	30,438							
							Revenue Rates,...	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	22,213							
							Summary Sett.,...	3 6 8	...	2 4 5	...	25,386							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	22,333							
B							Chowdree Est.,...	3 2 4	...	2 6 2	...	22,610							
							Plough Estimate,	@	16 Rs. per plough,			20,688							
14	23	2	...	...	...	50	Well Estimate, ..	@	50 Rs. per well,			18,215	10	977	38	5,193	4,128	18·01	1 14 9
							Produce Est , ...	3 15 2	...	2 5 11	...	27,253							
							Revenue Rates,...	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	17,854							
							Summary Sett..	3 2 5	...	2 6 2	...	23,001							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	18,873							
							Chowdree Est , ..	1 9 11	...	0 12 11	...	5,555							
							Plough Estimate,	@	15 Rs. per plough,			7,980							
11	5	1	...	217	...	77	Well Estimate .	@	40 Rs. per well,			6,333	3	159	18	2,254	2,075	24·01	5 5
							Produce Est. ...	2 6 4	...	1 8 0	...	8,334							
							Revenue Rates,	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	6,890							
							Summary Sett. ...	2 6 4	...	1 8 0	...	8,333							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	6,258							
							Chowdree Est...	...	...	...	...	14,925							
							Plough Estimate,	...	...	...	...	50,152							
37	39	5	...	478	...	127	Well Estimate,...	...	...	...	...	49,675	17	2,648	73	12,865	9,256	16·01	1 5 8
							Produce Est. ..	...	...	...	...	66,025							
							Revenue Rates, ..	...	...	...	...	46,957							
							Summary Sett.,	...	...	...	...	56,720							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	47,464	Decrease in 1858-59.			3,752			
							Finally revised in A. D. 1858-59,				...	43,712	Total relief,		...	13,008	22·01	9 1	

R K S.

more likely, from "Dur," a good retentive soil, which *holds* moisture, and therefore yields excellent crops. The greater and richer part of it is included in

is in the proprietors' own hands, and everywhere there are signs of large returns. Villages are very old, and land minutely sub-divided; the people have a

"Deo" round and about "Sunkutra." The last is the largest, and nearly all are hard working Hindoo Jats.

light soils by being called "Do-rungee," of two colors; sometimes so rich as to produce Sugarcane in the unirrigated lands. In the 1st and 2nd classes, 20

brooks, the one rising at "Al" flows by "Monanwallee" to Alloo-lal; the other is called the "Dhumthul Nullah," and overflows and fertilizes particu- only 100 Rupees to build; but these are only required for autumn crops; the fall of rain being 22 inches and the soil retentive Rubee crops come to

and Daoowala, the yield of Goor is superb. Again-two-thirds of area are under produce of 1st and 2nd order of value, one-half is under wheat, which in point of unirrigated land. Good flax crops might be grown with advantage.

to Lahore and Umritsur. The "Goor" and "Rab," of Durp are articles of trade for which Merchants from "Peshawur" and "Pothwar" even, come to fetches prices about the average of the district, with a tendency to exceed it by 1 or 2 per cent.

Talloquas, "Dhumthul," "Sungkutra" and "Ball Jussowala;" the last has been held by Jageerdars, the two former were farmed out by "Runjeet Sing," shamefully high, viz:—from 10 to 12 Rs. for a Ghumao of Sugarcane, with 2 as rent. In Ferozepoor, Doolle, and Daoowala 16 Rs. even have been demanded. thul Villages; but it not only broke down, but caused such impoverishment that the country was made over to Raja Suchet Sing, who restored confidence

was showings itself; actual impoverishment was only stayed by giving up all that industry could produce. The Tehseeldar's classification shows nearly one- inquiries point to the propriety of giving liberal relief. Reduction has been necessitated by the fall in prices in the Durp tracts of Shakurgurh and Narowal,

can produce even without irrigation. These form the 1st class of which Ferozepoor, "Doole," "Moondee-Bajwa," "Tuppyala" and "Daoowala" where tillage is new and the people ill-conditioned. These of which Alum-yaah, Geedrawala, and Chuk Gujjun are specimens, must go to form a separate and

rates have been fixed with reference to, but lower purposely than, the Shakurgurh and Narowal rates. In all 3 classes a large decrease is called for In 1st fore, reduced in the 1st class to the full limit of rates; in the 2nd class partially, keeping somewhat below the Chowdree's estimate; and in the 3rd I have

and its justice being admitted, I was called on to give similar relief to 34 estates near "Sungkutra," assessed by Mr. Morris, belonging to that Purgunnah, Commissioner. This leaves proposed Jumma at 43,712, allowing total relief of some 22 per cent, with a rate on cultivation of 1-9-1. This seems very large; but selected for the district, and proposed jumma does not fall below the amount given by them. Moreover, I wish to remove this high pressure on industry in a

Classes.	Total No. of Mehals			(Section I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.																						(Section II.) Agricultural Resources.														
				Malgoozaree Area.							Irrigated & unirrigated expressed in percentages.			Area under different kinds of Soils expressed in percentages.					Area under different occupancies expressed in percentages.			Area under produce expressed in percentages.				Detail of Wells.												Number of Ploughs.	
						Area actually assessed.																				In use.		Out of use.		Fit for use.		No. of Wells.								
	Khalsa.	Jagheer.	Total.	Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Cultivated. Khalsa area.	Area now resumed	Total.	Total Malgoozaree.	Irrigated.	Silabee.	Buranee.	Gobera.	Rohee.	Doshahee.	Meyra & Tibba.	Proprietors.	Hereditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	I. Class value.	II. Class value.	III. Class value.	IV. Class value.	Of old.	Lately made.	Of old.	Recently.	No. requiring repairs.	Money required for repairs.	In capital order.	In good order.	In bad order.	Required according to average.	In existence.
														G.						G.	G.																	G.	
I.	5	...	5	279	7	1,402	111	1,513	1,799	31	...	69	20	30	15	35	78	10	12	16	54	7	22	34	7	13	...	7	...	...	...	...	152	226
																				10	Sugarcane																	226
				Detail of Col. 9.		Chahee.		458									Resident		17	4	Tobacco																		33
						Silabee.		...									Non-Resident		5	...	33	Wheat																	
						Buranee.		1,055												...	14	Rice																Total,	259
																				...	4	Barley																
																				...	...	14	Fallow																
														G.						G.		B.																B.	
II.	20	12	32	1,327	132	8,618	468	9,086	10,545	24	1	75	23	18	20	38	71	15	14	14	51	8	27	162	28	55	1	82	...	...	...	...	921	1,001
																				10	Sugarcane,																	1,001
				Detail of Col. 9.		Chahee.		2,275									Resident,		21	...	37	Wheat,																	142
						Silabee.		111									Non-Resident,		8	...	8	Rice,																Total,	1,143
						Buranee.		6,700												...	...	8	Joar,																
																				...	...	10	Fallow																
														G.					B.																			B.	
III.	17	5	22	1,111	130	4,183	144	4,327	5,568	18	11	71	17	35	22	26	76	7	17	11	58	10	14	50	14	18	...	34	...	...	...	...	445	374
																				7	Sugarcane																	374
				Detail of Col. 9.		Chahee.		763									Resident,		14	...	44	Wheat																	37
						Silabee.		464									Non-Resident,		10	...	8	Rice																Total,	411
						Buranee.		3,100												...	7	Barley																	
														G.						G.		B.																	
Total,	42	17	59	2,717	269	14,203	723	14,926	17,912	25	4	71	21	24	20	35	73	12	15	13	53	11	23	246	49	86	1	123	...	...	...	...	1518	1,601
																				9	Sugarcane																	
				Detail of Col. 9.		Chahee.		3,496												...	39	Wheat																	1,601
						Silabee.		575									Resident,		18	...	9	Rice,																	212
						Buranee.		10,856									Non-Resident,		9	...	...	6	Barley																Total,	1,813
																				...	...	7	Joar																
																				...	...	9	Fallow																

REMA

This is part of a tract of the same name in Purgunah Zuffurwal and much of the description there given will equally apply here; on the whole it is as

Classification.—I have, therefore, selected only 5 estates for the first class; the remainder, though above the average are more appropriately placed in the 2nd by surplus water from the drainage of the uplands, and inundations of the river Deg. The villages where this difference is apparent,

Principal Castes.—There are no large tribes, unless I mention a colony of "Goorya" near Noonar, of "Heondul," near Killa Soba Sing; and some 6 Bajwa estates

Condition of Villages.—The people are good cultivators, but sadly impoverished. The properties are small, and do not seem to thrive. "We can save nothing" On the contrary a large area is under proprietary occupancy; still weakness was apparent in many estates, specially in the 3rd class,

Fertility.—The prevalent soil is "Meyrah" of a good kind. 21 per cent is richly manured, and there is a large area of "Rohee," in which rice is grown; plentiful, but only required for autumn crops; 20 per cent is irrigated; but this quantity could easily be extended, water being only 22 cubits deep. untouched, and yet capable of repair.

Produce.—Excellent crops are grown; in the 1st and 2nd classes, as much as 14 and 16 per cent. of the area is under produce of prime value; 10 per cent. being In the vicinity of Killa Soba Sing garden stuffs abound, and tobacco occupies 4 per cent. in the 1st class. The Durp tract is famous for its

Markets—The only mart of note within the tract is Killa Soba Sing, which is a thriving town. Goor and wheat are exported largely to Lahore, Umritsur and

Former Management.—There have been 3 Taloquas here, viz: "Nonar," which has long been, and still is, the Jagir of the Sindhawaleea Sirdars: "Lalla" grain system of collection at half rates, and Zubtee, at from 10 to 12 Rs. for Sugarcane with 2 Rs. for "Rent," and from 4 to 5 for trace whatever of money Settlement to serve as a guide.

Summary Settlement.—Has worked far from well, the balances amounting to 2,612 appear chiefly in the 3rd class. The Tehseeldar reports Jumma to be too where apparent, and since the falling off in prices, the people are loud in their complaints.

New Settlement.—The rates I have adopted are the same as in Durp, (Zuffurwal). It was quite out of the question to take higher ones, and for lower ones requiring an increase, I see no necessity for this when the Chowdree Estimate comes out low. Moreover, there are only 5 villages and by all the rates and estimates, and which must be given.

RESULT.—The result accordingly stands thus: old Jumma 32,943. New Jumma 24,230. Total decrease 8,713, or 26 per cent. Rate 1-9-6. This revised

situated in the Eastern Tract.

(Section III.) Pressure & working of Summary Settlement.						(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimate.						(Section V.) Financial Results.						
No. of Mehals assessed.			Balance remitted in St. 1909.		Amount of Tuccavee granted.	Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.	Rates worked out on Soils, &c.				Jummas deduced therefrom, and that of new Settlement.	Increase.		Decrease.		Net Decrease.		Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.
Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages.	Amount.	Up to St. 1910.	From St. 1910 to St. 1912.		Chahee.	Silabee.	Barance.	Lately abandoned.		No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.	Amount.	Percentage.	
				Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*		*R. A. P.*	*R. A. P.*	*R. A. P.*	*R. A. P.*	*Rupees.*		*Rupees.*		*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rs.*	*R. A. P.*
B.							Chowdree Est....	2 10 3	...	1 12 3	...	3,050							
							Plough Estimate,	@	18 Rs. per plough,			4,068							
3	2	...	...	57	...	...	Well Estimate,...	@	60 Rs. per well,...			4,989	1	162	3	1122	750	24·0	1 14 4
							Produce Est., ...	4 15 2	...	3 4 7	...	5,764							
							Revenue Rates,...	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	3,495							
							Summary Sett.,...	3 1 4	...	2 0 10	...	3,625							
							Proposed Jumma,					2,875							
B.							Chowdree Est.,...	2 9 2	...	1 8 6	...	16,485							
							Plough Estimate,	@	16 Rs. per plough,			16,016							
11	6	4	...	334	...	...	Well Estimate,...	@	50 Rs. per well,...			17,727	6	977	25	6,812	5,052	28·0	1 10 9
							Produce Est , ...	3 9 7	...	2 2 6	...	23,454							
							Revenue Rates,...	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	16,117							
							Summary Sett....	3 3 2	...	1 14 9	...	20,477							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	15,425							
B.							Chowdree Est.,...	1 12 2	...	1 7 8	...	5,360							
							Plough Estimate,	@	15 Rs. per plough,			5,610							
14	3	...	...	2,221	...	325	Well Estimate ...	@	40 Rs. per well,...			7,142	4	505	175	3,577	2,911	35·0	1 0 3
							Produce Est. ...	2 11 10	...	1 11 4	...	8,448							
							Revenue Rates,	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	6,142							
							Summary Sett. ...	2 12 1	...	1 12 3	...	8,841							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	5,930							
B.							Chowdree Est....					24,895							
							Plough Estimate,					25,694							
28	11	4	...	2,612	...	325	Well Estimate,...					29,860	11	1,644	45	11,511	8,713	26·0	1 9 6
							Produce Est. ..					37,663							
							Revenue Rates,...					25,754							
							Summary Est, ..					32,943							
							Proposed Jumma,					24,230	Decrease in 1858-59,			...	...	...	
							Finally revised in A. D. 1858-59,					*(Nil.)*	Total Relief, ...			8,713	26·0	1 9 6	

RKS

highly cultivated and nearly as productive— excepting in villages above the average, which are not so thriving, and possess fewer resources.

class; but in the extreme South fertility declines, the soil becomes a hardish clay, much impoverished by the growth of a coarse grass, and apt to be damaged naturally form the 3rd class.

in the extreme south. Most of the villages are held by miscellaneous Jat communities, chiefly Hindoos.

was the cry of discontent that met me every where. There is no scarcity of population. The number of souls per cultivated square mile stands about the average. from want of stock and tenants.

but in the 3rd class villages though this amounts to 35 per cent, I must repeat that it is of an inferior kind. There are no streams whatever. Irrigation is The fall of rain, 22 inches per year, renders irrigation unnecessary; although it costs nothing, as can be inferred from the fact of numberless old wells being left

Sugarcane. The yield of wheat is as fine as in some parts of the Churkurree; but the area falls off partly to allow of the cultivation of 9 per cent. under rice. "Goor."

Peshawur. For the last 30 years wheat has fetched prices 5 per cent below the district average.

has also been held Jagir by a series of Jageerdars; and "Killa Soba Sing," which belonged to Bhag Sing, "Hullowallees." In all these, has prevailed the Cotton, with 1 for rent; which rates are high, but as this was a paying tract, and Sugarcane was the paying crop, the Sikhs managed to enforce it. I can find no

high, collections have always been made with trouble. I have seen the effects of its pressure in the extent of the indebtedness and impoverishment every

there was no need. From these it appears that in the first class, summary settlement is pretty fair, and though produce, plough, and well estimates agree in 3 of these are in a bad way, I therefore deem it prudent to allow slight relief, and to go below rates. In the 2nd and 3rd classes large decrease is called for

assessment has now been working 6 years. It has given general satisfaction, and no further changes whatever have since been required.

Classes.	Total No. of Mehals: Khalsa.	Jaglheer.	Total.	(Section I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways. — Malgoozaree Area. Area actually assessed. Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Cultivated. Khalsa area.	Area now resumed.	Total.	Total Malgoozaree.	Irrigated & unirrigated expressed in percentages. Irrigated.	Silabee.	Buranee.	Area under different kinds of Soils expressed in percentages. Gohera.	Rohee.	Doshalee.	Meyra & Tibba.	Area under different occupancies expressed in percentages. Proprietors.	Hereditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	Area under produce expressed in percentages. I. Class value.	II. Class value.	III. Class value.	IV. Class value.	(Section II.) Agricultural Resources. Detail of Wells. In use. Of old.	Lately made.	Out of use. Of old.	Recently	Fit for use. No. requiring repairs	Money required for repairs.	No. of Wells. In capital order.	In good order.	In bad order.	Number of Ploughs. Required according to average.	In existence.
										G.			G.	G.					B.															V. G.
I.	22	...	22	663	49	4,190	90	4,280	4,992	70	15	15	20	34	17	29	83	11	7	8	55	13	13	178	8	18	...	12	...	...	...	...	432	754
																				3	Sugarcane,													
																				3	Cotton,													
				Detail of Col. 9.		Chahee.		2,984									Resident		11	...	34	Wheat,													
						Silabee.		654									Non-Resident		7	...	14	Rice,													
						Buranee.		642													11	Gojee,													
																				...	13	Barley.													
																																		V. G.
II.	51	10	61	2,067	154	11,915	85	12,000	14,221	53	11	36	19	23	19	32	78	8	14	8	71	11	10	293	7	15	...	39	...	...	...	...	1215	1,673
																				3	Sugarcane,													
				Detail of Col. 9.		Chahee.		5,712													4	Cotton,													
						Silabee.		1,335									Resident,		12	...	41	Wheat,													
						Buranee.		4,953									Non-Resident,		10	...	8	Rice,													
																					16	Gojee,													
																				...	10	Barley.													
																																		V. G.
III.	22	6	28	1,083	59	5,668	81	5,749	6,891	40	5	5	10	23	16	51	83	8	11	6	62	17	15	126	4	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	580	820
																				1	Sugarcane,													
				Detail of Col. 9.		Chahee.		2,246													5	Cotton,													
						Silabee.		323													35	Wheat,													
						Buranee.		3,180												...	9	Rice,													
																	Resident,		11	...	15	Gojee,													
																	Non-Resident,		8	...	...	17	Barley,													
																				...	...	8	Fallow.													
																																		V. G.
Total.	95	16	111	3,813	262	21,773	256	22,029	26,104	49	10	41	17	25	17	41	80	9	11	8	60	12	10	591	19	40	...	65	...	...	...	...	2227	3,247
																				2	Sugarcane,													
																				4	Cotton,													
				Detail of Col. 9.		Chahee.		10,942												...	88	Wheat,													
						Silabee.		2,342									Resident,		12	...	9	Rice,													
						Buranee.		8,775									Non-Resident,		8	...	15	Gojee,													
																					12	Barley.													

REMA

Between the tract immediately affected by moisture of the Chenab, and the high "Bhurree," is a stretch of low country, the main feature of which in, that one-half of the area is not irrigated, and yet from its low position, can produce even better crops with less effort and expenditure. The very name

Alluvial Character.—It is clear, from the high banks separating it from the "Bhurree," from the soil being mixed with sand, and from the presence of

Classification.—The lands of villages situated on this bank partake of the features of both tracts, but as the Revenue is chiefly paid from the lower and richer villages watered by Nullahs, which are rich in rice lands, or where superior tillage acting on superior soil produces Sugarcane in lands not

Caste of Proprietors.—The Awan tribes are very powerful here, and own nearly two-thirds of the villages. In Mogul times they were strong enough to Pinjoran, and a few "Munhas" near Chuprar. The South eastern extremity is occupied by Miscellaneous Juts.

Condition of Villages.—The people are very well to do, having plenty of cattle and ploughs. The vicinity of the Cantonment has added materially to their carts, so as to do a good business by job work in the Cantonment. Population being above the average (622 souls to the square of earning a living. Except in the third class villages, instances of poverty are, I am happy to say, rare.

Fertility.—The soil being low and moist, is certainly better than the average. In the first class estates it is very good, but in the third class light earth, high lying immediately under the high ridge benefit by accretions of new earth, washed down during the rains from the high tract, and improving the

Irrigation.—The command of water is very great. First, one-half the area is irrigated from wells, which cost less than 100 Rs. Water lies only 17 cubits Nullahs, and produce excellent crops of Rice and Wheat. The villages south of Kotlee Lohar are very dependent on irrigation. Then there system of damming, and over-flowing nearly one-third of the estates.

Alice Murdan Khan's Canal.—An attempt was made by the celebrated "Alice Murdan Khan," to convey the water of the Tavee by a cut to the Traces of the Canal still exist at Roomal, Zahoora, and Kotlee Lohar, and the popular belief is that it could easily

Produce.—The productive power of this tract might be turned to good advantage, but hitherto the people have not grown the better crops, as much as they as old Settlement was fair, and new Settlement was about to be imposed, they were careless to improve. The yield of Wheat is about the average,

Markets and Prices.—In this respect they are well off, being close to a large city and Cantonment. Local produce is brought up by the dealers of "Kotlee Nugwal. Sometimes "Goor" and Wheat are taken down by river to Mooltan. Wheat is ascertained to have fetched prices about 5 per

Former Management.—Formerly this tract constituted of six Talooquas:—"Murakeewal," and "Kunnah," were held by "Ameer Sing "Munhyaleea," "Chuprar" viz. grain at one-half in the better, two-fifths in the average, and one-third in the high lands; and zubtee thus: three rates for Zahoora and Kotlee Lohar, a money Settlement was once taken by General Avitabile, but fairly breaking down, the former was

Summary Settlement—Has worked well in spite of low prices. The Jumma is said to be fair on the whole; a little oppressive on some of the 1st Class, but too

New Settlement—Uniform rate on Ploughs, and a varying rate on wells have been fixed, Silabee and Buranee will be rated the same, I consider this "Baranee" of Bet, so are rated the same. Revenue rates show summary settlement in 1st and 3rd Class to be too high, which is confirmed given down to limit of rates, but in the 3rd I deem it prudent, all circumstances considered, to assess below them.

RESULT.—The result will stand thus:—Old Jumma 40,669 Rs. New Jumma 37,240 Rs. Decrease 3,429 Rs., or 8 per cent. Rate on cultivation Rs. 1-10-9, since

situated in the Low Tract watered by the "Chenab" River.

(Section III.) Pressure & working of Summary Settlement.						(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimates.						(Section V.) Financial Results.					
No. of Mehals assessed.			Balance remitted in St. 1909.	Amount of Tuccavee granted.		Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.	Rates worked out on Soils, &c.				Jummas deduced therefrom, and that of new Settlement.	Increase.		Decrease.		Net Decrease.		Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.
Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages.	Amount.	Up to St. 1910.	From St. 1910 to St. 1912.		Chahee.	Silabee.	Baranee.	Lately abandoned.		No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.	Amount.	Percentage.	
				Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*		*R. A. P.*	*R. A. P.*	*R. A. P.*	*R. A. P.*	*Rupees.*		*Rupees.*		*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rs.*	*R. A. P.*
8	10	4	...	572	30	...	Chowdree Est....	2 2 10	...	1 6 1	...	8,090							
							Plough Estimate,	@	12 Rs. per plough,			7,590							
							Well Estimate,...	@	40 Rs. per well,			9,047	5	310	16	1,879	1,373	13·0	2 2 11
							Produce Est., ...	2 14 2	...	1 13 7	...	11,061							
							Revenue Rates,...	2 9 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	9,598							
							Summary Sett.,..	2 14 2	...	1 13 6	...	10,815							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	9,442							
							Chowdree Est.,...	2 3 9	...	1 4 3	...	20,430					(Increase.)		
							Plough Estimate,	@	12 Rs. per plough,			20,985							
15	24	12	...	...	...	...	Well Estimate,...	@	30 Rs. per well,			17,739	30	1,646	29	1,541	+147	0·01	10 9
							Produce Est , ...	2 8 8	...	1 9 5	...	23,717							
							Revenue Rates,...	2 4 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 0 0	20,985							
							Summary Sett....	2 2 7	...	1 4 0	...	20,188							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	20,335							
B.							Chowdree Est , ..	1 8 5	...	0 14 11	...	7,210							
							Plough Estimate,	@	12 Rs. per plough,			8,310							
10	9	3	...	154	...	...	Well Estimate ..	@	30 Rs. per well,			7,519	10	710	17	1,017	2,203	22·01	4 7
							Produce Est. ...	1 12 10	...	1 2 6	...	8,596							
							Revenue Rates,	1 14 0	2 0 1	2 0 1	0 0	8,310							
							Summary Sett. ...	2 0 6	...	1 3 2	...	9,666							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	7,463							
							Chowdree Est...	...	...	...	...	35,730							
							Plough Estimate,	...	...	...	...	38,893							
33	43	19	...	726	30	...	Well Estimate,..	...	...	...	...	34,305	45	2,666	62	4,537	3,429	8·01	10 9
							Produce Est. ..	...	...	...	...	43,374							
							Revenue Rates, .	...	...	...	...	38,893							
							Summary Sett ,	...	...	...	...	40,669							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	37,240	Decrease in 1858-59. ...						
							Finally revised in A. D. 1858-59,	...	...	...	...	*(Nil.)*	Total relief, ...			3,429	8·01	10 9	

R K S

is that, it receives the drainage of those uplands, and from water lying near the surface, is capable of being easily irrigated. It differs from the "Churkuree" (Neewa), meaning low lands, distinguishes it from these two tracts.

Nullahs, that the whole country was once under the river.

lands, I have placed them in the "Neanda." Such properties together with few others, will form the third class. The first class will be composed of always irrigated, such as "Hamoo Gukkur," "Burtanwalee," "Roomal," and "Booloowal." All other properties will go to form the second class.

represent a fiscal division, which was called "Mehal Murakeewal," from their principal village. There is also a small colony of Pinjor, about Pindee

prosperity, by providing ready demand for the labor of their hands, and the produce of their land. There is hardly a village, which has not constructed mile), agriculture being cheap, and rain abundant (36 inches), the crops are quickly sown and harvested, and the leisure thus obtained, is turned to new modes

and dry, prevails. A quarter of the area is composed of low "Rohee" tracts, which command plenty of water, and 17 per cent is richly manured. Villages growth, especially of cotton crops.

deep, and everywhere the springs are good. Then there are *"Chumbs,"* or loamy reservoirs, which either catch the drainage, or are supplied by cuts from is the "Neelwah" Nullah, which seems specially adapted for affording water accommodation, not only from its many windings and channels, but from its

"Pulkoo" at Sundwala, to water the gardens of Sealkote and Shahdura. The undertaking was successful for some years, and then neglected, be re-opened.

might have done. The staple crops are Wheat 38, Rice 9, Gojee 15. Zubtee occupies a small area, and of this only 2 per cent is under Sugarcane, which so long viz. 26 and 27 mds. (Kucha) in watered, and 19 in unwatered land. In the third class, 32 per cent of the poorer crops are grown, owing to the land being high.

Lohar," "Kanpoor" and "Chuprar," but soon finds its way to Sealkote. The chief dealers are "Sohna," and "Jwahir," of Kanpoor; "Deala" of cent below district average; even now it is so quickly and cheaply brought into the market, that the producers in the irrigated tracts find themselves under-sold.

and "Rungpoor," by Baba Sahib Sing of Oona; "Kotlee Lohar" by Sudda Sing Man; all of whom were Jagheerdars and collected Revenue by Kham system, Sugarcane, Rupees. 4-8, 5, and 7, with 1 R. for rent: two rates for cotton, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3 8, with 8 annas for rent, which rates are somewhat low. In taken from him and transferred to Raja Heera Sing, who resorted to the grain system.

high in the 3rd, causing a balance of 726 in these two classes. On going through every village I find about ½ requiring abatement, the remainder equalization.

tract more productive than the Bet in respect to irrigated lands; so I have adopted "Chahee" rates a little higher. The irrigated is about the same as by all the estimates including produce. In 2nd Class both Rate Jumma and estimates go to show no alteration is required. In the 1st Class full relief is

which no further changes has been required, and I know the assessment has given universal satisfaction.

(Sec. I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways. (Sec. II.) Agricultural

Classes.	Total No of Mehals.			Malgoozaree Area.						Irrigated and unirrigated expressed in percentages.			Area under different kinds of soils expressed in percentages.				Area under different occupancies expressed in percentages.			Area under produce expressed in percentages.				Detail of					
					Area actually assessed.																			In use.		Out of use.		Fit for use.	
						Cultivated.																							
	Khalsa.	Jagheer.	Total.	Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Khalsa area.	Area now resumed.	Total.	Total Malgoozaree.	Irrigated.	Silabee.	Barance.	Gobera.	Rohee.	Doshabee.	Meyra and Tibba.	Proprietors.	Hereditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	I. Class Value.	II. Class Value.	III. Class Value.	IV. Class Value.	Of old.	Lately made.	Of old.	Recently.	No. requiring repairs	Money required for repairs.
I	35	4	39	2,322	35	11,508	124	11,632	13,989	6	90	4	G. 21	17	42	20	59	26	15	11	G. 79	6	4	52	G. 32	8	12	...	...
																				7	Sugarcane,								
																				79	Wheat,								
																	Resident,		30	4	Rice,								
																	Non-Resident,		11											
					Detail of Col. 9	Chahee,		730																						
						Selabee,		10,347																						
						Baranee,		555																						
II	53	9	62	1,947	182	16,486	251	16,737	18,866	5	89	6	G. 21	9	36	24	55	28	17	G. 25	50	18	7	92	G. 47	19	22	2	...
																				16	Sugarcane,								
																				7	Cotton,								
																				1	Melon,								
																	Resident, ...		29	32	Wheat,								
																	Non-Resident, ...		16	4	Rice,								
																				11	Gojee,								
																					16 Barley								
					Detail of Col. 9	Chahee,		852																						
						Selabee,		14,972																						
						Baranee,		913																						
III	20	5	25	1,236	138	5,752	35	5,787	7,161	12	78	10	16	13	44	27	59	24	17	G. 24	48	39	8	56	G. 35	16	5	..	..
																				12	Sugarcane,								
																				9	Cotton,								
																	Resident, ...		27	1	Melon,								
																	Non-Resident, ...		14	26	Wheat,								
																				5	Rice,								
																				12	Gojee.								
																					15 Barley								
					Detail of Col. 9	Chahee, ...		717																						
						Selabee, ...		4,449																						
						Baranee, ...		621																						
TOTAL,	108	18	126	5,505	355	33,746	410	34,156	40,016	6	89	5	26	13	39	28	56	27	17	G. 18	65	11	6	200	G. 114	43	39	2	...
																				11	Sugarcane,								
																				5	Cotton,								
																	Resident, ...		30	...	52	Wheat,								
																	Non-Resident, ...		14	3	Rice,								
																				8	Gojee,								
					Detail of Col. 9	Chahee, ...		2,299																						
						Selabee, ...		29,768																						
						Baranee, ...		2,089																						

REMA

This is a fine alluvial tract containing not only Villages affected by the action of the "Chenab," but all properties drawing advantage of moisture

Flood & Alluvial areas marked off.—Owing to changes caused by the River, requiring frequent changes in the Government demand, I have had three divisions secure from damage. The limits of these are shown in the District and in the Village Maps.

Varying Features.—The Northern and the Southern portions present different aspects. The former is studded with Rajpoot villages, possesses superior dwindles down to a narrow strip liable to inundation, where the properties are smaller and occupied by Jats.

Classification.—Three classes are required in this straggling Chukla. The 1st class will comprise Sugar properties in the North, and all villages richly manured, or weak in population, or exposed to the river. The remainder will form the 2nd class.

Caste of Proprietors.—The principal tribes consist of "Munbas" around "Chuprar," "Bajoo" (the same as in "Bujwant";) near "Punjgeraien;" "Awan" from

Condition of Villages.—The people are prosperous and contented; instances of distress are rare, occurring only in properties damaged by the river or otherwise the cheapest Bullocks, and Ploughs are most abundant; ¼ more than needful for its full development.

Advantages of Pasture.—In respect of pasture this chukla is the best off in the District, for besides abundant grass in the uncultivated lands, which are kept fresh by cattle belonging to proprietors at a great distance.

Elements of Weakness.—Are seen in the character of the Tenures, in the population being small (438 souls to the square mile), and 44 per cent being occupied even the Rajpoots.

Fertility.—The soil has superior advantages. It is a light clay, which when watered and manured gives a capital return, but if covered by sand near the river, abundance of manure, render the productive capacity of the villages worthy of special notice.

Command of water.—Besides the natural moisture which fertilizes 89 per cent of the area, there are many nullahs and brooks which benefit cultivation. The "Dhun of wealth to the sugar properties between "Gondul" and "Chuprar." The Wah enters the tract at "Durya Bidur," and by its flood fertilizes is all flooded over yearly.

Irrigation.—Irrigation from wells has been little resorted to, though the water is close to the surface, and wells cost only 80 Rs. During British rule 114 new

Produce.—The crops are excellent, except in years of flood or heavy rains. The better crops of 1st and 2nd class value occupy 83 per cent of area, of which 18 and 12 per cent is sugarcane; wheat is the staple, and occupies full share of area, but in yield is below the average. Mukaie, melons, and 3 per cent

Markets and Prices.—The chief places are "Chuprar," "Gondul," and "Kooloowal," whence produce is taken to Sealkote. Goor and wheat some-soon sold in the city and the Cantonments.

Former Management.—There were 4 Talloquas here all held in jagir, viz: Chuprar Bala by Sahib Sing, (Oon); Bahadurpoor, by Sirdar Hurreesing (Goojranwala.) In the three last Revenue was collected by Kham system, viz: River lands at 2-5ths for grain, and 5 Rs. Sugarcane, with 1 Rupee for rent. 5 Rs. Tobacco; 4 Rs. Cotton per Ghumao. The two last Talloquas were once farmed to General Avitabile, who fixed a money Settlement

Summary Settlement.—Is undoubtedly right. Balances never occurred till summut 1909, and then only nominal. Collections have been made with ease, but of 108 villa-

New Settlement.—Owing to the Buranee area being small in extent and differing little in quality from "Silabee," I have rated them the same, and put uniform classes but a little higher in 1st, as being better off for rain. My rates give a Jumma below Summary Settlement in all 3 classes, which is alone. In the 2nd class the same Estimates show Summary Settlement to be a little high, which is confirmed by Chowdree. I shall make only 1 purpose to take off 11 per cent. yet keeping above my rates.

RESULT—The result stands thus: Old jumma Rs. 61,969: jumma new Rs. 59,607: decrease Rs. 2,362, or 4 per cent. The general impression was that the Settlement irrigation. Pressure has since been found in only one Brahmin village, where I have taken off Rs. 325, leaving proposed Jumma at 59,282, with

in the low Tract watered by the CHENAB River.

Resources.					(Sec. III.) Pressure & working of Summary Sett.						(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimates.						(Section V.) Financial Results.					
Wells.			Number of Ploughs.		No. of mehals assessed.			Balances remitted in St. 1909.	Amount of Tuccavee granted.		Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.	Rates worked out on Soils, &c.				Jumma deduced therefrom and that of new Settlement.	Increase.		Decrease.		Net Decrease.	Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.
Number of Wells.			Required according to average.	In existence.	Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages.	Amount.	Up to St. 1,910	From St. 1,910 to 1,912.		Chahee.	Silabee.	Barance.	Lately abandoned.		No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of mehals.	Amount.	Amount.	Percentage.	
In capital order.	In good order.	In bad order.							Rupees	Rupees	Rupees		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rupees.		Rupees		Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	
				V. G.								Chowdree Est.	2 4 9	2 4 9	1 10 9		20,925						
...	...	...	972	1,748	14	11	10	..	..	..	..	Plough Est.	@	15 Rs. Per Plough.			26,220	9	2,642	9	3,009	133	...	
				@								Well Estimate,	(Irrigation scarcely needed.)											
												Produce Est.	4 4 5	4 4 5	3 1 7	...	36,790							
On Khalsa area,...				1,748								Revenue Rates,	2 4 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	19,185							Rs. 1-15-9
On Mafee area,...				9								Summary Sett.	2 11 6	2 11 6	1 15 5	0 7 0	23,272							
												Propd. Jumma,	...	...	...	...	23,139							
Total.		...		1,757																				
				V. G.								Chowdree Est.	2 2 6	2 2 6	1 7 5	..	24,640							
...	...	...	1,309	2,137	16	18	19	..	113	...	...	Plough Est.	@	15 Rs. per Plough.			32,055	15	2,672	21	4,351	1,249	4·0	
												Well Estimate,	(Irrigation scarcely needed.)											
												Produce Est.	2 10 10	2 10 10	1 13 5	..	30,606							
												Revenue Rates,	2 0 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	22,799							Rs. 1-10-11
On Khalsa area, ..				2,137								Summary Sett.	2 10 9	2 10 9	1 13 4	...	29,877							
On Mafee area, ..				115								Propd. Jumma,	..	..	...	...	28,628							
Total, ..				2,252																				
												Chowdree Est.	2 1 6	2 1 6	1 7 2	...	9,105							
												Plough Est.,	@	15 Rs. per Plough.			8,130							
..	...	..	493	542	8	6	..	...	..	..	..	Well Est	(Irrigation scarcely needed.)					4	788	15	1,812	980	11·0	
												Produce Est.	1 15 2	1 15 2	1 5 7	...	8,476							
												Revenue Rates,	1 10 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	7,626							Rs. 1-5-6
On Khalsa area, ..				542								Summary Sett.	1 15 6	1 15 6	1 5 9	...	8,329							
On Mafee area, ..				10								Propd. Jumma,	...	...	...	...	7,849							
Total, ..				552																				
				V. G.								Chowdree Est.	...	...	...	...	54,670							
..	..	...	2,774	4,427	38	35	35	..	113	..	..	Plough Est. ..	...	...	...	...	66,405							
												Well Estimate,	...	...	..	...	...	28	6,102	45	9,172	2,362	4·0	
												Produce Est...	...	...	...	...	75,872							
												Revenue Rates,	...	...	...	...	49,010							
On Khalsa area, ..				4,427								Summary Sett.	...	...	...	...	61,969							Rs. 1-11-3
On Mafee area, ..				134								Propd. Jumma,	...	...	...	...	59,607	Decrease in 1858-59			325			Rs. 1-11-5
Total, ..				4,561									Finally revised A. D. '58-59.				59,282	Total Relief, ..			2,687	4·0		

RKS.

om this river, or from any of the Nullahs immediately flowing into it.

f area made out for Villages liable to such changes:—(1) lands subject to Increment and Decrement: (2) Lands apt to be flooded: (3) Lands altogether

oil famous for the growth of sugar, has a denser population, and its lands are more highly cultivated, especially about "Gondul" and "Chuprar." The latter

atered by streams, yielding better crops, or where "Rice" and "Dofasli" prevail. The 3rd class will comprise poorer properties damaged by sandy deposits,

Durya Bidar" to "Kooloowal," and "Goornun" from "Kooloowal" southwards. The central estates belong to miscellaneous communities of "Rajpoots" and Jats.

f feeble capacity. On the whole, I perceive visible signs of improvement in many places. Agriculture is not expensive, the land easily tilled, with even

nd green by natural moisture, there are islands recently reclaimed from the river, which are thickly covered with pasture, and in certain seasons occupied

y tenants, many of whom live either across the river, or beyond the Jummoo boundary. Although the proprietors are few, they are first rate agriculturists,

t is less fertile, though still giving good crops. 39 per cent is "Doshahee" and 13 per cent "Rohee." To the north of Sealkote road, the superior tillage and the

Jalah" runs down the whole tract, but ere reaching the "Chenab" in "Kooloowal," spends itself in irrigating the countries south of "Gondul," and is a mine
ne villages between it and the river. So with these two "Nullahs" and the low bank of the "Chenab," the whole country from "Zindah" to "Majrah"

nes have been made.

er cent is under "Zubti." Much Sugarcane is grown and of excellent quality. "Gondul," Rudgal," and Chuprar are famous for goor. In 2nd and 3rd Classes 16
ce are also grown.

me go by boat to Mooltan. River exportation is on the increase. Wheat used to sell at about 5 per cent below the average, but being cheaply grown, is

he first formed part of the Jummoo dominions. Gondul was held by Ameer Sing (Munhyaleea); and Kooloowal by Sirdar Jodh Sing (Wuzeerabadea.)
ometimes in the Vela at 1/3rd for grain and 3 Rs. cotton, with 8 annas for rent. For lands away from River at 1/4 for grain, and zubtee at 7 Rs. Sugarcane;
or 5 years, but which broke down every where, and induced Runjeet Sing to take away the farm and give it to Raja Heera Sing, who went back to grain payment.
s about 1/3rd require to be altered. The Tehsildar thinks "Jumna will do," as they have much land capable of being reclaimed, and Sugarcane can be grown cheaply.
tes on Ploughs for all 3 classes. The Rev. rates have been selected after comparison with those of "Goojrat" and "Phaleean." About the same in 2nd and 3rd
rtainly low. In the 1st however, I see no necessity to reduce or take the increase recommended by Plough or Produce estimate. I therefore leave well
small reduction. In 3rd class most of the Estimates call for relief, and as the villages are weak, with a large tenant population, and exposed to the river

ould be raised, but when prices are so low, I consider this impolitic, in a tract with a weak population. I wish also to encourage the extension of well
ite on Cultivation, 1-11-5. Beyond this the Settlement works capitally, and no change is required.

Chukla BET: Purgunah SUMRYAL: situated in the

Total No. of Mehals.	(Section I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.																					(Sec. II.) Agricultu					
	Malgoozaree Area.								Irrigated and unirrigated expressed in precentages.			Area under different kinds of soils expressed in percentages.				Area under different occupancies expressed in percentages.			Area under produce expressed in percentages.				Detail of					
				Area actually assessed																		In use.		Out of use.		Fit for use.	
						Cultivated.																						
Classes.	Khalsa.	Jaghier.	Total.	Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Khalsa area.	Area now resumed.	Total.	Total Malgoozaree.	Irrigated	Silabee.	Barunee.	Gobera.	Rohee.	Doshahee.	Meyra and Tibba.	Proprietors.	Hereditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	I Class value.	II. Class value.	III. Class value.	IV. Class value.	Of old.	Lately made.	Of old.	Recently.	No. requiring repairs.	Money required for repairs.
																		B.	B.	B.									
15	...	15	4,652	202	5,109	31	5,140	9,994	5	91	4	10	1	66	23	67	16	10	8	80	7	5	...	12	5	...	...	...	
																			1	Sugarcane,									
																			5	Cotton,									
																			1	Melon,									
																			67	Wheat,									
																			10	Mukaie,									
																			1	Rice,									

Detail of Col. 9.

Chahee,	245
Silabee,	4,717
Baranee,	188

Resident,	28
Non-Resident,	4

REM

This tract contains only 15 villages along the river bank, being a continuation of the Bet in Purgunnah Murakeewal. It is certainly inferior in fertility have been recovered, which in Sikh times were hunting grounds, but are now being brought although very slowly, under cultivation.

Caste of Proprietors.—There is a colony of (Bajwee) Juts about Rundheer, which is the only old village, miscellaneous Jats settlers occupy the remaining

Condition of villages.—The people, as cultivators are lazy and worthless; some of them (Bahroopees) by caste, are remnants of a vagrant race, who settled here looking properties. Rundheer is hopelessly broken down. One Estate in which they are joint proprietors with Husenpoor, although

Elements of Weakness.—Throughout the tract much land is lying untouched, partly from its having no value, partly from the want of population, 32

Fertility—Although land is moist and well watered, the constant exposure to invasion and the risk of sandy deposits render it of no great value. enabling Kothyala, Bukuryalee, and Kotla Chusty to produce even a Dofusla crop. The fall of rain is good, 30 inches in the year. Wells

Produce.—Produce is rather below the average, a large area of 88 per cent. is under 1st and 2nd class orders of value, but the yield is not great, there being for this they grow 10 per cent Mukai, and 1 per cent Rice with 67 per cent. Wheat forms their staple crop, the yield of Wheat is good, estimated

Market.—There are no large villages possessing shops, except perhaps Rundeer. Produce is bought and taken to Sumryal or Sealkote; sometimes the whole

Former Management.—Since its reclamation the villages have either belonged to Jagheers on this, or on the opposite bank of the river. No money settlement per cotton; but in higher and better lands @ two-fifths grain, and 7 Rs. for Sugarcane, and 4 Rs. for cotton per Ghumao, deducting 1

Summary Settlement.—As no classes are required here, I have adopted rates for 3 soils keeping "Silabee" separate from "Chahee" and Buranee". I consider and "Buranee" are less productive, the revenue rates must be fixed lower. The Jumma deduced shews Summary settlement to be high, them a low Jumma, so I have fixed the new assessment below rates.

RESULT.—The result stands thus, Old Jamma 9,089 Rs. New Jumma 7,128 Rs. Reduction 1961, Rs., or 21 per cent. with rate on cultivation 1-4-11. As Jwahir Mull of Wuzeerabad; Rhundeer Khan to Thakoor Dass of Wuzeerabad; Husenpoor Rundheer to both conjointly; Jumalpoor to Chowdree

-low Tract watered by the "Chenab" river.

ral Resources.			(Sec. III.) Pressure & working of Summary Sett.						(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimates.						(Section V.) Financial Results.					
Wells.		Number of Ploughs.	No. of Mehals assessed.			Balances remitted in St. 1909.	Amount of Tuccavee granted.		Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.	Rates worked out on Soils, &c.				Jumma deduced thereform and that of new Settlement.	Increase.		Decrease.		Net Decrease.	
Number of Wells.			Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages.	Amount.	Up to St. 1910.	From St. 1,910 to 1,912.		Chahee.	Silabee.	Furanee.	Lately abandoned.		No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.	Amount.	Percentages.
In capital order.	In good order.	In bad order.																		Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.
		Required according to average.	In existence.																	
				B.			R.	Rupees	Rupees		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rupees		Rupees		Rupees	Rupees	
										Chowdree Est.	1 9 6	1 4 7	0 1 4	0 ...	6,930						
										Plough Est	@ 15 Rs. per Plough.				7,665					
...	...	...	445	511	8	4	3 ...	2,365	...	...	Well Estimate,	(Scarcely any Wells.)			...	5	392	9	2,394	1,961	21·0
										Produce Est.	2 12 10	2 0 1	1 7 9	...	11,417						Rs. 1,411.
										Revenue Rates,	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	7,939						
On Khalsa area,			511				965 in St. 1907			Summary Sett.	2 5 9	1 11 7	1 3 4	...	9,089						
On Mafee area,			1				1,381 in St. 1908			Propd. Jumma,	..	..	...	...	7,128						
										Finally revised A. D. '58-59,					...	Nil		Decrease in '58-59		0	
Total, ...			512															Total Relief,		1,961	21·0

ARKS.

having been reclaimed only within the last 30 years. The main channel of the Chenab having formed along the Goojerat bank, new lands, and island

properties.

attracted by the abundance of grass and Tamarisk, of which they make rope and baskets for sale. Bukryalee and Kothyala are the only two healthy good moist land, newly recovered from the river, they leave uncultivated.

per cent of area is under Tenant cultivation, generally a sign of weakness.

Deshahee, the prevailing soil, is pretty fair but little manured. 3 nullahs fed chiefly by the Chenab keep it moist, of these the "Wah" does most good are not required, so there is little irrigated land.

much sand in the soil. Zubtee consists of 8 per cent and only 1 per cent is under Sugarcane. For the same reason, Cotton does not flourish, but to make up at from 20 to 23 maunds (Kutcha) per acre; but I consider this a high average.

sale merchants from Wuzeerabad buy Wheat, Goor, and Flax which they send by boat to Mooltan.

has been fixed. The revenue was always collected "Kham" @ 3rd or 4th rates for "Vela" or new land, with a rate of 5 Rs. for Sugarcane, and 4 Rs, Rs. and 8 annas respectively for rent; which clearly indicates that these river villages were looked upon as of little fertility, even during Sikh rule.

the tract to be not quite so good, and yet of similar capacity as the 2nd Class Villages of "Bat" Murikeewal. "Chahee" I shall rate the same, but as "Silabee", which is further confirmed by Chowdree and plough estimates, though not by produce estimate. Considering the condition of the people, I feel it right to give

some of the Jummas were not taken up, 5 estates were farmed with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, viz: Bahroopeeh and Hoosenpoor to Mahomed Khan of Jelalpoor in Goojerat. Since which arrangement the settlement is working well, and no further changes have been required.

Classes.	Total No. of Mehals. Khalsa.	Jagheer.	Total.	(Section I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways. — Malgoozaree Area. — Area actually assessed. — Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Cultivated. — Khalsa area.	Area now resumed.	Total.	Total Malgoozaree.	Irrigated & unirrigated expressed in percentages. — Irrigated	Silabee.	Buranee.	Area under different kinds of Soils expressed in percentages. — Gohera.	Rohee.	Doshalee.	Meyra & Tilora.	Area under different occupancies expressed in percentages. — Proprietors.	Hereditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	Area under produce expressed in percentages. — I. Class value.	II. Class value.	III. Class value.	IV. Class value.	(Section II.) Agricultural Resources. — Detail of Wells. — In use. — Of old.	Lately made.	Out of use. — Of old.	Recently.	Fit for use. — No. requiring repairs.	Money required for repairs.	No. of Wells. — In capital order.	In good order.	In bad order.	Number of Ploughs. — Required according to average.	In existence.
										G.						B.			B	G.															
I. or (Oothar.)	14	1	15	3,816	162	5,718	161	5,879	9,857	61	22	17	13	12	39	36	64	10	25	14	56	13	6	129	61	24	...	4	...	...	.....	755	621
																				4	Sugarcane,													
																				8	Cotton,													
																													On Khalsa area,				621	
				Detail of Col. 9.		Chahee.		3,675									Resident		28	...	42	Wheat,							On Mafee do.,				39	
						Silabee.		1,296									Non-Resident		7	...	10	Rice,													
						Buranee.		908													5	Mukai,													
																				...	11	Barley.													
																B.			B.	G														V. B.	
II. or (Hothar.)	17	3	20	4,902	390	3,403	9	3,412	8,704	40	42	18	14	15	60	21	64	9	27	9	71	16	2	39	68	13	...	1	...	...	.....	475	277
																				2	Sugarcane,													
																				5	Cotton,													
				Detail of Col. 9.		Chahee.		1,388												...	56	Wheat,													
						Silabee.		1,445									Resident,		26	...	5	Rice,							On Khalsa area,				277	
						Buranee.		579									Non-Resident,		10		6	Mukai,							On Mafee do.,				61	
																				...	10	Barley,													
																				...	5	Bajra.													
																													Total,				338	
																B			B.														V. B.	
Total.	31	4	35	8,718	552	9,121	170	9,291	18,561	53	30	17	14	12	43	30	64	10	26	14	75	13	6	168	99	37	...	5	...	...	.....	1230	898
																				3	Sugarcane,													
				Detail of Col. 9.		Chahee.		5,063												7	Cotton,													
						Silabee.		2,741												...	57	Wheat,													
						Buranee.		1,487									Resident,		28	...	5	Rice,													
																	Non-Resident,		8	...	5	Mukai,													
																					9	Barley.													

REMA

This is a small tract partly high, partly low, situated between the "Aik" Nullah, and the "Wah" Nullah. The two divisions are clearly marked by "Oothar") division; that to the North of the "Pulkoo" (called in contradistinction Hethar) is a poor lowland tract, in many parts sandy, and everywhere

Classification.—There being a marked difference in the characteristics of the two divisions, I have grouped the villages into 2 classes. Those in the higher of the lowlands will form the 2nd class.

Castes of Proprietors.—The southern and better class of estates belong nearly entirely to Goomun Juts, the lowlands to "Behroopees," and vagabond

Condition of people.—As may be supposed the Jut villagers have some pretention to be considered cultivators, but they are one and all much depressed, owners a needy and thriftless band, who live as much by the sale of thatching-grass, baskets as by agriculture.

Elements of Weakness.—Population is scanty, (397 souls to the cultivated square mile). The number of ploughs also shows a deficiency of nearly ¼ and seen in 6 per cent of the cultivated land lying abandoned, and only ½ of the culturable surface being now under plough.

Fertility.—Inferiority of soil is the prominent feature in both divisions, for as in the high tract it is naturally dry, requiring much labour and capital, so in grass, which impedes proper tillage. The 30 per cent. of 4th class soil is very poor.

Command of Water.—The only remedy for this is water. With regard to rain no complaint can be made, the fall being 30 inches in the year; with regard to not irrigation, while the third is of uncertain benefit to a few estates of the 2nd class, for this reason, that the supply of water depends cultivation of rice, and if properly supplied with water, are a great resource to proprietors, otherwise poor, but if the supply fail, dis- only cost 100 Rs. to construct, but the springs are not good. Efforts have been made to take full advantage of this means of irriga-

Produce.—The better sort of crops occupy the larger extent of area, and even 14 per cent., is under Zubtee, but in quality and yield they are about the cent. The yield of Wheat is estimated @ 20 maunds (Kucha), for watered, and 13 maunds for unwatered land. Sugarcane is of a very poor kind

Markets.—The only village of note in the tract is "Kopra". Produce is bought up by the dealers from "Sumryal," or "Soldara," sometimes lately by

Former Management.—These villages were mostly included in the two Talloquas of "Sumryal" and "Koprah." Both were held in Jagheer, the latter by fixed a money Settlement for five years, which fairly broke down, and caused so much distress, that Rajah Suchet Sing, could only Sugarcane, with 1 rupee rent, and 3 rupees cotton with 8 annas rent. In lowlands one-third and one-fourth for grain, and for estimation the "Vela" was held.

Summary Settlement.—Is felt to be very high. Collections are reported difficult, leaving balances of Rupees 1,090. I have gone over their area, and affairs, and

New Settlement.—With a view to give full relief, I have adopted varying rates for both plough and well estimates, and there being little difference between rain. As respects the 1st class, I have adopted similar rates taking also Bet Sumryal as my guide. The "Chahee" being equal to "Sila- estimate comes out high, but I wish to assess below it and also below rates so as to give relief. In the 2nd class, I have adopted light give relief.

RESULT.—The result will stand thus:—Old jumma Rupees 15,830; new jumma rupees 12,619; Decrease rupees 3,211, or 20 per cent. with rate on area of

situated in the Low Tract watered by the "Chenab" River.

(Section III.) Pressure & working of Summary Settlement.						(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimates.							(Section V.) Financial Results.						
No. of Mehals assessed.			Balance remitted in St. 1909.	Amount of Tuccavee granted.		Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.	Rates worked out on Soils, &c.				Jummas deduced therefrom, and that of new Settlement.		Increase.		Decrease.		Net Decrease.		Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.
Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages.	Amount.	Up to St. 1910.	From St. 1910 to St. 1912.		Chahee.	Silabee.	Buranee.	Lately abandoned.		No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.	Amount.	Percentage.	
				Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*		*R. A. P.*	*R. A. P.*	*R. A. P.*	*R. A. P.*	*Rupees.*		*Rupees.*		*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rs.*	*R. A. P.*
B.							Chowdree Est....	1 11 0	...	0 13 6	...	8,075							
							Plough Estimate,	@	15 Rs. per plough,			8,315							
8	4	2	...	841	200	330	Well Estimate,...	@	40 Rs. per well,			9,885	4	457	11	2,003	1,304	12·01	8 1
							Produce Est., ...	2 4 8	...	1 2 4	...	11,158							
							Revenue Rates,...	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	8 0	9,633							
							Summary Sett.,...	2 3 4	...	1 1 8	...	10,410							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	9,106							
B.							Chowdree Est.,...	2 6 7	...	0 13 9	...	5,225							
							Plough Estimate,	@	12 Rs. per plough,			3,324							
9	5	3	...	249	30	...	Well Estimate,...	@	35 Rs. per well,			5,464	5	374	12	2,287	1,907	33·00	8 3
							Produce Est , ...	1 14 11	...	0 12 5	...	4,974							
							Revenue Rates,...	1 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	4 0	3,781							
							Summary Sett....	2 6 10	...	0 13 11	...	5,420							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	3,513							
B.				B.			Chowdree Est....	...	...	...	...	13,300							
							Plough Estimate,	...	...	...	...	11,639							
17	9	5	...	1,090	230	330	Well Estimate,...	...	...	...	...	15,349	9	831	23	4,290	3,211	20 01	4 6
							Produce Est. ...	...	...	...	...	16,132							
							Revenue Rates,...	...	...	...	...	13,414							
							Summary Sett.,..	...	...	...	...	15,830							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	12,619	Decrease in 1858-59. ...						
							Finally revised in	A. D. 1858-59,	...	...	...	*(Nil.)*	Total relief, ...			3,211	20·01	4 6	

RKS.

an intermediate Nullah called "Pulkoo." Both divisions are equally wild, bleak and unfertile; the Southern portion represents the high, (locally called covered with long grass. It has evidently at no distant period been reclaimed from the river, and has thus received its local name of "Vela".

or southern division, being older and of a better stamp, the land better cultivated, and the irrigation more profitable, are placed in the 1st class, while those

settlers.

and I could find nothing to indicate even ordinary prosperity. As for the miscellaneous settlers, their villages are small and recently built, and their

another sign of weakness is 24 per cent. of the area being under Tenants, 10 per cent of whom in the 2nd class are non-residents. The result of this is

the lowlands which were once alluvial, (the soil formerly productive,) has owing to the river having receded, become dry, sandy, and intermixed with thick

streams, there are three, the "Pulkoo," the "Wah," and the "Aik." The first runs in a deep channel, and is useless, the second imparts moisture, but on the requirements of estates in the Eykwala tract higher up, who are apt to embank it. These lands on either side of this Nullah are set apart for the putes arise which lead to much expense and distress. Irrigation from wells is more certain, half of the area being watered from this source. The wells tion, as is seen from 99 new wells having been made.

worst in the District, as the grain and Zubtee rates taken by the Sikhs, and quoted below, clearly show. Wheat and Mukaie are the staple, and Rice 5 per and cotton is not much better.

Wuzeerabad Merchants, who, export it by boat to Mooltan. Wheat being of an inferior kind fetches 2 or 3 per cent. below District average.

"Bala Sing Cheema," and the former for two generations by the family of "Sirdar Juggut Sing." They were then farmed to General Avitabile, who restore it by having recourse to a grain system, when the old rates were resorted to, thus:— In uplands two-fifths for grain, and for zubtee @ 6 Rs. zubtee @ 4 rupees sugarcane and 1 rupee for rent, and 2 rupees for cotton, and 8 annas for rent, half rates were never taken, which shows, in what low

find 17 estates over-assessed. The Tehseeldar urges liberal relief, especially in the lowlands which have suffered since the fall in prices.

"Silabee" and "Buranee," I have rated them the same. I consider the tract of similar capacity to the Bet of Phaleean in Goojrat, except that it has more bee" can bear a rate of 2 Rupees. The revenue rate jumma agrees with the produce estimate in showing Summary Settlement to be too high. The well rates, and as all the estimates show over-assessment, and the "Plough" and "Produce" both come out low, I have resolved to assess below rates, so as to

rupees 1-4-6. This assessment has worked well, and has given satisfaction, so no change is requisite.

Chukla DEGKUNDEE: Purgunah ZUFURWAL:

Classes.	Total No. of Mehals.			(Section I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.																				(Sec. II.) Agricultu					
				Malgoozaree Area.						Irrigated and unirrigated expressed in precentages.			Area under different kinds of soils expressed in percentages.				Area under different occupancies expressed in percentages.			Area under produce expressed in percentages.				Detail of					
						Area actually assessed																		In use.		Out of use.		Fit for use.	
						Cultivated.																							
	Khalsa.	Jagheer.	Total.	Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Khalsa area.	Area now resumed.	Total.	Total Malgoozaree.	Irrigated.	Silabee.	Baranee.	Gohera.	Kohee.	Doshahee.	Meyra and Tibba.	Proprietors.	Hereditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	I. Class value.	II. Class value.	III. Class value.	IV. Class value.	Of old.	Lately made.	Of old	Recently.	No. requiring repairs.	Money required for repairs.
I.	38	4	42	1,029	256	11,306	467	11,773	13,058	28	54	19	G. 27	19	28	23	83	9	8	G. 15	61	11	10	142	2	10	...	10	...
						Detail of Col. 9. Chahee, 3,222 Silabee, 6,536 Baranee, 2,014											Resident, 11 Non-Resident, 6			10 Sugarcane, 5 Cotton, 52 Wheat, 10 Barley, 6 Juar,										
II.	38	8	46	1,219	193	11,349	418	11,767	13,179	30	35	35	G. 21	26	31	22	77	8	15	G. 13	62	14	13	199	...	28	...	4	...
						Detail of Col. 9. Chahee, 3,610 Selabee, 4,065 Baranee, 4,082											Resident, 15 Non-Resident, 8			9 Sugarcane, 3 Cotton, 48 Wheat, 9 Barley, 6 Juar,										
III.	15	6	21	426	79	4,417	169	4,586	5,091	6	64	30	18	20	26	B. 36	66	16	18	G. 12	64	15	7	18	...	1	...	2	...
						Detail of Col. 9. Chahee, 296 Selabee, 2,947 Baranee, 1,343											Resident, 16 Non-Resident, 18			8 Sugarcane, 4 Cotton, 51 Wheat, 7 Gojee, 10 Barley,										
Total.	91	18	109	2,674	528	27,072	1054	28,126	31,328	25	49	26	22	25	40	26	78	8	14	13	63	13	11	350	239	...	16	...	
						Detail of Col. 9. Chahee, 7,022 Selabee, 13,548 Baranee, 7,445											Resident, 12 Non-Resident, 10			9 Sugarcane, 4 Cottan, 51 wheat, 7 Gojee, 10 Barley,										

REMA

This Chukla comprises the country included in the Deg Valley, and next to Aikwala is the richest tract in the District. It divides Zuffurwal into

Chief Characteristics.—Its principal feature is the Deg stream which rises in the Jummoo territory; being joined by several hill torrents, and constant havoc. I have seen its flushes sometimes pouring down, forming a channel even a mile in width.

Liability of the Deg to cut new Channels.—Constantly bursting its banks and cutting new channels, the Deg has within the last 10 years left its old an island tract which contains the lands of 15 Villages.

Appearance of old bed.—In consequence of the receding of the waters, the villages on the right slope of the old channel from Titarpoor to Shuzada, same stress on the circumstance as is done by the interested parties. The long wide reach of sandy waste gives a look of

A new encroachment.—The Deg has lately made a serious encroachment on some 5 villages between itself and the small Nullah 'Mulwan,' which joins swamped Sydnehal, and forcing itself through Bujapur, Budeal, Pindee-Deoneean and Zuffurwal, emptied itself into its old

Caste of Proprietors.—The villages are owned by 5 tribes, viz: Selareea, from the borders of Subzote; Mumbas near Jundyala; Bajwa near.

Condition of Villages.—The people are well to do, except where damage has been done by the Dég. The villages are large and capitally cultivated. of the land is under Proprietary occupancy, except in 3rd class, where 34 per cent. is under tenants, and 18 per cent. of these are

Fertility.—Notwithstanding the fluctuations of the Deg, the land is of first-rate productive power, the greater part consisting of a fine Silabee and the surface; but they are required only for Zubtee crops, in dry seasons. There is little irrigated in the 3rd class, where the soil is poorer

Streams.—Besides the Deg, there are two Nullahs, which afford irrigation. The Mulwan only catches drainage and is of use to 3 or 4 Villages near it is than dammed at Chuk Bugga, where it over-flows, and fertilizes all the Villages south, as far as Throh, and Degree, making their lands

Produce.—Is very superior, $\frac{2}{3}$ths of area being under better crops of 1st and 2nd Class Value. The Zubtee crops occupy 13 per cent. most of which unirrigated land, which is considerably above the average. The "Silabee" lands of such villages as Jhundyala, Doolum, Jatoke, Juhoor, Gondul in the Bét. Flax might be grown here in rich abundance.

Markets and Prices.—The only local mart of note is Zuffurwal; the produce is either brought here or sent to Sealkote, Jummoo, or Samba. "Goor" and are kept for making "Kund," the better kind of Sugar. The chief dealers are Shiba of Titarpoor, who is a money lender, Jugeesa of Zuffurwal, to 3 per cent below in Throh.

Former Management.—There were 5 Talloquas, viz: Throh, Juhoor, Shuzada and Seehowal, which were held by Jagheerdars, and the Rajpoot Villages of Zuf- average lands; while for Zubtee were taken varying rates, thus sugarcane good land 10 to 16 average 6 to 10; poor 4 to 6. Cotton, good

Classification.—In a long tract of varying fertility, such as is here confirmed by Sikh rates for Zubtee, we require 3 Classes. The first will contain villages with sandy soil or deteriorated by the Deg, chiefly found among Rajpoot properties north of the Sealkote and Zuffurwal road. The 2nd class

Summary Settlement.—The old Jama had worked well, except in damaged villages. Collections have been reported easy, and balances only 177 in all past new settlement, and the people do not complain.

New Settlement.—This tract has the advantage over Durp, of possessing all the facility of producing the best crops, with more moisture from the river, of Pusroor. I have adopted varying rates for ploughs, and wells, silabee being the chief feature requires a rate separate from "Chahee," and Estimate especially shows this, so a slight increase has been made. In the 2nd class, rates agree with Summary Settlement. The Chowdree show Summary Settlement to be fair, I assess below all the estimates, and much below rates to give larger margin for improvement.

RESULT.—Should have stood thus: old Jama 51,301. New Jama 50,355. Decrease 946 or 2 per cent. But subsequently for various reasons, partly owing has enervated others, I thought it advisable to reconsider the whole assessment. I went over every village, visiting them with the Tehseeldar, a rate of 1-10-7, and gives a decrease of 5 per cent all around. I am satisfied, this tract is fairly assessed comparing its productiveness with that relief ought to be afforded.

low Tract in the "DEG" valley.

ral Resources.			(Sec. III.) Pressure & working of Summary Sett.						(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimates.						(Section V.) Financial Results.					
Wells.		Number of Ploughs.	No. of Mehals assessed.			Balances remitted in St. 1909.	Amount of Tuccavee granted.		Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.	Rates worked out on Soils, &c.				Jumma deduced thereform and that of new Settlement.	Increase.		Decrease.		Net Decrease.	
Number of Wells.																				
In capital order.	In good order.	In bad order.	Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages.	Amount.	Up to St. 1,910.	From St. 1,910 to 1,912.	Chahee.	Silabee.	Buranee.	Lately abandoned.		No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.	Amount.	Percentages.
		Required according to average.					Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	Rupees		Rupees		Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
			V G.																	
...	...	1,202	1,807	12	10	6	...	...	...	Chowdree Est.	3 3 9	2 3 9	1 9 4	...	26,925				(Increase.)	
										Plough Est.	@ 18 Rs. per Plough.			31,743	34	2,521	7	1,476	+2,001	+9·0
										Well Estimate,	@ 50 Rs. per Well.			25,178						
										Produce Est.	4 3 7	2 14 9	2 1 12	...	34,985						
										Revenue Rates,	3 4 0	2 4 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	26,713						
										Summary Sett.	3 10 11	2 9 4	1 3 5	...	22,625						
										Propd. Jumma,	..	...	...	...	24,626						
		On Khalsa area,	1,807																	
		On Mafee area,	178																	
		Total, ...	1,985																	
			G.							Chowdree Est.	2 3 8	1 0 0	1 1 10	...	18,865					
										Plough Est...	@ 15 Rs. per Plough.			21,825				(Decrease)		
...	...	1,196	1,458	12	14	10	177	...	360	Well Estimate,	@ 40 Rs. per Well,			21,896	14	834	10	3,863	2,288	9·0
										Produce Est.	3 11 4	2 11 2	1 3 8	...	31,612						
										Revenue Rates,	2 12 0	2 0 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	23,474						
										Summary Sett.	2 11 9	1 5 6	1 5 10	...	22,884						
		On Khalsa area,	1,458							Propd. Jumma,	...	...	...	...	20,596						
		On Mafee area,	49																	
		Total, ...	1,507																	
										Chowdree Est.	2 0 9	1 7 6	0 14 7	...	5,900					
										Plough Est.	@ 12 Rs. Per Plough.			4,916				(Decrease)		
...	...	466	408	4	4	8	...	...	...	well Estimate,	@ 35 Rs. Per Well.			6,478	8	696	11	1,541	659	11·0
										Produce Est	2 9 4	1 9 7	1 2 4	...	7,539						
										Revenue Rates	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	65,04						
		On Khalsa area,	408							Summary Sett.	2 0 7	1 7 4	0 14 3	...	5,792						
		On Mafee area,	22							Propd. Jumma	..	...	...	...	51,33						
		Total, ...	430																	
			V. G							Chowdree Est,	....	...	...	..	50,790					
										Plough Est.,	...	...	...	...	57,884				(Decrease.)		
...	...	2,864	3,675	28	30	34	177	...	360	Well Est.,	...	...	...	...	59,552	56	4,051	48	6,860	946	2·0
										Produce Est.	...	...	...	...	73,136						
										Revenue Rates.	...	...	...	...	56,696						
		On Khalsa area,	3,675							Summary Sett	...	...	...	...	51,301						
		On Mafee area,	249							Propd. Jumma.	...	...	...	...	50,355	Decrease in '58-59			1,732		
											Finally revised A. D. '58-59.				48,623	Total Relief,			2,678		5·0
		Total, ...	3,922																	

Rs. 2-0-9

Rs. 1-11-7

Rs. 1-7-7

Rs. 1-12-1

Rs. 1-10-7

RKS.

two divisions, forming two distinct Zones of fertility on either side of it.

receiving the drainage of the country on either slope, it flows with force and rapidity over a bed of shifting sand, and having no high banks, it creates

bed by Doolum and Seehowal, and taken advantage of a bend at Kung to flow in a narrower channel, past Hunglee, Juheor, and Jaisteewala, forming

complain of their lands getting drier every year. I believe this to a certain extent, but the superb appearance of the crops prevents my laying the sterility, which an approach to the cultivated lands near the homesteads soon removes.

it at Hunglee. Bursting its banks below Ishmaelpoor, it has deteriorated the lands of Deolee and Jundeala, nearly devastated Bagul and Tera, channel by the Mulwan junction. The injury has been serious, and its future course must be carefully watched.

Shuzada, Kalon near Seehowal and Doolum, and 5 Huree villages near Throh. In the north they are Rajpoots, in the South they are sturdy Jats.

Population is above the average, particularly in 1st and 2nd classes, it will be seen that they have 4th more ploughs than are actually required. Most non-residents. The smaller villages near the border are dependent on emigrant Cultivators from across the frontier.

yielding capital crops of wheat and Sugarcane: 22 per cent of the area is richly manured. Wells are cheap, costing only 80 Rs. water being close to and more sandy, 30 per cent. being of the worst kind, but in the 1st and 2nd Classes nearly ½ of the area is irrigated.

Zuffurwal. The other is the "Subzkote Nullah," which has water for a good part of the year, flows by Nogran, and Chuck Najoo to Subzkote; productive. The Deg being a torrent, has little water in it for five months of the year, its full flow being dependent on the rains, which fall in the Hills above. is Sugarcane of noted quality, wheat and Sugarcane are the staple crops, the former is rated by Chowdree at 33 maunds Kucha for irrigated, 23 for Seehowal, and Throh specially, produce Sugarcane in abundance, equalled only by some estates in Durp, or a few of the richer properties near

"Rab" are made in nearly every Village, and are in eager demand, but it is only at Zuffurwal, Jundyala. Bujapoor, Doolum and Throh where *pans* Jundyala, Kala of Throh, Thakoor of Shuzada, Poonoo and Urjun of Hunjlee. The price of wheat ranges about the average, viz: 1 per cent. above in

furwal, which were managed by Fuqeer Azeezoodeen, in all of which the revenue was collected Kham, viz: @ ¼ for grain in the richer, and two-fifths in the land 6 to 7: average 4 to 6: poor 3 to ½, Lower rates prevailed in "Doogul" or the Rajpoot villages, and higher ones in the richer Jut properties of the South. known for superiority of soil, tillage, means, and perhaps special advantages derived from the Deg river. The 3rd class will contain ill-conditioned properties will comprise the remainder.

years. Tehseeldar says, the settlement is fair on the whole, but great unevenness prevails, and he advises a decrease. The seasons have been good up to

more rain, more population, and cheaper agriculture, and though it has disturbing elements, I think it can bear higher assessment than the Deg-kundee "Barane". The new rates show Summary Settlement to be light enough as a whole. In the first class, they show Summary Settlement too low Produce calls for a decrease, but I only find a slight change requisite. In the 3rd class, I place needy properties, exposed to encroachments, so that although rates

to changes in the river during a year of excessive flood, which has resulted in actual damage to some villages, and partly owing to a season of nurrain which and taking up the inquiry on the spot, was able to satisfy myself. I found it proper to take off another 1,732, which leaves proposed Jama 48,623 with of other Chuklas, but a feeling of discontent is abroad which must be watched, and liberally dealt with, and if further damage be done by the Deg instead

Chukla Degkundee, Pergunnah Hur-do-Killa :

Classes.	Total No. of Mehals. Khalsa.	Jagheer.	Total.	(Sec. I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways. Malgoozaree Area. Area actually assessed. Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Cultivated. Khalsa area.	Area now resumed.	Total.	Total Malgoozaree.	Irrigated and unirrigated expressed in percentages. Irrigated.	Silabee.	Baranee.	Area under different kinds of soils expressed in percentages. Cohera.	Rohee.	Dosahee.	Beyra and Tibra.	Area under different occupancies expressed in percentages. Proprietors.	Hereditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	Area under produce expressed in percentages. I. Class Value.	II. Class Value.	III. Class Value.	IV. Class Value.	(Sec. II.) Agricultural Detail of In use. Of old.	Lately made.	Out of use. Of old.	Recently.	Fit for use. No. requiring repairs.	Money required for repairs.
I.	20	1	21	599	52	9,286	153	9,444	10,095	B. 7	58	35	11	21	4	27	78	6	16	11	65	11	13	66	16	66	1	61	...
				Detail of Col. 9 { Chahee, ... 653; Selabee, ... 5,501; Baranee, ... 3,290													Resident, ... 18; Non-Resident, ... 4			6	Sugarcane, 49 Wheat, 8 Rice, 5 Mukai, 5 Barley, 5 Joar,								
II.	43	6	49	482	117	11,680	444	12,124	12,725	B. 10	58	32	G. 14	10	39	B. 37	82	11	9	G. 13	58	15	14	90	16	51	2	45	...
				Detail of Col. 9 { Chahee, ... 1,264; Selabee, ... 7,045; Baranee, ... 3,815													Resident, ... 17; Non-Resident, ... 3			8	Sugarcane,... 4 Cotton, 49 Wheat, 3 Rice, 7 Barley 4 Joar,								
III.	30	9	39	2,182	110	8,471	442	8,913	11,205	24	45	31	18	24	30	33	74	9	17	G. 13	56	17	14	120	6	30	1	30	...
				Detail of Col. 9 { Chahee, ... 22,06; Selabee, ... 4,066; Baranee, ... 2,641													Resident, ... 18; Non-Resident, ... 8			7	Sugarcane, 5 Cotton, 45 Wheat, 4 Rice, 10 Barley,								
IV.	23	4	27	4,847	410	7,057	375	7,432	12,689	G. 65	13	22	10	V. G. 70	14	6	64	19	B. 17	B. 5	G. 72	11	12	155	83	16		37	...
				Detail of Col. 9 { Chahee, ... 5,102; Selabee, ... 360; Baranee, ... 379													Resident,... 33; Non-Resident,... 3			1 2	Sugarcane, Cotton, 30 Wheat, 87 Rice, 8 Barley,								
Total,	116	20	136	8,110	689	36,494	1419	37,913	46,712	24	46	30	13	28	32	27	G. 75	11	14	12	62	12	14	G. 431	121	163		179	...
				Detail of Col. 9 { Chahee, ... 99,225; Salabee, ... 17,572; Baranee, ... 11,116													Resident, ... 25; Non-Resident, ... 5			6 4	Sugarcane, Cotton, 45 Wheat, 11 Rice, 8 Barley, 4 Joar,								

REMARKS.—This is a long straggling tract, a continuation of the Deg valley of Zuffurwal. It forms the eastern limits of Pusroor Tehseel, and contains

Troublesome Character of the Deg.—The stream which intersects its entire length is an uncertain source of fertility. From its having no high banks it is years together. This year it may be adding to the prosperity of a village by throwing up rich new soil, or its waters spreading over the country

Its principal channel.—The proper bed of the "Deg" is to the West of Bhag. It used to flow by Bharung and Dhodha; and thence proceeding into Narowal of Deg Bag-bucha and Leela.

Bad effect of change of channel.—Within the last 8 years, these changes of channel, have led to disastrous consequences. First the old channel by Bhag has to Tutta Sirkaree, just above Dhodha where having cut its way through a low bend in the bank, its waters have inundated the whole country branch silted up with sand, and the Narrowal villages suffered severely, as their chief staple being rice, was dependent on the Deg.

Measures taken to control it.—When the Dhodha branch failed, Mr. Morris, the Settlement Officer, seeing the injury likely to affect his assessment, secured powerful a rush of water with nothing but sandy banks to oppose to them. While the attempt was being made, it was found that the stream had Soojowalee and Ooshah, and cutting out a new channel re-entered the Narrowal branch east of Dhodha, after doing much damage.

The Deg difficulty.—The difficulty then is to control this stream, so as to ensure a more equal distribution of its waters; for as soon as it leaves its old course, the applied on scientific principles will avail to put an end to this source of yearly trouble and disaster.

Temporary remedy necessary.—Until such be applied, a yearly measurement, and a bestowal of instant relief for injury done, without reference to a 10 per

Caste of Proprietors.—The villages are owned by miscellaneous Jut communities, Hindoos in the upper, Mahomedans in the lower portion. There are 4 chief

Condition of villages.—Ten villages are in good order, those of the upper division are better cultivated, but more or less in distress; those to the South are very and severe sickness occasioned by bad seasons, are too sadly apparent.

Fertility.—For productiveness, I consider this about the 3rd richest tract in the district. The whole area is more or less moist, the soil being yearly Sokunvind, a deposit of rich earth, one or two inches in thickness and of great fertility, called "Tikree", has been spread. In the

Irrigation.—Is supplied to 24 per cent: of area, but most of this is in the Kalar division, where from failure of rain (the fall being only 15 or 16 only 15 cubits deep. In 1st and 2nd Classes, owing to natural richness of soil, they are not required, which accounts for 106 wells not south of Sokunvind every village has recourse to dams to catch the spent waters for the Rice fields.

Produce.—The crops are very fine, only less so than in Zufferwal: ¾ of area is under 1st and 2nd Class value. Wheat, Sugarcane, and Mukaie 6 per cent. is Sugarcane, of only average value In 4 Classes, Zubtee and Wheat give way to 37 per cent. of rice, which is largely grown.

Markets and Prices.—Sokunvind and Killa Sobha Sing are the principal markets, the first only is at all flourishing. Produce goes to Pusroor thence has realized prices 5 per cent above, the isolated south 3 to 5 per cent *above* district averages.

Former Management.—The whole country belonged formerly to Bhag Sing Allowaleea, whose sons founded the two towns which give name to broke down after 5 years. Revenue was afterwards as well as previously collected by the Khan system, @ ½ for grain and Zubtee thus:

Summary Settlement.—Is undoubtedly very high. Collections always difficult, till Rupees 3,690 fell into balance. Tehseeldar reports 82 out of 116 villages 1,000 Rs. Tuccavee were given. Liberal relief is evidently required.

Classification.—I have selected 4 classes, the first 3 according to individual advantages. In the 4th place, all villages South of Killa Sobha Sing, which tract

New Settlement.—Three classes being like those of Degkundee, Zuffurwal, I have adopted similar rates for ploughs, wells, and soil, except as regards the Produce Estimates concur in showing Summary Settlement to be fully 20 per cent too high. Therefore in first class I have reduced down to

Different Principle pursued in IV. Class.—Here I have taken the 2nd class rates of Kalur. Well irrigation being superior has been rated higher than in the was fixed: The Chowdrees and well estimates agree exactly with Revenue rate Jumma, but I think if we reduce down to Produce Estimate it will be the production of this staple crop. I think the reduced establishment for produce represents a fair assessment, so I give liberal relief, though

RESULT.—The result stood thus: old Jumma 85,541. New Jumma 63,983: Decrease 21,558 or 25 per cent. This assessment announced in A. D. 185[illegible] (1) Excessive flood in the autumn of 1856-57: (2) attended with cholera among inhabitants and murrain among cattle: (3) receding of Deg to the to be relieved. All of which have called for a further decrease of 8,131, which leaves Present Jama 55,852 with rate 1 7 3, and gives a total

Low tract in the Deg Valley.

Resources. Wells. Number of Wells.			Number of Ploughs.	(Sec. III.) Pressure & working of Summary Sett. No. of mehals assessed.			Balances remitted in St. 1909.	Amount of Tuccavee granted.		(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimates. Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.	Rates worked out on Soils, &c. Chahee.	Silabee.	Barance.	Lately abandoned.	Jumma deduced therefrom and that of new Settlement.	(Section V.) Financial Results. Increase. No. of Mehals.	Amount.	Decrease. No. of mehals.	Amount.	Net Decrease. Amount.	Percentage.	Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.
In capital order.	In good order.	In bad order.	Required according to average. In existence.	Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages. Amount.	Up to St. 1910	From St. 1910 to 1912.													
							Rupees	Rupees	Rupees						Rupees		Rupees		Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	
										Chowdree Est.	R. A. P. 3 4 0	R. A. P. 1 2 4	R. A. P. 2 1 10	R. A. P. 6 ...	19,845							
				B						Plough Est.	@	18 Rs. per	Plough.		18,627							
...	...	...	949	1,032	14	6	...	390	...	100	Well Estimate.	@	50 Rs. per	Well,		21,875	1	451	20	7,578	6,786	25·0	
											Produce Est.	3 4 2	2 4 6	1 10	91 0 0	29 215							
			On Khalsa area,..	1,032							Revenue Rates	3 4 0	2 4 0	1 10	0 1 0 0	19,813							
			On Mafee area,..	75							Summary Sett	4 10 0	4 3	1 2	5 0 ...	27,281							Rs. 2-2-6
			Total, ...	1,107							Propd. Jumma	...	...	...	...	20,495							
										Chowdree Est.	2 8 2	1 9 6	1 4 1	...	20,190							
				B.						Plough Est.	@	15 Rs. per	Plough.		18,579							
...	...	...	1,221	1,195	25	0	...	954	...	160	Well Estimate.	@	40 Rs. per	Well,		21,207	11	1,193	36	6,459	4,577	20·0	
											Produce Est.	2 12 4	1 12 3	1 6 10	...	22,968							
											Revenue Rates.	2 12 0	1 12 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	22,225							
			On Khalsa area, ..	1,195							Summary Sett.	2 14 7	1 13 8	1 7 3	...	23,565							
			On Mafee area, ..	132							Propd. Jumma.	...	...	...	...	18,988							Rs. 1-3-10
			Total, ..	1,327																			
										Chowdree Est.	2 4 6	1 11 7	1 4 4	...	12,965							
				VB.	B					Plough Est.,	@	12 Rs. per	Plough.		9,707							
...	...	...	904	658	21	8	1	711	...	70	Well Est.,	@	35 Rs. per	Well.		10,215	7	1,043	31	4,968	3,875	26·0	
											Produce Est.	2 13 0	1 11 6	1 4 0	...	15,930							
											Revenue Rates	2 4 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	12,672							
			On Khalsa area, ...	658							Summary Sett	2 11 6	1 8 4	1 3 9	...	14,635							
			On Mafee area, ...	189							Propd. Jumma,	...	...	...	...	11,260							Rs. 1-3-11
			Total, ...	847																			
										Chowdree Est.,	1 14 0	...	0 10 0	...	11,450							
				B						Plough Est.,	@	15	per	Plough.	9,685							
...	...	...	784	651	18	4	...	1,629	180	485	Well Estimate,	@	40	per	Plough.	11,232	1	100	21	7,553	6,820	34·0	
											Produce Est.	2 4 7	...	0 12 2	...	13,985							
											Revenue Rates,	1 14 0	...	0 10 0	0 10 0	11,456							
			On Khalsa area, ...	651							Summary Sett.	3 4 6	...	1 1 7	...	20,060							
			On Mafee area, ...	148							Propd. Jumma,	...	...	...	...	13,240							Rs. 1-11-0
			Total, ...	799																			
										Chowdree Est.	...	...	...	...	64,450							
				B.	B					Plough Est.	...	...	...	...	56,597							
...	...	...	3,361	3,535	82	28	4	3,690	180	815	Well Estimate,	...	...	...	...	64,329	20	2,787	113	26,558	21,558	25·0	
											Produce Est...	...	...	...	...	73,693							
											Revenue Rates,	...	...	...	...	56,376							
			On Khalsa area, ...	3,535							Summary Sett.	...	...	...	...	85,541							
			On Mafee area, ...	544							Propd. Jumma,	...	...	...	...	63,983	Decrease in '58-59			8,131			
			Total, ...	4,079								Finally revised A. D. '58-59.				55,852	Total Relief, ...			29,689	34·0		Rs. 1-7-3

all villages in any way affected by the action of the Deg.
constantly shifting its channel, now devastating whole villages, now leaving them devoid of even ordinary inundations. Its course is never the same for two
may leave a deposit of valuable earth, which next year may be turned into a sandy waste.
supplied irrigation to the Southern villages of that Purgunnah, and afterwards dividing into three, flowed through Shaderah and Shakopoora, under the names

been deserted, and the Deg entering Pusroor to the East of it makes a sharp turn between Paira and Boodha, flowing on past Bharung as usual till it comes
Southwards as far as Gullokee, and thence the spent waters proceed by a tortuous course into Goojranwalla district. The result of this was that the Dhodha

sanction to an outlay of Rs. 1,000, to reopen it. He superintended the operation himself, but the work proved unsuccessful, owing to the difficulty of meeting so
made a fresh invasion of the bend above Bhoodha. The flooded stream burst over the bank, devastated Boodha, swamped the low lands of Sadawalee, Bhootta,

Narowal estates must suffer, while, if the Killa Sobha Sing branch be deserted, the interests of this district are affected. Nothing short of some remedy

cent limit, are imperative, and this new principle has already been acted upon.
colonies, viz:—Hoondul near Killa Sobha Sing; Bajwa near Bharung and Choohur Moonda; Dheensa Sokunvind and Jujjeh near Khan Jujjeh.
poor. Many have been much injured by Deg encroachments, the people are disheartened and often without means, while here and there the effects of Murrain

flooded, and only occasionally deteriorated by sandy deposits. In some places, such as within the last 5 years given to about 10 villages near
south the country assumes more the aspect of "Kalar,"—the soil, being low impregnated with Saltpetre, and producing a great deal of rice.
inches) and sometimes of the Deg, wells are more resorted to; hence we find 65 per cent: irrigated in this division. Wells are cheap, water being
being in use, though capable of repairs. The system of raising water by *"Jhulars"*, so common lower down the Doab is not resorted to, but

are the staple, the first is excellent and in average "Silabee" soil yields 24 maunds Kucha. Zubtee area amounts to 12 per cent: of which

to Sealkote or Umritsur. The Kalur villages being far from local marts, sell their grain to Lahore merchants. Wheat in the upper and more fertile tracts

the Purgunnah. Subsequently 8 Talloqas were formed, which were seized by Runjeet Sing and farmed to General Avitable, whose money Settlements
—*Sugarcane* in "Chahee" land @10, with 2 for rent; *Cotton* in "Chahee" @ 6, and "Baranee" @ 4 if near river and @ 5 if away from river, with 1 for rent.
heavily assessed. People complain loudly, the more that no relief has been regularly given for damage done by the Deg. To avert the effects of murrain,

like Kalur, has less rain, means, and population.
Silabee of the 2nd and 3rd classes, which being most liable to damage from the Deg, and getting less rain, I have rated lower. In all three classes, my rates and
rates; in 2nd class I have assessed below them, as both Plough and Produce Estimates come out low. In 3rd, murrain, want of Ploughs, &c. ask larger margin.
same land of other classes, but has been assessed low to suit the poor capacity of Kalur villages. These rates show how inordinately high Summary Settlement
ample, particularly as I have deducted ¼ from the Produce Jumma derived from rice lands as a margin against failure of out-turn, which constantly happens in
not down to the rates.
was received with great satisfaction, and was working well up to 1856. Since then 4 new causes came into operation, which have necessitated large alterations
old course near Dhodha, desiccating many villages South of Sokundvind, and requiring abatement of Jumma on Silabee lands; (4) and 11 villages of Narowal had
relief of 34 per cent.

Chukla Aikwala: Purgunah Sumryal: situated in the

Classes.	Total No. of Mehals.			(Section I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.																			(Sec. II.) Agricultu				
				Malgoozaree Area.						Irrigated and unirrigated expressed in precentages.			Area under different kinds of soils expressed in percentages.				Area under different occupancies expressed in percentages.			Area under produce expressed in percentages.				Detail of			
					Area actually assessed																		In use.		Cut of use.	Fit for use.	
					Lately abandoned.	Cultivated.			Total Malgoozaree.																		
	Khalsa.	Jagheer.	Total.	Culturable.		Khalsa area.	Area now resumed.	Total.		Irrigated.	Silabee.	Buranee.	Goberal	Robee.	Doshabee.	Meyra and Tibpal	Proprietors.	Hereditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	I. Class value.	II. Class value.	III. Class value.	IV. Class value.	Of old.	Lately made.	Of old.	Recently.	No. requiring repairs.	Money required for repairs.
I	4	1	5	137	35	4,694	93	4,187	4,359	92	4	4	V G. 42	24	29	5	66	6	B. 28	G. 18	G. 58	13	2	160	30	39	...	..	...
						Chahee, 4,035														9	Sugarcane,							
						Detail of Col. 9. Salabee, 79											Resident,		31	9	Cotton,								
						Baranee, 73											Non-Resident,		3	40	Wheat,								
																				9	Mukaie,							
																				2	Rice,							
																				11	Barley,							
II	16	4	20	395	27	5,685	95	5,780	6,202	96	1	3	V G. 39	31	24	6	59	13	B. 28	G. 17	G. 74	7	2	170	73	25	...	2	...
						Chahee, 5,590														9	Sugarcane,							
						Detail of Col. 9. Salabee, 70											Resident, ...		32	8	Cotton,								
						Baranee, 120											Non-Resident,...		9	60	Wheat,								
																				3	Rice,							
																				6	Makaie,							
																				7	Barley,							
III	16	2	18	1,662	166	6,606	390	6,996	8,824	96	1	3	G. 22	24	38	16	48	8	V B. 45	12	G. 71	11	4	264	82	74	...	..	...
						Chahee, 6,787														6	Sugarcane,							
						Detail of Col. 9. Salabee, 40											Resident, ...		27	6	Cotton,								
						Baranee, 169											Non-Resident,...		26	50	Wheat,								
																				7	Rice,							
																				9	Makaie,							
																				8	Barley,							
Total.	36	7	43	2194	228	16,305	578	16,963	19,385	96	1	3	V G. 33	27	30	10	56	8	36	20	66	10	4	594	185	133	...	2	...
						Chahee, 16,412														13	Sugarcane,							
						Detail of Col. 9. Selabee, 189											Resident, ...		30	7	Cotton,								
						Baranee, 362											Non-Resident,...		14	50	Wheat,								
																				4	Rice,							
																				7	Makaie,							
																				8	Barley,							

REM

This is undoubtedly the richest and finest tract in the district, containing the well known Tal. Bapalwala, and a few other villages, selected and formed into a separate

Peculiar Features.—Its peculiarity consists in the possession of a soil naturally very rich, highly cultivated and manured, and an abundant fall of rain. It has when spread over the fields leave a sediment of rich new earth, which is as good as manure.

Caste of Proprietors.—The villages belong entirely to 2 tribes (Goomun near "Sumryal" and "Cheema"), who in this part of the district are very powerful and in

Character of People.—The people are all Jats, first rate cultivators, very litigious, found of quarrelling, and apt to combine when they wish to carry a point. Po- Formerly the excess numbers used to take service, and their remittances home gave a great impulse to agricultural prosperity.

Condition of Villages.—One would have supposed here at least would be found physical comfort.—The homesteads are large, thickly studded and full of lying prostrate. Indeed their productive capacity has proved their ruin, for it gave the kardars, who assisted in fixing a Summary been sold to pay the Revenue. Some villages I found depopulated. In Dhilloun and Bullugan they were pulling down masonry of out

Fertility.—I believe the soil is capable of producing anything, it is so rich and so beautifully cultivated, one-third of the area is manured. In all 3 classes the Aik, between it and Sumryal, are very good, and the only poor soil in the tract is North of the Wazirabad road, or in the outer villages

Irrigation from Wells.—Every acre is capable of being fully irrigated, the springs being abundant and the areas attached to the wells smaller, viz: 22 acres bullocks to keep them in proper working order, which is not so expensive as in the Churkuree generally.

Involving Expense.—From the heavy wear and tear these wells are constantly liable to get injured, or to fall in altogether. The Sikh Kardars used to share this, where 44 per cent of the area is under tenant occupancy, hitherto no remuneration in the shape of rent has been taken under a

Condition of Wells.—Wells are certainly in better order here than in the Churkuree, but there is a deficiency of bullocks in the 2nd and 3rd class estates,

Irrigation from the Aik.—The irrigation from this the only stream in the tract, is abundantly beneficial. The water is dammed at Bullugan, and carried by 5 slope of Chukla Vela into Goojranwalla, a rich deposit is left on the fields, thought to contain decomposed animal matter

Extension of Aik irrigation.—Encouragement should be given to a plan projected by me for making this Nullah by new cuts, irrigate 12 more estates

Produce.—I have no where seen better crops. They are chiefly of 1st and 2nd class value. Sugarcane 12 per cent: Cotton 7 per cent: Wheat 50 per cent: Doab. The best Mukai and Juwar here grow side by side. The yield of Wheat is averaged at 40 maunds Kutcha in irrigated,

Markets and Prices.—There is eager demand for the produce of this Chukla. Sumryal, Gurthul and Jamkee are the local marts, the two latter trading prices (3 to 5 per cent below district average) than in other parts of the Churkuree; now owing to fall in prices and yearly increase of

Former Management.—This tract contains 6 Talloqas, all of which were held by Jagirdars, viz: *Sumryal* for a long time by Juggut Sing, Atareewala; *Sahowala* "Ameer Sing, Munhyaleea, and afterwards by Koshyal Sing. The revenue was always collected khan, viz: for grain at ½ rates and estimation in which it was held by Sikh kardars. The three first named Talloqas were once farmed, as was also "Mulkawala" to General Avitable,

Summary Settlement.—There can be no doubt Summary Settlement presses very severely. It was based on 3 years of high prices. The Kardars were mis- at 7 Rs. an acre. Great industry has enabled them to struggle on, but the crisis came at last, and balances amount now to 9,321

Classification.—I cannot do without 3 Classes, in the 1st I place such large villages as Bopalwalla, Mulkawala and Buddokee which are well known or which are situtated on extreme limits, or have poorer soil. The remainder will form the 2nd Class.

New Settlement.—Here I have adopted uniform rates in all 3 Classes for plough estimates, but varying rates on wells which show difference of condition. show at once that Summary Settlement is fixed 30 per cent higher than it should be, In the 1st Class Produce Estimate which Settlement down to rates, but not having left enough margin I took off another 1700, and assessed below them, in the 2nd Class I fixed estimate. In the 3rd Class as 26 per cent of area is under tenants and the people prostrated, I have given reduction down to Chowdree

RESULT.—Stands thus: Old Juma 64,581: New Juma 45,710: relief 18,871, or 29 per cent, with rate on cultivation 2-10-7, which I consider light for this

high irrigated or "Churkaree Mehal" Tract.

ral Resources.			(Sec. III.) Pressure & working of Summary Sett.						(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimate.						(Section V.) Financial Results.					
Wells.	Number of Ploughs.		No. of Mehals assessed.			Balances remitted in St. 1909.	Amount of Tuccavee granted.		Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.	Rates worked out on Soils, &c.				Jumma deduced thereform and that of new Settlement.	Increase.		Decrease.		Net Decrease.	
Number of Wells. In capital order. In good order. In bad order.	Required according to average.	In existence.	Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages.	Amount.	Up to St 1,910.	From St. 1,910 to 1,912.		Chahee.	Silabee.	Buranee.	Lately abandoned.		No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.	Percentages.	Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.
							Rupees	Rupees	Rupees		R.A.P	R.A.P	R.A.P	R.A.P	Rupees		Rupees		Rupees	Rupees	
		V. G.	B.							Chowdree Est.	3 12 2	...	1 14 1	...	15,450						
										Plough Est	@	70 Rs. per Plough.			21,120						
... ...	528	704	3	1	...	...	3,500	1,220	455	Well Estimate,	@	90 Rs. per Well.			26,710	...	...	5	6,632	6,367	30·0
										Produce Est.	4 13 4	...	2 6 8	...	20,919						
										Revenue Rates,	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	16,496						
										Summary Sett.	4 13 5	...	2 6 0	...	21,062						
On Khalsa area,		704								Propd. Jumma,	..	...	...	...	14,755						Rs. 3-7-11.
On Mafee area,		37																			
Total, ...		741																			
		B.	B							Chowdree Est.	2 6 0	...	1 1 7	...	15,490						
										Plough Est.	@	80 Rs per Plough.			18,360						
... .	723	612	9	6	1	...	1,994	1,885	1,430	Well Estimate,	@	84 Rs. per Well,			21,252	1	550	19	8,864	8,066	34·0
										Produce Est.	3 15 5	...	1 13 3	...	24,814						
										Revenue Rates,	3 4 0	8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	19,479						
On Khalsa area,		612								Summary Sett.	3 13 10	...	1 12 6	...	23,295						
On Mafee area,		108								Propd. Jumma	...	...	...	...	15,229						Rs. 2-9-11.
Total, ...		720																			
		B.	B.							Chowdree Est.	2 3 5	...	1 1 8	...	15,370						
										Plough Est.	@	80 Rs. per Plough			19,080						
.. ..	870	636	14	1	1	...	3,825	950	1,450	Well Estimate,	@	70 Rs. per Well.			20,177	1	175	17	5,471	4,498	22·0
										Produce Est.	3 9 11	...	1 12 11	..	25,109						
										Revenue Rates	2 0 0	8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	15,822						
On Khalsa area,		636								Summary Sett.	2 12 5	...	1 6 3	...	20,224						
On Mafee area,		72								Propd. Jumma	...	...	...	...	15,726						Rs. 2-3-3.
Total, ...		708																			
		B.	B.							Chowree Est.	...	...	...	...	16,310						
						B.				Plough Est.	...	..	..	...	68,500						
... .	2,123	1,952	32	8	2	...	9,321	4,025	3,335	Well Estimate,	..	...	...	...	58,139	2	725	41	20,967	18,871	29·0
										Produce Est,	..	...	..	...	70,842						
										Revenue Rates,	...	...	...	...	49 497						
On Khalsa area,		1,952								Summary Est.,	...	...	...	...	64,581						
On Mafee area,		217								Propd. Jumma.	...	...	...	...	45,710	Decrease in '58-59		0			Rs. 2-10-7
Total, ...		2,169									Finally revised A. D. '58-59				Nil.	Total Relief,			18,871	29·0	2-10-7

ARKS.

Chukla, having superior fertility and special advantages, derived by irrigation from the Aik Nullah. It is aptly described as being fertilized by labor and capital. all the features of the Churkaree, from being entirely irrigated by wells, with much of its risk diminished by yearly inundations of the Aik, whose waters

fluential.

pulation per square mile of cultivation (reaching 870 soils), shows it to be more densely peopled than the richest tracts of Jullundur, or Hooshiarpoor

resources, some of them, Bopalwala and Mulkawala, being quite a sight. They show evidence of former prosperity, but now from over-assessment they are Settlement a plea for demanding an enhanced jama. Poverty is apparent in every village, cattle have been carried off by murrain, some I know to have houses to sell the bricks.

they are well off in this respect. The soil consists of Doshahee of a superior kind, mixed with a good deal of loam. The "Chumb" lands north of which form the 3rd Class.

instead of nearly 30 as in the Churkurree. This shows that wells are more numerous; Water lies 25 cubits deep, wells cost Rs. 150 and require 4 yokes of

the expense of repairs to the extent of one-third, now the whole falls on the proprietors, and this outlay is apt to be harassing in bad seasons, or in tracts like system of money Settlement.

to restore which Tuccavee to the extent of 7000 Rs. has been granted, and I am happy to be able to report, with a good result.

ducts, 2 to supply the rich northern villages and the Chumb lands of Sumrial, 3 to irrigate the southern properties, the spent waters go by the Southern from Sialkote, which mixed with earth forms a rich manure.

at a cost of Rs. 1000, vide Assessment map.

Mukaie 7 per cent; and Rice 4 per cent are the staple, and I doubt if any to equal them either in growth or yield are to be found in the whole and 24 unirrigated land. Garden stuffs and Mango groves can be grown near the larger villages, and add much to their comfort as well as ornament.

briskly with Sealkote, Wazirabad and Umritsur, but the former is falling off in prosperity. Good prices are realized, though Wheat used to fetch lower produce, the producers of the unirrigated tracts are able to undersell them.

for 20 years by Dewan Dunput Rai; "*Gurthul*" by "Bysaka Sing" (Adalateea); *Bopalwala* and *Buddokee* by Jamadar Koshyal Sing; *Mulkanwala* first by for zubtee thus: Sugarcane 16 Rs. and Tobacco 10 Rs. with 2 for rent, and Cotton 7 Rs. with 1 Rs. for rent per Ghumao. All high rates showing the who imposed a money Settlement for 5 years, but as it failed, the succeeding farmers Raja Hira Sing and Suchet Sing had recourse to the above grain system.

led by the great productiveness under a kham system. Many villages were assessed all round at 5 Rs. and some even, such as Mulkawala and Bopalwala, Rs. The Tehsildar reports all the estates, except 10, as assessed above their means, and the poorer villages of the 3rd class as being in great distress.

to be productive, and in this there are only 5 villages. In the 3rd Class provision must be made for such properties as are less benefitted by the Aik,

"Silabee" and "Buranee" are rated the same, as their areas are scarcely worth notice. The tract being rich can bear high rates; the highest I can fix is a maximum Juma confirms this, and although plough estimate comes out high, it is essential to avoid taxing industry. At first I reduced Summary my new Juma a little below rates, and following plough Estimates took off 1800, but the relief not being sufficient I took off another 2,800, adopting Chowdrees estimates, keeping a little above rates as produce and plough estimates both come out high.

tract. No change has been made since this Juma was fixed, and I have heard that it gives general satisfaction.

Chukla Churkurree, No. 1: Pergunnah Sealkote.

Classes.	Total No. of Mehals. Khalsa.	Jagheer.	Total.	(Sec. I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways. Malgoozaree Area. Area actually assessed. Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Cultivated. Khalsa area.	Area now resumed.	Total.	Total Malgoozaree.	Irrigated and unirrigated expressed in percentages. Irrigated.	Silabee.	Area under different kinds of soils expressed in percentages. Baranee.	Gohera.	Rohee.	Doshahee.	Meyra and Tibba.	Area under different occupancies expressed in percentages. Proprietors.	Hereditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	Area under produce expressed in percentages. I. Class Value.	II. Class Value.	III. Class Value.	IV. Class Value.	(Sec. II.) Agricultural Detail of In use. Of old.	Lately made.	Out of use. Of old.	Recently.	Fit for use. No. requiring repairs.	Money required for repairs.
I.	47	13	60	1,727	90	15,975	932	16,007	17,824	93	1	6	G. 33	22	23	22	67	11	B. 22	10	78	8	4	607	131	92	2	B. 63	3670
																	Resident, ... 27 Non-Resident, ... 6			7 Sugarcane, 64 Wheat, 4 Rice, 5 Mukai,									
				Detail of Col. 9: Chahee, ... 14,910; Silabee, ... 149; Baranee, ... 948																										
II.	79	23	102	4,462	1043	25,937	1081	27,018	32,523	82	2	10	G. 25	25	30	20	60	15	B. 25	G. 17	59	15	9	779	208	191	5	B. 114	6240
																				10 Sugarcane,... 5 Cotton, 39 Wheat, 7 Rice, 5 Mukai, 4 Gram, 12 Barley,										
				Detail of Col. 9: Chahee, ... 25,796; Silabee,,... 474; Baranee ... 2,748													Resident, ... 30 Non-Resident, ... 10														
III.	22	9	31	1,146	160	8,012	269	8,281	9,587	73	..	B. 27	21	21	34	24	62	14	B. 24	12	G. 62	14	12	192	52	59	....	B. 24	2212
																				6 Sugarcane, 51 Wheat, 7 Rice, 9 Makai, 5 Gojee, 15 Barley 6 Joar,										
				Detail of Col. 9: Chahee, ... 5,963; Silabee, ... 45; Baranee,... 2,268													Resident, ... 22 Non-Resident, ... 16														
Total,	148	45	193	7,335	1293	49,924	2282	51,306	59,934	82	1	11	G. 27	24	29	20	63	14	B. 23	13	71	10	6	1579	392	342	7	B. 201	12,132
																				8 Sugarcane, 51 Wheat, 7 Rice, 7 Mukai, 4 Goojee, 9 Barley,										
				Detail of Col. 9: Chahee, ... 44,674; Silabee, ... 668; Baranee,... 5,964													Resident, ... 27 Non Residence, 19														

KEMA

To the South of the Pulkoo, and distinct by its marked superiority of culture and crops from the Dorsal tracts, lies an expanse of high table tion. This is the famous Churkree Mehal, so called from "Churuk" the wheel by which water is raised up from the depths of the earth. The

Characteristics. - It has been well defined as "fertilized by labor and capital." The whole cultivated surface is parcelled out into locally known areas wheels, and half a dozen yoke of cattle the springs of vegetable life, that make and maintain its well being. Without water, it would above the average, though continent on two conditions, (1) that the wells are kept in constant repair, (2) that there are enough

Two Divisions.—The Aik nullah flowing through it, divides it into two parts, which somewhat vary in fertility and natural productiveness: the northern and with smaller areas, richly irrigated and more valuable from vicinity to markets; some of the properties near the city and Cantonment advantages, and as they verge on the Bhurree, become larger and less fertile, higher in situation and more expensive to irrigate.

Classification.—Three classes are indispensable here, as the circle contains many villages, some of which are very fine; while others, as near Bhurree are poor

Prevailing Castes. Most of the villages are held by miscellaneous Juts, the chief of whom, living in colonies, are "Goomun" in the north near Rorus, and whole villages and are active cultivators.

Condition of villages.—On the whole the people are in good circumstances, and certainly have escaped the disasters, which have ruined the lower Churkuree and excellently tilled, every acre being brought under cultivation, and population amounts to 800 per square mile, showing a density equal and they managed well till the fall in prices caused tightness and distress.

Fertility.—In this respect it is well known to be very good, consisting of a fine firm soil, chiefly "Doshahee," and 27 per cent area is manured; here and there the Aik, the land is very valuable, but towards Bhurree in the Southern part of the tract, it becomes higher and somewhat poor.

Irrigation from Wells.—The whole area is irrigated, except in some 3rd Class villages, bordering on the Bhurree. North of the Aik water lies from 20 to 25 cubits wells costing Rupees 200 or 300 Rs. and 50 or 60 for repairs.

Condition of Wells.—The wells are constantly getting out of order, and this is the one weak point of the Churkurees. In the lower Churkuree we carefully inspected each village, and find that out of 2,000 wells in use, 400 or nearly 20 per cent have been repaired, or newly seems no want of stock; but in the 2nd or 3rd there has been loss by Murrain, and Ploughs are too few, viz: 16 per cent.

Elements of Weakness.—Due weight must be given to the constant encroachments on profits, likely to be caused by so expensive a system of agriculture, the small population and heavy expenses, "Mailkana" is not taken from the former.

Irrigation from other Sources.—The 3 Nullahs intersecting this tract the "Pulkoo," the "Bhed," and the "Aik," benefit the villages on their banks; Kooloowal Road, and even some low "Chumb" lands about Rorus. The "Aik," flows in a deeper channel, and reserves its waters through its banks, it passes north of the Fort through Meanapoora, till it joins the Bhed. It has done damage to the town, and Mr. Inglis

Produce.—I believe this tract capable of being most productive, provided a good margin of profit be allowed to keep the wells in good order. these form the staple, and in both yield and quantity are good. Cotton, and Mukai are of very good quality. Much "Vudanak" wheat

Markets and Prices. -Ofcourse Sealkote and the Cantonment offer the chief markets, the whole produce finds its way there, and the producers gain from 4 to 6 per cent cheaper than district average, perhaps owing to greater competition and a larger area being under this cereal. more cheaply and more quickly.

Former Management.—This Chukla includes 9 old Talloquas, all which were held in Jagir. viz Rorus, Oogoke Moradpoor by Hookma Sing, (Chimnee); money Settlement for 5 years, was successful. The others were held thus:—Seehokee along with Bajra Talloqua; Ruchara by Mohur meera Sing, and eventually it was, with the title of Raja, conferred on Tej Sing. These 4 last were seldom Khalsa, collections were always made Rorus Talloqua, Zubtee was lower viz:—Sugarcane 13, Tobacco 8, and Cotton 6-8.

Summary Settlement.—The Tehsildar reports Summary Settlement to be not too high generally, but thinks inequalities prevail: collections are made with ease lower Juma. Raja Teja Sing still holds 21 estates in Jagir, but his exactions are complained of though he collects Revenue by "Kham," his

New Settlement.—"Silabee" area being insignificant, I have rated it with "Baranee," and purposely low, but there being a marked difference in the 3 below Eykwala, and above the lower Churkree, as Summary Settlement is not very heavy, I have followed the Juma recommended and well estimates show little pressure. In 1st class only I take a Juma below rates, so as to keep on the safe side.

RESULT.—Stands thus:—Old Jumma Rs. 1, 33 7 40; New Jumma 1, 10 921; Decrease, 22, 819. 3 villages requiring further reduction I took off 984, which leaves worked well. My rates are certainly light for the tract.

situated in the High irrigated or "Churkuree Mehal" tract.

Resources.					(Sec. III.) Pressure & working of Summary Sett.						(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimates.							(Section V.) Financial Results.					
Wells. Number of Wells.			Number of Ploughs.		No. of mehals assessed.			Balances remitted in St. 1909.	Amount of Tuccavee granted.		Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.	Rates worked out on Soils, &c.				Jumma deduced therefrom and that of new Settlement.		Increase.		Decrease.		Net Decrease.		
In capital order.	In good order.	In bad order.	Required according to average.	In existence.	Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages.	Amount.	Up to St. 1,910	From St. 1,910 to 1,912.		Chahee.	Silabee.	Barance.	Lately abandoned.		No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of mehals.	Amount.	Amount.	Percentage.	Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.
		B.,		G.	B							R. A P.	R. A P.	R. A P.	R. A P.	Rupees.		Rupees		Rupees	Rupees		
463	204	71	2,012	2,679	32	10	5	...	2,115	554	400	Chowdree Est.	2 13 2	...	0 15 2	...	42,053						
												Plough Est.	@	22 Rs. per Plough.			58,968						
												Well Estimate,	@	80 Rs. per Well,			56094	19	2,182	20	15,146	10,548	19·0
												Produce Est.	3 8 6	...	1 2 10	...	53,165						
												Revenue Rates,	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	45,020						
												Summary Sett.	3 8 10	...	1 4 5	...	53,813						
												Propd. Jumma,	...	...	...	...	43,267						
On Khalsa area,,,				2,679																			Rs. 2-11-1
On Mafee area,,,				115																			
Total, ...				2,794																			
		B.		V B.	B							Chowdree Est.	2 4 5	...	0 15 10	..	54,065						
												Plough Est.	@	20 Rs. per Plough.			58,640						
658	218	111	3,508	2,927	42	28	9	...	2,052	1,390	590	Well Estimate,	@	70 Rs. per Well,			71,420	34	3,205	28	15,889	10,617	16·0
												Produce Est.	2 4 4	...	0 15 9	...	53,905						
												Revenue Rates,	2 5 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	55,337						
												Summary Sett.	2 11 3	...	1 2 11	...	65,736						
												Propd. Jumma,	..	..	...	..	55,119						
On Khalsa area, ..				2,927																			Rs. 1-15-6
On Mafee area, ..				181																			
Total, ..				3,108																			
				B	B							Chowdree Est.	1 13 3	...	0 12 7	..	13,110						
												Plough Est.,	@	18 Rs. per Plough.			15,950						
190	40	14	1,055	885	15	6	1	...	236	300	60	Well Est.,	@	60 Rs. per Well.			16,380	6	2,257	11	4,312	1,656	11·0
												Produce Est.	1 11 10	...	0 11 10	...	12,285						
												Revenue Rates,	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	12,424						
												Summary Sett.	2 3 6	...	0 14 7	...	14,191						
												Propd. Jumma,	...	...	...	...	12,535						Rs. 1-7-9
On Khalsa area, ...				885																			
On Mafee area, ...				23																			
Total, ...				908																			
		B,			B				B			Chowdree Est.	...	...	...	...	1,09,228						
												Plough Est. ..	...	...	...	...	1,33,453						
1311	462	195	6,575	6,492	89	44	15	..	4,403	2,240	1,050	Well Estimate,	...	...	...	...	1,44,740	59	7,644	57	35,847	22,819	15·0
												Produce Est...	...	...	...	...	1,19,445						
												Revenue Rates,	...	...	...	...	1,13,781						
												Summary Sett.	...	...	...	...	1,23,746						
On Khalsa area, ...				6,492								Propd. Jumma,	...	...	...	...	1,10,921						2-1-3
On Mafee area, ...				319														Decrease in 1858-59			984		
Total, ...				6,811								Finally revised A. D. 58-59.					1,09,937	Total Relief, ..			23,803		16·0

RKS.

land, which stretching West and South, covers more than ½ the surface of this district, and is fertilized by an elaborate system of well irriga-
upper portion of the Churkuree being richest is designated. No. 1.
of from 25 to 50 acres each, within which, and snugly sheltered under trees, are to be seen little home-steads, containing a well, some
produce but little from the dryness of the soil, but having water, good springs, and a redundant population, its productive capacity is considerably
bullocks to work them.
sloping off towards the low alluvial tracts, catches the drainage, has water near the surface, and contains better villages, more highly cultivated,
tonment within reach of the Pulkoo, are about the richest in the district. The villages to the South, good though they are, have not these

and only fit for 3rd Class.
'Oogokee,' also about Goenkee and Peroo Chuk; "Goraya" near Mirza, and "Awan" near Bhugwal. Round Sealkote, "Rajens" as usual occupy

the Duska villages; still these are no signs of great prosperity, except in the Rain's villages near Sealkote. The people are very industrious, the land
with Hooshyarpoor, and greater than Jalundhur. They are well provided with means and resources, being better supplied with rain (35 inches),

the drainage is caught in hollows, which helps to fertilize ¼ of the area. In the 1st Class villages about the Pulkoo, and near the city, or on the banks of

deep, south of it from 25 to 40. Every where the springs are plentiful, enabling all crops and not merely Zubtee, to be watered, but the outlay is great,

have seen in what bad condition the wells are; here their status is better, but the Putwaree's papers show room for improvement. I have
built during Summary Settlement, and 200 are in want of either cattle or repairs, which would cost a sum of Rs. 12,000. In the 1st class there

also to the fact, that the large extent of 27 per cent of the area is under tenant occupancy, and it is remembered that hitherto owing to

the two former, as they issue from the cantonment rush down, and with their united floods fertilize the country, on either side of the
for the villages about "Bopalwalah," and out of this tract but in two places, it overflows; the one being just under Sealkote, where cutting
has made a straight cut from above Rungpoor to the Bridge, the other place is about Shumail Awan, where floods often inundate estates south of Ghoonkee.
84 per cent area is under crops of 1st and 2nd class value. Wheat is 51 per cent: Rice 7 per cent: Mukai 7 per cent: Gojee 4 per cent, and Sugarcane 8 per cent.
is grown. The Zubtee crops occupy 13 per cent. of area, and are much prized.
thereby: though grain is readily disposed of, large prices are not realized. Wheat in 2 places where enquiry was made, used to fetch prices
At present the complaint is that they are under-sold by the producers in the unirrigated tract close by, and who can produce the crops

Bugwal by Jodh Sing (Wazeerabadea); Goenkee by Sultan Mahomood (Topkanah); which 5 were afterwards farmed to General Avitable, whose
Sing Mareewala; Chittee by Baba Sahib Sing Oopa; Sealkote first by 4 Nehung Sirdars, then by Hookma Sing, Chimnee, then by Peshora and Cash-
Kham, viz. for grain at ½ rates, and for Zubtee thus:—Sugarcane 16, and Tobacco 10 Rs. with 2 for rent. Cotton 7 with 1 Rs. for rent. per Ghumao. In

except in 1st and 2nd Class, where some estates are over assessed: Balances amount to 4,403; still his report shows 89 out of 148 villages require a
estimates must now in justice to the villages, come down to the level of Khalsa demand.
classes, I have taken varying rates for Ploughs and Wells. It is clear taxation has to be borne by the "Chahee"-lands. My rates are somewhat
by rates whose propriety is confirmed by Chowdree's Estimate. It is not necessary to go lower than 15 per cent decrease, as both plough

Present Jumma 1,09,937 with rate 2-1-3, and a total relief of 16 per cent, which gives ample margin for improvement, as proved by the new Jumma having

Chukla Churkuree, No. 1.) Purgunah Sumryal,

(Sec. I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways. (Sec. II.) Agricultura

Classed.	Total No. of Mehals.			Malgoozaree Area.						Total Malgoozaree.	Irrigated and unirrigated expressed in percentages.			Area under different kinds of soils expressed in percentages.				Area under different occupancies expressed in percentages.			Area under produce expressed in percentages.				Detail of			
				Area actually assessed.																						In use.		Out of use.	Fit for use.
				Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Cultivated.																							
	Khalsa.	Jagheer.	Total.			Khalsa area.	Area now resumed.	Total.			Irrigated.	Silabee.	Baranee.	Gobera.	Rohee.	Dochahee.	Meyra and Tibba.	Proprietors.	Hereditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	I. Class Value.	II. Class Value.	III. Class Value.	IV. Class Value.	Of old.	Lately made.	Of old. Recently.	No. requiring repairs.	Money required for repairs.
I.	18	12	30	1,933	718	12,869	732	13,601	16,252		96	...	4	22	19	41	18	60	6	V B. 34	12	68	11	9	426	126	140	1	62
																		Resident, ...		24	4	Sugarcane,							101
																		Non-Resident, ...		16	7	Cotton,							
																						52 Wheat,							
																						3 Rice,							
																						7 Mukai,							
																						10 Barley,							
																						5 Moth,							
				Detail of Col. 9		Chahee, ... 13,156																							
						Selabee, ... 47																							
						Baranee,... 398																							
II.	40	4	44	4,476	688	19,479	1024	20,503	25,667		95	2	3	22	26	37	15	58	13	V B. 29	12	69	9	9	555	157	161	1	174
																					5	Sugarcane,...							403
																					6	Cotton,							
																					35	Wheat,							
																		Resident, ...		29	2	Rice,							
																		Non-Resident, ...		23	4	Gram,							
																					5	Makai,							
																						3 Barley							
				Detail of Col. 9		Chahee, ... 19,008																							
						Selabee, ... 335																							
						Baranee, ... 560																							
III.	24	8	32	2,893	627	9,034	390	9,424	12,444		92	2	6	G. 23	26	33	18	61	10	B. 29	9	69	9	9	231	78	79	3	7
																					5	Sugarcane,							1757
																		Resident, ...		31	52	Wheat,							
																		Non-Resident, ...		8	5	Rice,							
																					5	Mukaie,							
																						12 Barley,							
																						4 Moth,							
				Detail of Col. 9		Chahee, ... 8,814																							
						Selabee, ... 152																							
						Baranee, ... 458																							
Total.	82	24	106	8,802	2033	41,382	2146	43,528	54,363		94	2	4	22	25	36	15	59	12	B. 29	G. 13	G. 70	10	7	1212	361	380	5	30
																					5	Sugarcane,							8,261
																					7	Cotton.							
				Detail of Col. 9		Chahee, ... 41,578																53	Wheat,							
						Selabee, ... 534												Resident,... 27				4	Rice,							
						Baranee, ... 1,416												Non-Resident,... 14				4	Gram,							
																						6	Mukaie,							
																						9	Barley,							
																						4	Moth,							

REM

This is a continuation of the Churkuree in Sealkote, and representing the prime lands of this peculiar tract is called No. 1, in contradistinction to

Peculiar Features.—What strikes one here, is the very large size of the estates, which are certainly beautiful properties, but liable to get out of order, system of grain payment were not only prosperous, but famous for their productiveness. Since prices have fallen, rendering a high to meet the very extensive system of irrigation. Some of those large villages, such as Mitranwala and Bhadeewala, it has been

Caste of Proprietors.—With the exception of 4 villages near Bumbanwala, and 4 near Kawani all the properties belong to two influential Jat tribes,

Condition of People.—The whole country is impoverished from over-assessment, and all enterprise prostrated. Formerly every owner of estates many a proprietor to work on the roads, and to be a cypher, or a source of trouble to the community. I have seldom witnessed

Chief Causes of deterioration.—Much of the distress is owing to lowness of prices, more to Summary Settlement having been fixed too high, for a tract owing to the paucity of proprietors, and the peculiar system of tenant cultivation, which is conducted by parties who are who get no interest for their money have been neglecting to repair wells, buy stock, and the like, though being weak chiefly tenants at will) to throw up their holdings, and this in a tract dependent on irrigation is very injurious, especially as 41

Fertility.—There is no defect here, the soil being very superior, provided it has full command of water, as may be inferred from the Sikh rates taken some "Chumb" lands, especially in those of the Duska marsh, which might be filled by a cut from the Aik, so as to afford irrigation to some of rain is good, above 30 inches in the year.

Irrigation.—Although this a high tract, nearly the whole area is irrigated from wells. The system is peculiar and very expensive. Water lies deep, well can irrigate, in good seasons, 25 acres. It is quite common to find 40, 50, or even 60 acres attached to one of these wells—the

Condition of Wells.—All depends on the wells being kept in good order and provided with full complement of bullocks. These two essentials have, for have increased this disorder. The statistics shew that 361 wells, (or about one-fifth), have been newly built, or come under would take Rs. 8,000 to restore them, and therefore 2000 acres (or 5 per cent of area) lies abandoned.

Want of Pasture.—The tract being highly cultivated and only productive where irrigated, there is little natural pasturage except, during 3 months of reserved for this. The Sikhs under their grain system, exempted these crops, and there being no money pressure, cattle were well supplied

Difficulty about Bullocks.—Cattle not being indigenous, the demand is met from other parts of the Punjab, from the Bar tract, and other distant to disease; of late years the loss of bullocks has been great. The people being poor, buy inferior cattle, as being less expensive,

Liability to Epidemic.—For the last 3 years murrain has reduced the number of bullocks at every well, hardly a village has escaped. The male Buffaloes seem the ly felt. The loss is computed at about 4000 heads of cattle. "Tuccavee" has been given to the amount of 4,700, but I regret to

Produce. Excellent crops are grown chiefly of 1st and 2nd Class value. The staple crops are wheat 53 per cent: Rice 4 per cent: Gram 4 per cent: Mukaie In irrigated land, Zubtee area is large, (13 per cent) and good; and both Sugarcane and cotton are highly prized.

Markets and Prices.—Jamkee and Duska are the chief markets, the former most flourishing. Wealthy merchants buy up the grain and take it than the district average. This seems to have been the case through the "Churkuree," but they are now undersold by producers

Former Management.—This Chukla contains 7 old Talloquas all held in Jageer *(Vide Political Map for detail)*. Two are still Jageer, viz: Sundanwala of the same rates prevailing as in Churkuree Sialkote. When Runjeet Sing took possession, he gave 5 Talloquas in farm to resorted to, but not so much here as in the lower Churkurree.

Summary Settlement.—Has quite failed: Jummas are too high in nearly all the villages. 17,759 Rs. are in balance, and I had to give large remissions.

Classification.—The tract being a large one and of varying fertility, will require 3 classes.

New Settlement.—I have adopted same rates as in Churkuree Sialkote, taking a little lower rate for "Chahee" of 1st class, which has not the will be rated the same as "Baranee" The juma deduced shows Summary Settlement 25 per cent too high in all three

RESULT.—Would have stood thus, old Juma 1,24,061 Rs: new Juma 92,487 Rs. but this not being enough reduction for distressed proprietors, and as gives total relief 38,602 Rs. or 31 per cent; or 1-6 of gross produce. This is I think light for so equable a tract

situated in the high irrigated tract.

Resources.					(Sec. III.) Pressure & working of Summary Sett.					(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimates.						(Section V.) Financial Results.					
Wells. Number of Wells.			Number of Ploughs.		No. of mehals assessed.			Balances remitted in St. 1909.	Amount of Tuccavee granted.	Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.	Rates worked out on Soils, &c.				Jumma deduced therefrom and that of new Settlement.	Increase.		Decrease.		Net Decrease.		Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.
In capital order.	In good order.	In bad order.	Required according to average.	In existence.	Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages.	Amount.		Chahee.	Silabee.	Buranee.	Lately abandoned.		No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of mehals.	Amount.	Amount.	Percentage.	
									Rupees.	Rupees.							Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.		
				V B.	B.						R. A P.	R. A P.	R. A P.	R. A P.								
										Chowdree Est.	2 12 9	...	1 12 6	...	37,600							
										Plough Est.	@	22 Rs. per Plough.			26,620							
472	54	26	1,789	1,210	16	2	...	...	6,560	325	885	Well Estimate,	@	80 Rs. per Well.		44,770	2	266	26	14,252	12,303	27·0	
												Produce Est.	3 10 2	...	1 5 2	...	49,231						
												Revenue Rates,	2 12 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	36,490						Rs. 2-6-1
												Summary Sett.	3 7 0	...	1 12 1	...	46,348						
												Propd. Jumma,	...	...	...	...	34,045						
				On Khalsa area,..	1,210																		
				On Mafee area,..	466																		
				Total, ...	1,676																		
					B.	B.																	
555	109	38	2,649	2,010	27	11	2	...	3,386	1,150	1,360	Chowdree Est.	1 14 5	...	0 13 7	...	37,950						
												Plough Est.	@	20 Rs. per Plough.			40,200						
												Well Estimate,	@	70 Rs. per Well.			55,121	5	243	36	15,358	13,261	24·0	
												Produce Est.	3 2 3	...	1 7 1	...	63,879						
												Revenue Rates.	2 5 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	46,181						Rs. 2-0-5
												Summary Sett.	2 12 1	...	1 10 4	...	53,981						
												Propd. Jumma.	..	..	...	...	42,720						
				On Khalsa area, ..	2,010																		
				On Mafee area, ..	291																		
				Total, ..	2,301																		
				V B.	B.																		
250	34	28	1,250	712	21	3	...	...	2,813	300	730	Chowdree Est.	1 11 10	...	0 11 10	...	16,035						
												Plough Est.,	@	18 Rs. per Plough.			12,816						
												Well Est.,	@	60 Rs. per Well.			21,080	5	809	26	7,408	6,010	27·0	
												Produce Est.	2 9 1	...	1 8 6	...	24,394						
												Revenue Rates.	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	16,750						Rs. 1-9-1
												Summary Sett	2 4 9	...	1 2 3	...	21,732						
												Propd. Jumma,	...	...	...	...	15,722						
				On Khalsa area, ...	712																		
				On Mafee area, ...	215																		
				Total, ...	927																		
				V B.	B			B															
1277	197	92	5,678	3,982	64	16	2	...	17,759	1,775	3,025	Chowdree Est.	...	...	...	...	91,585						
												Plough Est..	...	...	...	...	79,636						
												Well Estimate,	...	...	...	...	1,20,971	12	1,318	88	37,018	31,574	25·0	
												Produce Est..	...	...	...	...	1,37,554						
												Revenue Rates,	...	...	...	...	99,421						2-0-7
				On Khalsa area, ...	3,932							Summary Sett	...	...	...	...	1,24,061	Decrease in '58-59			7,088	...	
				On Mafee area, ...	972							Propd. Jumma.	...	...	...	...	92,487						
													Finally revised A. D. '58-59.				85,399	Total Relief, ...			38,662	31·0	
				Total, ...	4,904																		1-13-11

ARKS.

the Southern portion which is not so productive. Many of the remarks attached to Churkuree of Sialkote, equally apply here.
from being so unmanageable. Jamkee, Gojrah, Begowala with their teeming and industrious population, and excellent tillage under the Sikh
money Settlement very oppressive, and bad seasons accompanied by murrain have come round, the tract has become prostrated, there being no profits,
found necessary to divide into several Mehals.
viz: Cheema and Sahee, both first rate cultivators, but too fond of disputing and litigation.
had relations in the Sikh service, whose remittances home added largely to his comfort and means of improvement; now poverty has driven
such wretchedness any where
which contains so many disturbing elements; first of all, agriculture can only be carried on at an enormous expense, then the risks are great
if no way liable for the expenses, or for the payment of Revenue, and who have declined hitherto to give any "Malikana." Proprietors,
in numbers and means, they are only too glad to let their land on any terms. The least pressure in villages seems as an excuse to tenants, (who are
per cent area is under tenant occupancy.
for Zubtee and quoted below. It is a rich consistent soil of the Doshahee kind, ½ manured, another ½ having natural drainage. Rice is richly grown in
30 estates. At present it only benefits a few in the extreme North West, about "Begowala" and "Kampanwala;" there are no other streams, but the fall

more than 30 cubits, so that wells cost 250, Rs. with 50 for ordinary repairs. The springs are so abundant, that with strong bullocks and 5 yokes, one
healthy condition of such acres is a mere question of capital.
many reasons, been neglected. In every estate, I find some wells out of order, or else from want of tenants, neglected. High taxation and bad seasons
repair during Summary Settlement, 30 still require repairs, and out of those actually in use, nearly 100 are in bad order. The Putwarees report says, it

the rainy season; at other times fodder, consisting of Clover, Turnips and Churree, has to be grown. It is estimated that one-tenth of the area must be
with food; now under a heavy money Settlement, every acre has been employed for payment of Revenue.
places rich in grass. It is feared that the change of food consequent on coming to a dry tract, added to the constant rotatory motion, predisposes them
which of course die off all the sooner.
most liable to this "Buwa". I am at a loss to explain it, in any other way. The irrigated tracts suffer most, and there the consequences are the most severe-
state that owing to the neglect of the Tehsildars, it has been appropriated to other purposes, than that for which it was granted.
6 per cent, all of which are of the best quality. Much wheat of the better sort known as "Vadanuk" is grown, and yields on an average 25 maunds Kutcha,

to Sealkote, Wazeerabad, and Lahore. The average price of wheat in three places where enquiry was made, ranged from 3 to 9 per cent, dearer
in unirrigated tracts.
the Sundanwala family, and Jamkee granted to Raja Teja Sing, Submut 1904, in exchange for Adumkee. In all of them collections were made Kham
General Avitable, who fixed a money Settlement, which signally broke down. Sirdar Soodh Sings "Chukao," (vide other remarks), was some times

advantages of soil or position possessed by those of Sialkote. Varying ploughs and wells are necessary, but "Silabee" land, differing only nominally
classes. Allowing for artificial pasturage and deterioration and for Plough estimates being low, I have given reduction even below rates.
10 per cent extra was to be given for "Malikana", I took off 7,088 Rs. which leaves proposed Jumma @ 85,399 with rate on cultivation 1-8-11, and

Classes.	Total No. of Mehals. Khalsa.	Jagheer.	Total.	(Sec. I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways. Malgoozaree Area. Area actually assessed. Cultivable.	Lately abandoned.	Cultivated. Khalsa area.	Area now resumed.	Total.	Total Malgoozaree.	Irrigated and unirrigated expressed in percentages. Irrigated.	Silahee.	Area under different kinds of soils expressed in percentages. Baranee.	Gobern.	Robee.	Doshahee.	Area under different occupancies expressed in percentages. Meyra and Tiba.	Proprietors.	Hereditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	Area under produce expressed in percentages. I. Class Value.	II. Class Value.	III. Class Value.	IV. Class Value.	(Sec. II.) Agricultural Detail of In use. Of old.	Lately made.	Out of use. Of old.	Recently.	Fit for use. No. requiring repairs.	Money required for repairs.
Estates which require nursing—Ootean, Akbur, Bhuttee, Bungoo Basee wala, Chuk Meanee, Chuk Rehan, Dhamoke, Durweshkee, Goleean, Tulwundee Gulotean Kuian, Noekee.																													
I.	34	4	38	7,405	1962	19,769	993	20,762	30,129	88	4	8	20	20	40	20	59	16	25	12	G. 66	10	12	460	186	154	10	24	5013
																	Resident, ... 38			4	Sugarcane,									
																	Non-Resident, ... 3			7	Cotton,									
																				47	Wheat,									
																				5	Rice,									
																				8	Mukai,									
																					8 Barley, 6 Moth,									
				Detail of Col. 9 { Chahee, ... 18,614 Selabee, ... 767 Baranee, ... 1,381																											
Estates which require nursing.—Bagwala, Burear, Chuk Gill, Doolowalee Abad, Ram Ruyan Kulan, Sullokee, Macheekee, Noorpoor, Wahlay.																													
II.	46	15	61	7,309	1908	17,194	727	17,921	27,138	87	4	9	19	26	35	21	58	14	V. B. 28	10	66	13	11	371	146	130	4	49	5250
																				3	Sugarcane,...									
																				6	Cotton,									
																					45 Wheat,									
																					7 Rice,									
																	Resident, ... 23				4 Gram,									
																	Non-Resident, ... 9				7 Mukai,									
				Detail of Col. 9 { Chahee, ...15,907 Selabee, ... 627 Baranee, ... 1,387																											
																					11 Barley, 6 Moth,									
Estates which require nursing. Hoewalee, Doolowalee Bechirag.																													
III.	29	7	36	4,462	1393	7,102	219	7,321	13,176	90	4	6	15	33	35	18	57	18	B. 25	10	61	16	10	149	71	44	9	18	2567
																				3	Sugarcane,									
																				6	Cotton,									
				Detail of Col. 9 { Chahee, ... 6,646 Selabee, ... 255 Baranee, ... 420													Resident, ... 31 Non-Resident, ... 12				44 Wheat, 7 Rice, 4 Gram, 6 Makai, 14 Barley, 5 Moth,									
Total.	109	26	135	19,176	5263	44,065	1939	46,004	70,443	91	4	5	19	24	37	20	59	15	B. 26	12	65	12	11	980	403	328	23	69	12,830
																				4	Sugarcane,									
																				6	Cotton,									
				Detail of Col. 9 { Chahee, ... 41,167 Selabee, ... 1,649 Baranee, ... 3,188													Resident, .. 35 Non-Resident,... 6				46 Wheat, 6 Rice, 3 Gram, 7 Makai, 10 Barley, 6 Moth,									

REMA

In the Churkuree tracts, a line drawn from "Jundoshahee" near "Duska" to "Ruchara" in "Sealkote" marks a difference in fertility, the some. It therefore forms a separate circle of assessment, which has been designated "Curkuree" No. 2.

Comparison with No. 1 Sumyal.—In respect of impoverished condition, paucity of proprietors, absence of "Malikana," tenant difficulty, and general dependence

Caste of proprietors.—The dominant tribes are Sindoo, Sahee, and Goraya Jats. There are also colonies of Dhilloan near Gulotean, Sohee near

Condition of villages.—Nearly every estate is suffering from over-assessment, bad seasons and bad management. I found many houses empty and roofless, balances. I did what I could by bringing out the assessment quickly, to restore confidence, but the evil has struck deep, and requires

General causes of Deterioration.—One of the great drawbacks is the expense attending agriculture, the burden of which falls on proprietors who have been tenants at will, difficulties arise as to liability of revenue and the repair of wells. Not being proprietors the latter refuse any such responsibility; the two, nothing is tangible; come good seasons and light taxation all goes smoothly, but if over assessment and bad seasons prevail, and the own interest decamps; the season passes over, it is too late for improvement, the proprietor cannot cultivate, or procure another tenant, a crisis

Severe murrain.—Present distress has been considerably aggravated by 3 years of bad seasons and low prices, during which owing to want of pasture and to

Fertility.—The soil, being generally firm and consistent, is productive in quality, but the climate being dry and hot, great evaporation takes place, and the fall that in it only such crops as Moth, Gram, and Barley can be grown. There are no fertilizing streams, but here and there may be found "Rohee" takes the drainage through 10 properties from Jundoshahee to Tulwundie.

Irrigation.—Of the entire area 91 per cent: is irrigated from wells, but the system is elaborate and expensive, water lies 35 Cubits deep, wells 30 acres, but it is common to find 40 or 50 acres assigned to them; this can only be properly effected by having 5 or 6 yoke of bullocks falling out of repair.

Condition of wells—The statistics show this to be lamentable: 323 wells out of order show the wear and tear of past years, and their liability to collapse. In while out of 1,400 in actual working condition, 279 or one sixth are reported to be wanting either in tenants or bullocks. The result is that a large

Want of Bullocks.—This want is felt everywhere, nearly ½ the wells are short of their number, which fact is confirmed by the plough entries in all 8 classes.

Timely Assistance was not given. It is only lately that remedial measures have been applied. The district officer advanced 2,825, Rs. after emergency came too late, was totally over-looked by careless Tehseeldars, and the result was wrongful appropriation and consequent which must be made in the new Settlement.

Produce.—I consider the productive power about [illegible]e under existing difficulties, ¼ area being under crops of 3rd and 4th class value: of the better crops Churkuree. Gram and Moth take up 9 per cent area, the yield of wheat is less than the average owing to the tract having a smaller

Markets and prices.—The only place of note is Vudala Sundooan which has fallen off as a Kusba. Produce is exported to Sealkote, Goojranwalla, and average, showing that large profits must have been gained formerly. I attribute this to its isolated position, the fine quality of the wheat,

Former management.—This Chukla formerly included 15 Talloquas, all held more or less in Jagheer (vide political map for detail); of these Loorikee (being the kham, viz:—at ½ for grain, for zubtee thus, sugarcane 10 to 12: Tobacco 8 to 10 with 2 for rent: Cotton 5 to 7 with 1 for rent per ghomao. Seven sometimes had to Sirdar Soodh Sing's "*Chukao*," which was a fixed rate, part grain, part money per acre, and in *good* seasons this was popular.

Summary Settlement.—Of these Talloquas, one viz: Vudala Sundooan, is still the Jagheer of Gunda Sing Bopalea, the rest were mostly resumed at Summary are heavily taxed, and relief urgently called for.

Classification.—As the tract is a large one, and of varying fertility, 8 classes have been formed.

New Settlement.—The rates of Churkuree No. 2 of Pusroor have been adopted here, and have been fixed midway between Kalur and Churkuree No. 1. The plough all of which show Summary Settlement to be 15 per cent too high. I have therefore given a reduction of 18 per cent, keeping considerably below

RESULT.—The result would have stood thus:—old Jama 1,05,069. New Jama 85,658: decrease 19,402. But this did not give a sufficient margin to the new Malikana rate. Then the year 1856-57 was one of unusual difficulty, murrain and mortality continued to do their evil work, and the that I must lower my rates to 15 per plough and 50 per well. I therefore revised my Jumma, to leave more margin for improvement. The result

Situated in the High Irrigated tract.

(Section I.) Resources. Wells: In capital order.	In good order.	In bad order.	Number of Wells.	Number of Ploughs. Required according to average.	In existence.	(Sec. III.) Pressure & working of Summary Sett. No. of mehals assessed. Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages.	Balances remitted in St. 1909. Amount.	Amount of Tuccavee granted. Up to St. 1910	From St. 1910 to 1912.	(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimates. Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.	Rates worked out on Soils, &c. Chahee.	Silabee.	Burance.	Lately abandoned.	Jumma deduced therefrom and that of new Settlement.	Increase. No. of mehals.	Amount.	Decrease. No. of mehals.	Amount.	Net Decrease. Amount.	Percentage.	Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.
														R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.								
Moosy Khan, Humeedpoor,					B.					Rupees	Rupees	Rupees						Rupees.		Rupees		Rupees	Rupees		
339	196	111	2,840		2,032	B. 10	9	5	...	9,746	1,140	550	Chowdree Est.	2 2 6	...	0 12 10	...	40,500							
													Plough Est.	@	22 Rs. per Plough.			44,704							
													Well Estimate,	@	75 Rs. per Well,			52,020	11	1,908	25	15,116	11,446	20 0	
													Produce Est.	2 11 7	...	1 1 5	..	55,938							
													Revenue Rates,	2 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	51,042							
													Summary Sett.	2 10 4	...	1 1 0	...	55,280							
													Propd. Jumma,	...	...	...	...	43,834							
On Khalsa area,..					2,032																				
On Mafee area,..					419																				
Total, ...					2,451																				Rs. 1-14-11
					V. B.																				
232	174	111	2,478		1,372	B. 25	16	5	...	2,175	1,035	1,350	Chowdree Est.	1 11 10	...	0 13 11	...	30,480							
													Plough Est.	@	20 Rs. per Plough.			27,440							
													Well Estimate,	@	60 Rs. per Well,			34,650	26	1,856	34	7,776	4,833	13·0	
													Produce Est.	2 5 11	...	1 2 11	...	41,530							
													Revenue Rates,	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	35,295							
													Summary Sett.	2 1 2	...	1 0 8	...	35,858							
													Propd. Jumma,	..	..	...	...	31,025							
On Khalsa area, ..					1,372																				
On Mafee area, ..					421																				
Total, ..					1,793																				Rs. 1-9-1
					V B.																				
115	77	57	1,089		420	B 23	16	...	...	1,570	650	450	Chowdree Est.	1 7 4	...	0 7 9	...	10,805							
													Plough Est.,	@	18 Rs. per Plough.			7,560							
													Well Est.,	@	50 Rs. per Well.			12,705	7	554	25	3,998	3,123	22·0	
													Produce Est.	1 14 0	...	0 10 0	...	14,032							
													Revenue Rates,	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	11,194							
													Summary Sett.	1 13 11	...	0 10 0	...	13,922							
													Propd. Jumma,	...	...	...	...	10,799							
On Khalsa area, ...					420																				
On Mafee area, ...					174																				
Total, ...					594																				Rs. 1-3-9
					V. B.																				
657	447	279	6,407	B.	3,824	B. 58	41	10	...	B. 13,491	2,825	2,350	Chowdree Est.,	...	...	...	...	81,785							
													Plough Est.,	...	...	...	...	79,704							
													Well Estimate,	...	..	...	...	99,375	44	4,318	84	26,890	19,402	18·0	
													Produce Est.	...	...	...	...	1,11,500							
													Revenue Rates,	...	...	...	...	97,631							
													Summary Sett.	...	...	...	...	1,05,060							
													Propd. Jumma,	...	...	...	...	85,658							
On Khalsa area, ...					3,824																				
On Mafee area, ...					1,014																				
Total, ...					4,838								Finally revised A. D. '58-59					67,492	Decrease in '58-59.			18,166			Rs. 1-5-3
																			Total Relief,			37,568		36·0	1-10-9

RKS

southern villages being less productive, the rain less plentiful, population more scanty, the land drier, and the cultivation of it more trouble-

on irrigation, the same remarks apply here as in Churkuree No. 1, but the country is decidedly poorer; and in a more prostrate condition.
Galibkee, Otthee near Ottheean, Race near Akbur,—while in the south and about Tulwundee, villages belong to miscellaneous Jats.
their owners having absconded. Deterioration has gone on during the last 3 years of Summary Settlement, and nothing done save remitting the yearly special care and management to remove. The people are very lazy, querulous and disheartened.
unable or unwilling under a money settlement to take "rent" from tenants, Now as 41 per cent of the area is occupied by the latter, most of whom are not being parties in possession, the former shirk payment, and any call for repairs of what gives them no remuneration in the shape of rent; and between wells fall in and require repairing, then comes the struggle, proprietors delay to mend the wells or replace the bullocks, till the yearly tenant, looking to his occurs, and naturally the villages deteriorate irretrievably, as I have known large estates to do.
other causes explained in my remarks on Churkuree No. 1, an epidemic called "Buwg" has destroyed thousands of cattle, at least 2,000 have died in this tract. of rain being only from 20 to 25 inches, there is great demand for irrigation. It is on this account that so small an area, 9 per cent only, is unirrigated and lands, kept moist by "Chumb," such as those at Vudala Sundooan, Akbur, and the boggy lands of "Boobukanwala," which are helped by a little Nullah, which

cost 200 Rs. and for common repairs 50 must be allowed independent of the cost of bullocks. Each well is required to irrigate an average of in good working condition at each well; as they are worked night and day the wear and tear becomes very serious, and the wells are continually

their place during the last 6 years, no less than 400 have been either newly built or repaired, being ¼ of the whole number in use; 69 still wait to be repaired area (nearly 10 per cent) lies uncultivated.

much pressure in St. 1909, which was increased one year after by 5,175. Tuccavee, which ought to have been liberally given to meet such an confusion. The Putwarees calculate that 12,830, must be laid out in the restoration of these 350 wells, and the purchase of stock, allowance for

are grown, Wheat 46 per cent: Rice 6 per cent: Mukaie 7 per cent: Zubtee 12 per cent. There is little sugarcane, and cotton is not so good as in the other quantity of rain.
Lahore. During Sikh rule the average prices realized in two places for wheat for 30 years, give a quotation of from 13 to 16 per cent above district and the absence of competition.
conquest of Bhag Singh Hullowalea) went always with Killa Sobha Sing and Bhuttee Bungo was managed by Kardars. In all, the revenue was collected Talloquas were farmed to General Avitabile, who made a money Settlement for 6 years, but it depopulated the country, and had to be given up. Recourse was

Settlement, which being fixed shockingly high, has broken down. Balances constantly occurred, and now amount to 13,491. More than ½ the estates

rates adopted in the latter, however, are decidedly too high for present capacity, the estimate deduced comes out lower than any of the other estimates rates in all 3 classes.
distressed proprietors, so I personally visited each village, and even gave 3 successive reductions, subsequently a provision had to be made for a Tehseeldar was unequal to the management of such a Tehseel. All balances, and even much of the Tuccavee had to be remitted in 1858-59, and I saw was further reduction, which gives total relief 37,568 or 36 per cent. and leaves proposed Jumma at 67,492, with rate on cultivation 1-5-3.

Classes.	Total No. of Mehals. Khalsa.	Jagheer.	Total.	(Section I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways. MALGOOZAREE AREA. Area actually assessed. Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Cultivated. Khalsa area.	Area now resumed.	Total.	Total Malgoozaree.	Irrigated and unirrigated expressed in precentages. Irrigated.	Silabee.	Burance.	Area under different kinds of soils expressed in percentages. Gohera.	Rohee	Doshakee.	Meyta and Tibla.	Area under different occupancies expressed in percentages. Proprietors.	Hereditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	Area under produce expressed in percentages. I. Class value.	II. Class value.	III. Class value.	IV. Class value.	(Sec. II.) Agricultu DETAIL OF In use. Of old.	Lately made	Out of use. Of old	Recently.	Fit for use. No. requiring repairs.	Money required for repairs.
Estates which require nursing;—Soorungee;—Malo-Mahee;—Ferozepore;—Begowala;—																			V B.	B.			B.						
I.	25	3	28	4,723	761	13,410	640	14,050	19,534	82	9	9	22	28	28	22	61	12	27	9	54	9	27	306	144	21	4	1	3345
				Detail of Col. 9. Chahee, 11,653; Silabee, 1,176; Baranee, 1,221													Resident, 25; Non-Resident, 4			4 Sugarcane, 25 Wheat, 16 Rice, 3 Gram, 5 Mukai, 8 Barley, 5 Juar, 20 Fallow,											
Estates which require nursing { Kussowala;—Rutta Bajwa;—Seas;—Punwana;—Booda—Goroya;—Kotlee Bysakha Sing Hindo-Doogree;—Podalee; Nundpoor;—Ghunokee Guij																													
II.	34	11	45	6,046	1029	13,425	477	13,902	20,977	85	4	11	19	29	30	19	63	11	V B. 26	11	49	14	20	318	132	12	3	137	3006
				Detail of Col. 9. Chahee, 11,755; Selabee, 577; Baranee, 1,576													Resident, 29; Non-Resident, 8			4 Sugarcane, 5 Cotton, 25 Wheat, 12 Rice, 3 Gram, 5 Mukai, 11 Barley, 13 Fallow,											
Estates which require nursing { Dundul;—Mokhul;—Tutta-Mulke;—Boollur;—Lurweree;—Kundawa;—Mundreanwala. Dhesur-Bala;—Dheesur-Pace;—Fukeeranwala;—Kuraeal;—Thukur-Wyran:																													
III.	32	8	40	5,201	1003	8,454	576	9,030	15,234	67	5	28	15	30	38	22	58	10	V B. 32	10	49	14	B. 25	141	104	12	5	65	2647
				Detail of Col. 9. Chahee, 6,292; Selabee, 343; Baranee, 2,393													Resident, 22; Non-Resident, 10			4 Sugarcane, 25 Wheat, 12 Rice, 6 Mukaie, 13 Barley, 3 Moth, 1 Fallow,											
TOTAL.	91	22	113	15,970	2793	35,289	1693	36,982	55,745	80	6	14	19	30	30	21	61	11	V B. 28	B. 9	57	11	B. 23	765	380	45	12	302	B. 8998
				Detail of Col. 9. Chahee, 29,701; Selabee, 2,097; Baranee, 5,184													Resident, 32; Non-Resident, 7			4 Sugarcane, 5 Cottan, 29 Wheat, 14 Rice, 3 Gram, 6 Mukai, 10 Barley, 4 Juar, 17 Fallow,											

REMARKS. This represents the other half of Churkuree No. 2 of Duska, but has been brought into a separate Chukla as being included in *Distinctive Features.*—In character of cultivation, features, and fertility, it resembles the southern tract of Duska exactly, so that I need not recapitulate the is not so scanty, but the same elements of weakness and wretchedness prevail, accompanied by the same want of ploughs and cattle, and the same *Caste of Proprietors.*—The villages belong entirely to Jat communities, viz: Bujwa in the east near Punwana and Sohana; Goraya in the west about Dulleekee *Condition of villages.*—Scarcely a village is free from distress, while the majority are nearly ruined by over taxation, by murrain of 3 years, and by their wells villages specified opposite, whose impoverished condition from want of bullocks, will require constant watching.

Criminal Character of population.—The people are lazy and quite disheartened, and I am sorry to add are foremost in countenancing a race of rapidly fall not only into a bad condition, but into bad ways.

Fertility.—The same kinds of soil prevail here as in Duska, only irrigation is perhaps less extensive and less healthily maintained. In the 3rd class, ½ of area *Irrigation from Chumb.*—The fall of rain varies from 30 to 20 inches, which by itself is insufficient for production. Recourse is therefore had to artificial rice fields: 30 per cent of the area consists of Rohee. The principal Chumb is that of "Sutra," which is filled by 2 Nullahs, the Loondah and a brook passing Chukla. By a large dam thrown up which is regulated by a masonry sluice feeding several ducts, the Chumb is capable of irrigating some 12 *Irrigation from wells.*—Irrigation is chiefly from wells, but water being 30 cubits deep, strong bullocks only can work them: wells cost 200 and of irrigation becomes elaborate and expensive: 30 acres is the average area for one well, but 40 or 50 acres are not uncommon, and this for every well. If these are lost by murrain or otherwise, deterioration follows step by step till the well is given up.

Condition of wells.—The present aspect of this tract proves the rapidity of deterioration; out of 1500 wells fit for use, 300 have had to be repaired or rebuilt, from loss of bullocks or from tenants giving up. Tuccavee has been constantly doled out amounting to 5,600, which properly laid out

Want of resources.—This appears from many points of view, 30 per cent area is subject to the tenant difficulty. Proprietors have more land than they can manage. Loss *Produce.*—In itself the soil is productive, but it lacks power from the want water, which is caused by all energy being prostrated. The staple crops are wheat Chumb lands of "Sutra", but in a bad season I have known a severe failure. Along the banks of the western nullah flowing out of this Chumb occupies 9 per cent, but Sugarcane is little grown and with great difficulty. The Nagree Tuppa has a good report for zubtee, especially poppy,

Markets and Prices.—Sutra is the only place of note, there are no large grain dealers, each village making its own arrangements with petty dealers, who export pro-

Former Management.—Ten Talloquas are here included, mostly all held in Jagir, (vide political map for detail), only 3 viz. Bun Bajwa; Kool Bajwa, and Sutra down. In the others revenue was collected Kham, viz: for grain @ ½, and for Zubtee @ 12 Sugarcane & 10 Tobacco, with 2 Rs. for rent; Cotton at 7 with

Classification. I have fixed 3 classes here for the same reasons as in the other Churkuree Chuklas.

Summary Settlement. Has broken down, two-thirds of the villages and more are heavily assessed, and 3 years' balances come to 12,126. Large relief must be

New Settlement. The same rates have been adopted here as in the Duska Churkuree. They show Summary Settlement just 20 per cent too high, as proved ly in the 1st Class being above present capacity. The Chowdree and plough estimates, demand large decrease in all 3 classes. I have therefore

RESULT. The result stood thus: old Juma 90,630: New Jama 68,583: decrease 22,047 or 24 per cent. This was found not to have left sufficient abatement. It was also thought prudent to reduce 10 per cent as a set-off against the introduction of "Malikana". I therefore took off 10,331 all balances of revenue and of Tuccavee remitted, which will, I trust, in time restore vitality to this tract.

situated in the high irrigated tract.

ral Resources.				(Sec. III.) Pressure & working of Summary Sett.						(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimates.						(Section V.) Financial Results.					
Wells.			Number of Ploughs.	No. of Mehals assessed.			Balances remitted in St. 1909.	Amount of Tuccavee granted.		Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.	Rates worked out on Soils, &c.				Jumma deduced therefrom and that of new Settlement.	Increase.		Decrease.		Net Decrease.	Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.
Number of Wells.	In capital order.	In good order.	In bad order.	Required according to average.	In existence.	Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages.	Amount.	Up to St 1,910.	From St. 1,910 to 1,912.		Chahee.	Silabee.	Puranee.	Lately abandoned.		No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.	Percentages.	
														R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rupees.		Rupees		Rupees		
					B.	B.				Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Chowdree Est.	2 2 5	...	0 13 5	...	26,979						
													Plough Est.	@ 22 Rs. per Plough.				31,592						
286	80	84	1,851	1,436	18	6	1	...	3,878	600	950		Well Estimate,	@ 75 Rs. per Well.				37,210	2	2,134	24	11,142	7,721	0·0	Rs. 2-0-3.
													Produce Est.	2 7 11	...	0 15 8	...	30,638						
													Revenue Rates,	2 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	31,470						
													Summary Sett.	2 15 7	...	1 3 0	...	37,495						
													Propd. Jumma,	...	...	...	...	29,774						
					On Khalsa area,	1,436																			
					On Mafee area,	251																			
					Total, ...	1,687																			
					V. B								Chowdree Est.	1 14 5	...	0 15 2	...	25,920						
													Plough Est.	@ 20 Rs. per Plough.				25,560						
330	27	26	1,766	1,275	27	7	...	...	5,205	606	2,747		Well Estimate,	@ 60 Rs per Well,				30,735	7	669	38	10,717	9,186	25·0	Rs. 1-12-11.
													Produce Est.	2 1 2	...	1 0 6	...	27,917						
													Revenue Rates,	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	27,297						
													Summary Sett.	2 8 10	...	1 4 5	...	36,163						
													Propd. Jumma,	...	...	...	...	26,977						
					On Khalsa area,	1,276																			
					On Mafee area,	303																			
					Total, ...	1,579																			
					V. B								Chowdree Est.	1 5 7	...	1 1 3	...	12,235						
						B							Plough Est.	@ 18 Rs. Per Plough.				13,302						
136	18	42	1,254	739	20	10	2	...	3,043	60	640		Well Estimate,	@ 50 Rs. Per Well.				13,470	7	817	22	6,635	5,140	32·0	Rs. 1-2-10.
													Produce Est.	1 9 4	...	0 4 4	...	14,406						
													Revenue Rates.	1 8 00	8 00	8 00	8 0	11,330						
					On Khalsa area,	739							Summary Sett.	1 13 9	...	1 7 10	...	16,972						
					On Mafee area,	121							Propd. Jumma,	...	...	...	...	11,852						
					Total, ...	860																			
					V. B	B			R.				Chowdree Est,	...	...	...	..	65,125						
													Plough Est.,	...	...	...	...	70,454						
752	125	152	4,871	3,446	65	23	3	...	2,126	1,326	4,337		Well Est.,	...	...	...	...	84,415	16	3,620	89	28,194	22,047	21·0	1-11-7.
													Produce Est.	...	...	...	...	72,961						
													Revenue Rates.	...	...	...	...	69,998						
					On Khalsa area,	3,446							Summary Sett.	...	...	...	...	90,630						
					On Mafee area,	673							Propd. Jumma.	...	...	...	...	68,583	Decrease in '58-59			10,331			
														Finally revised A. D. '58-59,				58,252		Total Relief,		32,278	35·0	1-7-5.
					Total, ...	4,119																			

Pusroor Tehseel

general causes of deterioration; suffice it to remark that from bad assessment, bad seasons, and bad management, it is quite as prostrate. The population difficulties about pasture.

& Booda-Goraya; Sindeo about Suthra and Sirdnwala. In the north are a few villages of Goomun near Jodhala: Nagree about Kalchee, & Tutlee about Kusowala. being neglected from want of tenants or bullocks. When deterioration once begins in the Churkuree, it is soon followed by a collapse. There are 25

"Pukheewars," who are known to live by thieving. Cattle-lifting still continues, all which show that where men cannot live honestly and thrive, so they

is "Baranee."

irrigation. Every hollow in the earth's surface is taken advantage of to catch the drainage, and these reservoirs give a supply—though a precarious one—for the under "Budeeanah," which flows out by 2 separate courses (the former watering the lands of Sutra; the latter those of Seronwala) and thence into the Kalur estates with Rice lands. A similar marsh at "Mungkee" irrigates some 10 villages.

constant repairs are necessary, owing to their being built too quickly and without mortar, which renders them liable to collapse, so that this means can only be managed by great industry, and under a money assessment, which allows a large margin for profits, enabling the maintenance of 5 yoke of cattle

and yet there are 309, which by the Putwarees's Estimate would take 9,600 Rs. to repair. Again out of 1,100, in actual working order, 152 are in bad condition, would have done good, but from shameful mismanagement of Tehseeldars, it was often actually paid back as revenue,and no repairs effected at all. of cattle by murrain has been so great, that statistics show the tract to be ¼ short of ploughs, which accounts for the unused wells & uncultivated 10 per cent area. 29 per cent; Rice 14 per cent; Mukie 6 per cent. In the better class villages "Vuddanak" wheat is grown, giving excellent yield. Good rice grows in the are places such as Sirowalee and Chuk Ramdass, where a better kind can be produced, which is quoted to return 2 manees per acre, @ 50 per manee: zubtee but I attribute this more to a grasping Jageerdar than to its fertility. The large area under 4th class value is from so much land being fallow.

duce to Pusroor, Sialkote, and Lahore. It is worthy of notice that from whatever cause, Wheat in the Churkuree fetches high prices, 4 to 9 per cent. above average. seem to have been managed directly by Runjeet Sing's Kardars. General Ayitable's money Settlement was tried in the two former only, and as we know. broke 1 Rs. for rent. In 12 villages of Nagree Tuppa very high rates are said to have been taken, Sugarcane 24; Cotton 12; and Tobacco 10, but I doubt this.

given.

by all the estimates. Even produce estimate comes out low, showing deterioration, while well estimate comes out high. which I attribute to the rate, especial- no hesitation in reducing even below rates in 1st and 2nd Classes, while in 3rd large relief will be given without going below them.

margin to distressed properties, and the year 1856-7 being years of murrain and mortality, further deterioration had resulted, necessitating further more, which gives a total relief of 35 per cent: leaving proposed Jumma @ 58,252, with rate on cultivation of Rs. 1-7-5. The Bach too has been altered, and

Chukla Kalur, Pergunnah Hur-do-killa:

Classes.	Total No. of Mehals.			(Sec. I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.																				(Sec. II.) Agricultural Detail of					
				Malgoozaree Area.						Irrigated and unirrigated expressed in percentages.			Area under different kinds of soils expressed in percentages.				Area under different occupancies expressed in percentages.			Area under produce expressed in percentages.				In use.		Out of use.		Fit for use.	
				Area actually assessed.																									
				Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Cultivated. Khalsa area.	Area now reserved.	Total.	Total Malgoozaree.	Irrigated.	Silabee.	Buranee.	Gobera.	Rohee.	Doshalee.	Meyra and Tibba.	Proprietors.	Hereditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	I. Class Value.	II. Class Value.	III. Class Value.	IV. Class Value.	Of old.	Lately made.	Of old.	Recently.	No. requiring repairs	Money required for repairs.
	Khalsa.	Jagheer.	Total.																										
I.	12	...	12	2,086	191	4,809	214	5,023	7,294	85	10	5	12 G. 57 B.	24	7		66	11	23 B.	7	61	15	14	94	68	7	3	2	...
				Detail of Col. 9 { Chahee, ... 4,361; Silabee, ... 470; Buranee, ... 252													Resident, ... 32; Non-Resident, ... 2			1 Sugarcane, 5 Cotton, 28 Wheat, 21 Rice, 8 Gojee, 13 Barley, 13 Fallow,									
II.	22	1	23	4,827	112	5,671	139	5,810	10,749	81	11	8	9 B. 58 G.	21	12		56	19	25 B.	4	73	13	10	103	65	21	7	38	...
				Detail of Col. 9 { Chahee, ... 4,555; Silabee, ... 651; Buranee ... 604													Resident, ... 38; Non-Resident, ... 6			1 Sugarcane, ... 2 Cotton, 33 Wheat, 31 Rice, 3 Mukai, 12 Barley, 3 Moth, 6 Fallow,									
Total,	34	1	35	6,907	303	10,480	353	10,833	18,043	80 G.	11	9	10 B. 58 G.	22	10		61	15	24 B.	6	63	13	12	197	133	28	10	40	...
				Detail of Col. 9 { Chahee, ... 8,856; Silabee, ... 1,121; Buranee ... 856													Resident, ... 25; Non-Resident, ... 4			1 Sugarcane, 4 Cotton, 31 Wheat, 26 Rice, 6 Gojee, 12 Barley, 9 Fallow,									

REMA

This is a wild tract, situated in the southern extremity of the district, away from markets and rain, and all good influences. Beginning here, it and Churkuree Mehal of Goojranwalla, of which any one who has travelled on the Grand Trunk Road, north of Lahore, cannot fail to have car-

Distinctive Features.—It partakes of the character of the Churkuree, inasmuch as without irrigation, it would cease to be productive, but it is more bleak only land fit to cultivate is found wherever there is a depression in the earth's surface, into which the spent waters of 2 "Nullahs" are diverted,

Prevailing castes.—In the north about "Tupuala" there is a colony of Bajwa Jats, an offshoot from Punwana. In the south a few villages belonging to some Punjab.

Recent reclamation.—The tradition is that this Kalur tract has only been brought under cultivation within the last 40 years, previous to which (some Bajwa place of cattle lifters, and the haunt of Dacoits.

Emigration of Lubanas.—The country not being far from Lahore, became attractive for its pasture to these Lubanas, who being of a nomadic disposition now they are the most wealthy and the most enterprizing cultivators in this part of the Doab.

Condition of villages.—A few villages in the North excepted, there seems nothing but impoverishment abroad. The Bajwas are very industrious, but reduced sure, aggravated by 2 years of murrain. There have been 2 bad seasons out of 6, comprising the period of Summary Settlement, and one of these

Elements of weakness.—I perceive many indications of weakness. Population is scanty; proprietors are few and depressed; 39 per cent is under tenant cultivaformer by nearly 50 per cent. Tillage is very indifferent, and attended with great expense, and the average fall of rain is about 16 inches.

Fertility.—In this respect I consider it the worst tract in this district.—The land lies high and dry to the north and west, with an easterly slope, and the the area is of this class, and without water is good for little, being impregnated with "Kuller".

Irrigation.—Nearly the whole area is irrigated first from drainage, and then from the Loonda Nullah, which emerging from the Suttra Marsh, takes 2 separate wells everywhere capable of irrigating 20 acres each, if supported by 4 yoke of cattle; but as the Rice lands are attached to the wells, in case of and expensive supply of Bullocks.

Condition of Wells.—Owing to great wear and tear the wells soon get out of order, as may be seen from 133 out of 330, or more than ⅓ having been lately of 200 rupees for the cost of a new well, cultivation can only be conducted at a very great expense.

Produce.—The staple crop is "Rice" which occupies 26 per cent of area. The yield is good in good years, but owing to uncertainty of rain and difficulty of Zubtee, and but little sugarcane to fall back upon. Cotton stands at 4 per cent; but is equally wretched. Wheat occupies 31 per cent, but is caused deficiency of water. Rice here is excellent, said to sell at Rs. 50 per maund.

Pasture.—In the rainy season pasture is plentiful, and most of the villages keep large herds, but murrain has lately reduced their number. Distant villages, to be rife.

Markets and Prices.—There are no local markets, petty dealers buy and sell the grain at Pusroor, Butala, or Lahore. Owing perhaps to isolated position and the

Former management.—During Sikh rule these villages formed part of Jagir Talloquas situated in other chucklas; collections were usually made on the Kham sys- of water. No money settlement seems to have been fixed, although it was not uncommon for cultivators when dissatisfied with fluctuating payments and 1 rupee per acre for the whole area under zubtee, in the autumn without reference to the crops. It was equivalent to a money rate of Rs. 2-8 per

Summary Settlement.—There can be no doubt Summary Settlement is very high one-ninth of estates impoverished and the rest discountented. Rupees 2433 are in

Classification.—This tract though small requires 2 classes. Some villages are large old properties, having more wells on a smaller area, and their lands well cattle.

New Settlement.—I have adopted separate rates for Ploughs and Wells in both classes. "Silabee" and "Buranee" are here of course rated together at low rates I have therefore adopted same rates as in 4th class of Chukla Deg-kundee, which agree with what Mr. Morris took for the Kalur of Goojranwalla. Summary Settlement to be about 30 per cent. too high, so I give full relief.

Result.—Stands thus:—old jumma 23,230: New jumma 16,135: Reduction 7,095 or 30 per cent. This decrease is large, but not more than is necessary to enable was done to 3 villages, to which I have given 452 rupees further reduction, which leaves proposed jumma 15,683, with rate on cultivation 1-6-6.

situated in the High Irrigated tract.

Resources.				Sec. III.) Pressure & working of Summary Sett.					(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimates						(Section V.) Financial Results.					
WELLS.																				
Number of Wells.			Number of Ploughs.	No. of Mehals assessed.			Balance remitted in St. 1909.	Amount of Tuccavee granted.		Rates worked out on Soils, &c.				Jumma deduced therefrom and that of new Settlement.	Increase.		Decrease.		Net Decrease.	
In capital order.	In good order.	In bad order.	Required according to average.	In existence.	Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages.	Amount.	Up to St. 1,910	From St. 1,910 to 1,912.	Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.	Chahee.	Silabee.	Buranee.	Lately abandoned.		No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.	Amount.	Percentage.
									Rupees	Rupees	Rupees		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rupees		Rupees		Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
				V. B.	B							Chowdree Est.	2 0 8	...	0 10 11	...	9,425						
...	...	...	869	575	7	2	3	...	1,395	25	760	Plough Est.	@	15 Rs. per Plough.			8,825	2	317	8	5,147	4,475	34·0
												Well Estimate,	@	50 Rs. per Well,			8,350						
On Khalsa area,..				575								Produce Est.	1 14 4	...	0 9 3	..	7,707						
On Mafee area,..				12								Revenue Rates,	1 14 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	8,633						
Total, ...				587								Summary Sett.	2 13 8	...	0 15 3	...	13,106						
												Propd. Jumma,	...	...	...	...	8,6-5						
				B.	B.							Chowdree Est.	1 8 5	...	0 8 2	...	7,711						
...	...	...	754	542	12	4	6	...	1,088	260	310	Plough Est.	@	12 Rs. per Plough.			6,504						
												Well Estimate,	@	40 Rs. per Well,			7,240	5	582	17	3,392	2,620	25·0
												Produce Est.	1 8 0	...	0 8 0	...	7,525						
												Revenue Rates.	1 8 00	8 00	8 00	8 0	7,518						
On Khalsa area, ..				542								Summary Sett.	1 15 11	...	0 10 8	...	10,130						
On Mafee area, ..				66								Propd. Jumma.	..	..	...	...	7,510						
Total, ..				608																			
				V B.	B							Chowdree Est.	...	...	...	...	17,136						
												Plough Est.,	...	...	...	...	15,329						
...	...	..	1,623	1,117	19	6	9	...	2,483	285	1,070	Well Est.,	...	..	...	...	15,590	7	899	25	8,539	7,096	30·0
												Produce Est.	...	...	...	...	15,232						
												Revenue Rates	...	...	...	...	16,151						
On Khalsa area, ...				1,117								Summary Sett	...	...	...	...	23,230						
On Mafee area, ...				78								Propd. Jumma,	...	...	...	...	16,135	Decrease in '58-59.				452	
												Finally revised A. D. '58-59					15,683	Total Relief,				7,547	30·0
Total, ...				1,195																			

Rs. 1-10-6

Rs 1-4-8

Rs. 1-7-5

Rs. 1-6-6

Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.

RKS.

ncludes the southern portion of the Deg valley, crosses over to Narowal and Shadurah, and stretches away to the inhospitable regions between the Bar
ied away a painful remembrance.
nd sterile from the water being brackish, and the soil impregnated with saline matter, popularly termed "Kuller", from which its name is taken. The
and which again is supported by irrigation from wells conveniently situated.
Hundul juts. Elsewhere and intermixed with the Jut estates, is a scattered race of interlopers called Lubanahs, who are the "Bringaras" or carriers of the
states in the north being excepted) it stood a dreary expanse covered with long grass, infested with snakes, the shooting ground of kings, the hiding
and generally possessing large herds of cattle, soon took advantage of it, till gradually losing their pastoral, they have taken to agricultural habits, till
from several causes, over assessment being the chief. The Lubanas, still foremost in the possession of herds, have parted with many, under a similar pres
being accompanied by sickness and murrain, has quite prostrated the tract.
tion, the majority of whom are under no liability to cultivate; great deterioration has taken place.—In number of ploughs and cattle, they are short of th
rain drains off without permeating. But every where Nature has left basins, which catch the drainage where the soil is Rohee or stiff clay; 58 per cent o
courses, till it meets again in the lands of Wundo. These are dammed more or less in every village, and water is taken off for the Rice fields. There are
water failing from the two former causes, they are employed in extending the irrigation to the Rice Lands, which can only be maintained by a full
constructed or repaired, while there are 40 (nearly all the 2nd class) still requiring repairs. Seeing that water lies 25 cubits deep, necessitating an outla
irrigation is not to be depended on. It seems to fail about every 3 years, and then the jumma is oppressive, this being the chief produce they have n
dependent on rain, and 25 per cent is poor crops of 3rd and 4th class value. A failure occurred at Chuck Ram Dass, when the breaking of a "Pucca" retor
even in the Bar tract of Goojrat and Goojranwalla send their cattle here, and I am sorry to say that partly owing to this circumstance, cattle-lifting continue
absence of healthy competition, wheat has hitherto fetched prices about 5 per cent higher than the District average.
tem, viz: at ½ for grain, and for zubtee varying rates; for sugurcane 9 to 12 rupees with 2 for rent, and cotton 4 to 6 with 1 for rent, according to commanc
in grain, to fall back on the system known as "Soodh Singh's Chukao," which was a fixed grain rate of 1 Pund per Kunal for every acre sown in the Rohee
acre, and under present prices would ruin the tract.
balance, and Tehseldar says relief must be given.
irrigated. There are other properties of weak and wretched means, with higher soil, and inferior means of irrigation away from the Loonda, and devoid o
as being from want of rain about the worst soil in the district. The same with the "Chahee," which I have shewn above to be under special disadvantages
The produce estimate has been calculated at ⅓rd less than the usual rates, so as to allow for failure of rice crops once in 3 seasons. The estimates all show
an impoverished tract to make up for past years of over-assessment. The jummas are working well in spite of another murrain in 1856-57. Much damag

Chukla Bujwant: Purgunah Murakeewal: low

Classes.	Total No. of Mehals.			(Section I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.																		(Sec. II.) Agricultu				
				Malgoozaree Area.						Irrigated and unirrigated expressed in percentages.			Area under different kinds of soils expressed in percentages.				Area under different occupancies expressed in percentages.			Area under produce expressed in percentages.				Detail of			
				Area actually assessed.																		In use.		Out of use.	Fit for use.	
						Cultivated.																				
	Khalsa.	Jagheer.	Total.	Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Khalsa area.	Area now resumed.	Total.	Total Malgoozaree.	Irrigated.	Silabee.	Baranee.	Gobera.	Rohee.	Doshahee.	Mogya and Tibla.	Proprietors.	Hereditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	I. Class value.	II. Class value.	III. Class value.	IV. Class value.	Of old.	Lately made.	Of old.	Recently.	No. requiring repairs.	Money required for repairs.
Talloqua Gungwal (Khalsa.)	23	3	26	3,850	1083	6,607	378	6,985	11,918	14	60	26	...	...	...	...	55	11	34	20	...	80	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
				Detail of Col. 9.		Chahee, 1,001											Resident, 18												
						Silabee, 4,220											Non-Resident, 16												
						Baranee, 1,764																							
						Lakhiraj, ...			748																				
						Waste, ...			3,741																				
						Total area, ...			16,407																				
Bujwant proper. (Jagheer of Rajah Teja-sing.)	...	42	42	3,885	962	10,737	1000	1,737	16,584	144	30	26	...	...	...	...	31	29	40	15	58	11	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Detail of Col. 9.		Koolee, 4,994											Resident, 30												
						Selabee, 3,062											Non-Resident, 10												
						Baranee, 2,681																							
						Lakhiraj, ...			809																				
						Waste, ...			5,186																				
						Total area, ...			22,579																				
Total	23	45	68	7,735	2045	17,344	1378	18,722	28,502	34	43	23	...	...	...	...	43	20	37	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
						Add Lakhiraj, ...			1,557																				
						Waste, ...			8,927																				
						Total area, ...			38,986																				

(N. B. The entries of Talaqua Gungwal have been taken from Captain Mackenzie's Report)

REMA

This tract formed part of Goojrat District, and was assessed by Captain Mackenzie in two divisions of Khalsa and Jagheer. The former was announced because the Raja disapproved of it, subsequently an order was received to stay all further proceedings. The following extract is abridged from

Chuckla Bujwant Khalsa.—Paragraph 50. This chuckla resembles no other. It includes the Talooqua of Bujwant and Gungwal which are quite unique.

General aspect.—The Goojrat district, the further north you proceed, becomes the more high, broken, and undulating: on coming to the river Tovey, you stand low alluvial flat, of no great breadth, stretching towards the north east for about 18 miles, and bounded on the left by the lower slopes of the

Irrigation its chief feature.—Following the Cheenab towards its source, it is seen to come to the left, round the furthest extremity of this flat, and running through this plain, which is thus intersected by 4 branches of the parent stream, into which they all again flow at points above the mouth of the on to the fields of rice and sugarcane, which form the staple products. In this way almost every village has the means of irrigation *ad libitum.*

System of "Kools".—There are about 30 of these "Kools" or canals: of these 24 belong to Bujwant the remainder to the Khalsa villages in Gungwal; some are of recent construction, and I believe it would be thought quite extraordinary were a village to obstruct the passage of a new "Kool" through

Liability to expense.—All these "Kools" require yearly repairs. The formation of the tract may be described as a deposit of good soil, 2 or 3 feet deep, upon the banks fall in or the mouth of the canal, which requires careful arrangement, is destroyed. I calculated the repairs of Raja Tej Singh's vil- "Kool" a few years ago and failed. They are now doing so at an estimated expense of 200 rupees for which they have again received Tuccavee.

Repairs must be kept up.—It is very desirable that some arrangement be made during the final stages of the Settlement, providing for the repair of these interest that he has hitherto been in the habit of bearing a share of the expense, assumed at ¼ in the case of yearly repairs, and ⅓rds in that of a lages. The poverty which necessitated the reduction has been caused mainly by this inability to repair their "Kools," and at the same time to

Condition of villages.—Paragraph 51. The villages of this Gungwal Talloqua were found almost without exception in great difficulty; 25 per cent of the detract and the character of its population seem not to have been appreciated at the Summary Settlement.

Capacity to bear assessment.—Although the soil is generally good, of the "Rohee" kind, and often superior, the means of irrigation at hand and the staple pro- the proprietors wanting in energy to the last degree.

Reasons for transfer to Sealkote District.—The boundary was at hand, the slightest difficulty produced an emigration of the Tenantry, and it seemed hardly to (Rajpoots) having no relations with the general population of the district, abhorred crossing the "Tovy," and the only sign of a paternal Government

Summary Settlement.—A settlement thus became extremely difficult. Kham management would have been acceptable in many instances. The summary reasonable proposals was difficult, and at first appeared impossible.

New Settlement.—It was ultimately effected upon the understanding, that Government would take their difficulties in hand, arrange their internal derangement, remained on the spot, and I considered it a success to have made a settlement at a reduction of 20 per cent. The "Burranee" is very poor,

RESULT.—The rates adopted were "Koolee" 2-0 0: "Silabee" 1-12-0: "Burranee" 0 10 0. Jummas deduced 10,760 Rupees. Assessment fixed 9,840.

alluvial tract irrigated from Streams & Canals.

ral Resources.			(Sec. III.) Pressure & working of Summary Sett.						(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimates.						(Section V.) Financial Results.					
Wells.																				
Number of Wells.			Number of Ploughs.			No. of Mehals assessed.			Balances remitted in St. 1909.		Amount of Tuccavee granted.		Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.	Rates worked out on Soils, &c.				Jumma deduced therefrom and that of new Settlement.	Increase.		Decrease.		Net Decrease.		Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.
In capital order.	In good order.	In bad order.	Required according to average.	In existence.		Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages.	Amount.	Up to St. 1,910.	From St. 1,910 to 1,912.		Chahee.	Silabee.	Barance.	Lately abandoned.		No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.	Amount.	Percentage.	
									Sumbut		Rupees	Rupees		R.A.P	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	Rupees		Rupees		Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	
									„ 1906	15														
									„ 1908	846														
									„ 1909	219			Average of Sikh collection. ...	...	...	...	...	53,910						
...	...	...	806	855		18	5	..	1911	40	...	...	do. less one-fifth	2 8 1	2 3 0	0 12 6	...	13,540	...	...	...	...	2,324	19·0	Rs. 1-6-10.
			Sikh Collection less.						Sumbut				Tehseeldars Estimate, ...	2 1 8	1 13 8	0 10 7	...	11,403							
			Sumbut	1891 ...	52,833				1898 ...	53,295			Produce Est. at ½ Gross P. C.	2 4 9	2 0 2	0 11 6	...	12,416							
			„	1892 ...	35,785				1899 ...	...															
			„	1893 ...	50,951				1910 ...	53,295			Revenue Rates,	2 0 0	1 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	10,760							
			„	1894 ...	52,815				1912 ...	65,204			Summary Sett.	2 4 6	2 0 1	0 11 3	...	12,464							
			„	1895 ...	52,295				1913 ...	60,868			Propd. Jumma,	...	...	...	...	9,840	Decrease in '58-59.			0	19·0	Rs. 1-6-10.	
			„	1896 ...	53,295				1914 ...	59,696				Finally revised A. D. '58-59, *(Nil)*					Total Relief,			2,324			
			„	1897 ...	53,295				1915 ...	56,737															
													Average of last 5 years, ...	...	...	...	...	80,257						
													Chowdree Est.	...	...	...	...	24,415						
...	...	...	...	1,740		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2nd Ditto,	...	...	...	...	22,940	...	1,945	...	...	...	...	
													Plough Est...	...	...	...	...	26,100						
													Produce Est...	...	...	...	...	28,963						
													Revenue Rates,	2 12 0	1 9 0	1 0 0	0 0	26,110						1-13-11.
													Summary Sett.	...	...	...	...	22,826						
													Propd. Jumma,	...	...	...	...	23,771						
													Average of former years,	...	...	...	...	43,797						
...	...	...	806	2,595		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Produce Est	...	...	...	...	40,379	...	25	...	...	...	...	
													Revenue Rates,	...	...	...	...	36,870						
													Summary Sett.	...	...	...	...	33,586						
													Propd. Jumma	...	...	...	...	33,611						1-7-9.

RKS.

and received the sanction of the Commissioner. The latter representing the jagheer of Raja Tej singh, was also surveyed and assessed but never announced,

Captain Mackenzie's report:—

I described them thus in my Revenue Report, for 1856-57.

on the abrupt edge of a Plateau. The precipitous bank on which you stand is from 100 to 200 feet high. The Tovey flows beneath you, and across it lies a Cashmere Hills. Nearest you are the villages of Gungwal, further off lies Bujwant.

across the upper end of the oblong. This is the favorable circumstance for irrigation. Some of the waters of the rivers as they run past, find their way Tovey. During their progress, however, these waters are made extensively useful. Whenever practicable, cuts or small canals are made leading the water

several miles in length, passing through many villages before they reach the one that owns it. Many have been in existence for a long time, but one or two are its lands to those of another community.

a substratum of sand. When therefore the Chenab is very high, and the Kools become very full, and flow with great force the sandy bottom is silted up, lages to cost about 1,500 rupees yearly, being about 6 per cent on the assessment. The Gungwal khas community took 500 rupees Tuccavee to repair their

"Kools". The crop depends on them, one season's disrepair would create a difficulty in paying the revenue. So much has Raja Tej Singh deemed it his new "Kool". He was thus able to insist on their repairs, and took wise care to do so. 20 per cent has just been let off the old assessment in the Gungwal village for payment of a fixed assessment.

mand for the year previous to Settlement was in balances. The villages were half depopulated, industry and enterprize prostrated. The peculiar nature of the

duce remunerative, it was apparently forgotton that the "Kools" were expensive to keep in repair, the markets very distant, the tenures peculiar, and above all,

have been understood under what disadvantages a tract requiring the closest attention lay, in being so distant from the Tehseel or sudder stations. The people amongst them, may almost be said to have been the periodical visits of Dustuk serving peons and sowars.

settlement jummas had completely broken down, and the people seemed to have a horror of money settlement altogether. To induce them to accept any

assist in bringing back their absentees, give "Tuccavee" to repair their "Kools," and remit all balances. To act up to this effect, an Extra Assistant Commr. almost entirely the silt and sandy eruptions from intersecting rivers.

Former Jumma 10,896. Present rate on cultivation 1 6 10. This Chukla has been transferred to Sealkote district, and will always require careful nursing.

Continuation of Remarks on Bujwant Jagheer.

This portion of Chukla Bujwant consequently remains unsettled; but I deem it useful for future reference, to transcribe the remarks which Captain Mackenzie has recorded in his report, in the following language:—

Position of Jagheerdar.

Paragraph 52. Here no fixed money assessment has been yet made. Collections were entirely in the hands of the Jagheerdar. Raja Tej Singh, who had continued to stand in the same position towards his Malgoozars, as was held by Jageerdars in the Sikh times: he was every thing, levied what he liked, and managed as he chose. He oppressed the people and gave them assistance. Data for assessment were therefore only to be obtained by a different mode of investigation.

For this purpose, I visited the Taloqua in November 1856. It presented at that time a most luxuriant appearance. It was just at the close of autumn—there the chief harvest. The terraced fields were golden with the ripe crops of rice. These were varied by large patches of sugarcane. Around the villages were gardens and mango groves, and through the fields at short intervals, ran clear and refreshing streams. The whole of the land was zealously cultivated: the few strips of pasture along the banks of the river and streams, were covered with green mossy turf; hedges in many places lined the bye-ways.

Fertile aspect of Tract.

Condition of Villages.

The habitations were often in the form of detached hamlets, and resembling thatched cottages. The people were of a wild and simple character, mostly of the Bujjoo clan.

Extract from former Letter.

What now follows is extracted from the minute in which I submitted my proposal at the time, to Mr. E. Thornton, Commissioner of the Division.

I found the Talooqua had been always rated by "Kunkoot". An Agent visited it twice a year, fixed the assessment and collected it with the assistance of four principal "Chowdrees." No cases of exaction or extortion had been heard of in our courts; but from what I saw and heard on the spot last year, I came to the belief the people had to bear hard terms.

Revenue how realized.

The "Kun" amounted to from eighteen-fortieths, to twentytwo-fortieths of the gross "Nijkaree" produce, turned into money by rates exceeding current prices by one-half. According to this, the money equivalent of twentyseven-fortieths and thirty-fortieths were extorted. At least this is the logic according to the admission of the Jagirdar. Add to this the interest on the payments up to time of realizing the assessed grain, and in whatever way the rule may have been practically cut and clipped, it seems not too credulous to believe that the people speak the truth, when they say that their well-being or destitution depended almost entirely on the zubtee crops.

High proportion of Hakeemee share.

If the market price of "goor" ranged high, they lived; if low, they starved; for the tax on "zubtee" was in a great measure fixed for each village per "Ghumao," and it was such, as with a good season and high prices to leave a comfortable margin; at least comparatively so to speak, for the tax cannot be called low when it varies from 6 to 8 per Ghumao on sugar of a poor description. I came therefore to the belief that every thing was taken that could be taken, and the people induced to keep the land cultivated.

Tax on Zubtee very high.

I have forgotten to say that besides the above "Kun", "Abwab" was taken in addition. The next thing was to find out what had been collected. Returns of this I got in two ways. First by making the Jagirdar's agents on the spot complete the receipts from the Dhurwall's papers, and secondly from the Rajah's Head Quarters. I believe both returns are considerably in excess of the reality, and comparing them they would appear to confirm each other; but the returning officer was in effect the same in each case, though I hoped it would have been otherwise.

Abwabs and other cesses collected.

The reasons why I discredit them are:—1st the Statements of the people themselves: 2nd the acknowledged error of some of the items, such as that for Sumbut 1913, the collection for which the Head Quarter Return states to be 42,469, which the Agent on the spot showed me while treating on another subject, to have been only about 34,000, the season being a first rate one: 3rdly the excessively high average of these alleged collections gives per Ghumao viz: 7-8-1 in the 1st class: 4-0-11 in the 2nd class, and rupees 2-12-7 in the 3rd class villages.

Inaccuracy of the Returns.

Arguing then from these returns, 1st that they were fictitiously in excess of the reality: 2ndly that one-fifth of the real collection should constitute the profit of the Zemindar in future: 3rdly that, whatever might be the reality, the people were destitute: and 4thly that, besides having in future to pay a fixed money assessment, instead of a produce tax, the people would be deprived of certain advantages and assistance, by the concession of which now they were, notwithstanding the hard terms, seldom permitted to fall below producing point, such as the expense of repairing their "Kools," getting wood gratis for building purposes, and a share here and there in the produce of Mango groves, and arguing this I come to the conclusion, that a very large reduction should be made in their returns in making an estimate for future assessment.

Reasons for reducing Jagirdar's Estimates.

Again beginning at the other end of the matter, I was led up to the same conclusion. The land in some parts is extremely fertile. The products are valuable in these good lands, being alternately Sugar and Rice, followed some times by a poor crop of Barley or Peas, all forming a two year's course. In the poorer lands, fair Rubee crops are procurable. Every where cultivation is expensive, almost every village having a Kool or a share in one, for irrigation at pleasure. They require annual repairs, and it being the Jagirdar's interest to keep them in repair, he has hitherto borne a share of the expense, always taking care that no delay in making such repairs shall take place.

Farther reason assigned.

I looked out for a rate to apply to these lands. The best Chukla in Goojrat give an average of 2-2-0. Having been 4 years in the Kangra valley, I knew that the cultivation there was in many respects similar to "Bujwant". "Kools" are equally in general use. Products are much the same, only in Kangra less Sugar and more Rubee crop is grown, probably an equal quantity in proportion to other crops of rice.

Consideration of Rates.

The rate in Kangra proper is 3-8-0. In "Balun" (a Pergunah of inferior style) rupees

Comparison with Kangra rates.

2-12-0, and in "Puthankote" (an unirrigated tract), rupees 1-12-0. I assumed that the style of land, mode of cultivation, description of products, &c, in the above 3 tracts were sufficiently similar to those obtaining in the 3 classes of villages into which I had divided Bujwant, to enable me to draw an inference from the rate per acre there, for my rates were compared with every thing else I had seen. Bujwant appeared unique. But I found one great difference. The population of Kangra is 1,217 souls per square mile of cultivation, in Bujwant it is only 608.

Rates determined upon.

Looking at every circumstance, I judged the following rates to be approximately correct to adopt:—

Soil	*1st Class*	*2nd Class*	*3rd Class*	*Total*
Irrigated	3-8-0	2-12-0	2-0-0	
Silabee	2-0-0	1-12-0	1-8-0	
Baranee	1-0-0	1- 0-0	1-7-6	
Average,	3-3-0	2- 8-0	1-7-6	
Result,	Rs. 4,827-0-0	Rs. 13,440- 0-0	Rs. 7,348-0-0	25,613
My proposed Juma			..	24,980

Opinion of Commissioner recorded.

I had proceeded to this point when I met you at Jhelum, and you then on a cursory view, expressed your opinion that these rates would not be too low.

People clamorous for money Settlement.

I went again down to Bujwant, and saw no reason to alter my conclusions. I found the people clamorous for a money assessment, declaring they had never been so badly used as this season—rupees 34,000. This the Rajah's agents admitted, explaining the clamour was not on account of unusual exaction, but only because undue promptitude in paying up was called for.

Clamours investigated.

In this I think there is some truth, but there is at the same time no doubt that the last extractable farthing has been taken, in some cases too by foul means. Many of the people temporarily absconded. The visit of the Deputy Commissioner, followed by the Tehseeldar, re-assured them in some measure. But at this moment a great deal of the land, which should have been ploughed several times preparatory to being planted with sugarcane, lies fallow.

Enquiries confirm propriety of Rates.

My former impressions, therefore, of exaggeration in the alleged receipts were only confirmed, and I adhered to my adopted rates. It remained to adjust their results to the varied capacities of each village. And here although 3 classes in 46 villages may appear a sufficiently minute classification, and it may be thought that the juma fixed should seldom or never deviate very far from rates, yet the fact is that almost every village has to be considered separately.

Necessity for classification.

The villages of 2nd and 3rd classes, do not lie together in two clumps, but are scattered here and there, the whole tract being cut into slips by 3 rivers beside the Chenab. A village on one side of a stream, although not of sufficiently different a description to render classification necessary, may yet differ very much from one no the other side of it. The land may be much the same, but the encroachments of the streams

may have injured or deteriorated one village; the future probabilities not being hopeful, &c, &c, so that considerable variations occur in my propositions from rates. I was guided in these variations as well as in the original classification (which is a local one of old standing), by the Rajah's agents and chowdrees.

The "douls" will be found in their respective columns. They were made after being informed of my Rate-result, and being told to distibute it, they did so in a very satisfactory way. When they differed I found out the reason, sometimes it was one of opinion, sometimes of partiality, generally the former.

New Estimate tested with Chowdree's Estimate.

I concurred with, and yielded to their opinion in one respect, that the 1st class rates were relatively low. I have therefore, it will be seen, kept above them. I have kept a little below 2nd class rates, because I found on 2nd inspection, that I had rated Baranee much too high at 1; the Baranee land in those villages being an extremely poor, sterile soil, banks thrown up by the rivers and principally composed of sand. In the 3rd class, I have come out considerably below rates, owing to the poverty stricken state of one or two villages, and to the statistics in one or two others being found erroneous. In the case of irrigated and "silabee" lands, it will be seen that I am borne out in these observations by the Chowdrees and Agents.

New juma determined.

The result gave an assessment of Rs. 24,680, with an average area rate of Rs. 2-0-0.

Result.

True Extracts,

(Sd) J. G. DELMERICK,

Head Clerk, Commissioner's Office.

The general Returns relating to this proposition for assessment, have, I believe, been given in by Captain Mackenzie along with his General Report. I have not been able to get copies of them, and I have not followed up my efforts to recover them, in consequence of the Settlement of this Division being postponed *sine die*.

The "Village Note Book", however, which I have made over to the district office, will show the details of area and assessment, transcribed from the papers which were prepared for the Settlement Officer of Goojrat.

E. A. PRINSEP.

Settlement Officer.

Remarks on Mr. Macnabb's Assessment of Jagir division of Bujwant.

Lapse of Jagir in 1860-61.

As stated in para. 309 of Settlement Report, the Jagir of Raja Tej Sing lapsed to Government at the close of 1860-61, on the occasion of the Raja's estates being consolidated round Buttala. It became necessary therefore, to complete the Settlement of these villages.

Settlement made by Mr. Macnabb.

The work was entrusted to Kaim Hussein, Tehseeldar of Sealkote, and supervised by Mr. J. Macnabb. It was commenced in April 1861, and was completed at the close of 1862.

Assessment approved of by Commissioner in April 1861.

A Summary Settlement was at first brought out on Captain Mackenzie's data. Mr. Macnabb then visited Bujwant, and made his final arrangements. The assessment papers were placed before me early in April, received my sanction, when the jumas were announced.

Report submitted on 5th December 1862.

The following extracts from this Officer's report, submitted on 5th December 1862, relates to the assessment, and are therefore duly recorded:—

"I have the honor to submit the foollowing brief report on the Settlement of the villages in Bajwant, 42 in number, lately the Jagir of Raja Tej Singh, and to solicit the sanction of Government to the amount of Revenue at which they have been assessed, viz: 23,771, for ten years, commencing from Rubbee 1862-63. You are aware of the circumstances under which after measurement and assessment papers were completed by the Goojrat Settlement Officer, the proceedings were suspended at the request of the Raja, and the whole of Bajwant transferred to Sealkote. This Jagir has now lapsed to Government in exchange for that of Battala.

Transfers by Raja's Agent.

"The Khurreef of 1860-61 was realized by Rai Mool Singh, the Raja's factor in person, who boasted that he had settled matters amicably, considering the desire on the one part to screw the uttermost seer out of the Jagir, and on the other to resist on every point, it appears to me now that the fear of future retaliation has been removed, he has performed the business more satisfactorily than could have been expected.

Summary Settlement made for one year.

"The collections having been hitherto made by Kunkoot, it was necessary to fix money jumas, and those proposed by Captain Mackenzie having fortunately escaped the general destruction of records of this district, were given out and accepted at first as a Summary Settlement, in time to allow for Khewuts being prepared by which the Rubbee and Khurreef Kists might be collected.

Measurements.

"The measurements were commenced early in June, and finished before the rains set in.

"The assessment papers were ready by the end of January. The Jumas were given out and accepted on the 22nd April (1861), and the whole business was brought to an end in June 1862; in 13 months from the commencement.

Assessment.

"This is a mere Summary Report, no attempt is made to give details. Paras: 133, 134, and 135 of Captain Mackenzie's Goojrat Settlement Report, will supply many deficiencies.

Reference made to Goojrat Report.

Soils. "There are three kinds of soil in Bujwant; they are as follows in the order of their relative value:—

I. *Doshahee*—clay and sand mixed.
II. *Rohee*—clay.
III. *Mera*—high, being light soil.

Produce. "Sugarcane and Rice are the principal staples. Flax does not thrive, and cotton is only grown in rain watered lands. Little wheat is grown, in fact there is little Rubee, only ¼th of the Juma is paid from it.

Absence of prosperity. "There is only one pucka house in Bujwant, namely the Thukoordwara at Khoja-chuck, partly the result of poverty, and partly from the large amount of manure required by the river watered lands.

Streams. "A separate record (Map and Register) has been drawn up regarding the numerous water courses which fertilize this tract, these are fed by the Gug, Bagh, and Mean-khor branches of the Chenab River.

Water Courses. "The clearing of these Kools rests with the proprietors: hereditary cultivators pay a Koolana rate, generally 1 or two annas, but only on rice cultivation. Other cultivators are never called upon, except when the whole village is collected to open the mouth (Mondha) of the Kool on the stony bed of the river. Many are held in shares by the different estates benefitted by them; in others the Kool belongs to particular villages; some pay for their water in the same way as hereditary cultivators above mentioned, but these cases are not common.

Right to cut Kools. "The right to open cuts through the lands of other villages is admitted; but considering the new value given to lands by the present settlement, compensation will be expected.

Every village visited. "During the cold weather I visited every village, and drew up the assessment papers which were confirmed by you in April 1861.

Result of new assessment. "The subjoined statement will show the data on which the assessment was fixed:—

Total area.	Cultivated area according to present paper.	As shown by Captain Mackenzie.	Captain Mackenzie's juma taken as summary juma.	Average Receipt by Jagirdars.	Proposed juma.	New Rates.		Capt. Mackenzie's Rate.	
						On cultivated area.	On total area.	On cultivated area	On total area.
22,579	12,699	11,408	22,816	31,313	23,771	1-13-11	1·0·10	2·0·0	1·0·6

Rates. "The rates fixed in making the assessment were:—

Irrigated.	*Silabee.*	*Barani.*	*Lately abandoned.*
2—12—0	1—9—0	1—0—0	1—0—0

"These gave a juma of Rs. 26,110. It will be observed that the increase of 1,000 on Captain Mackenzie's juma, is accounted for by the extra 1,000 acres brought under cultivation, which are put down at 1 per acre, and this accounts for the present rate on cultivation, giving 3 annas lower than this.

Jagirdar's receipts. "As regards jagirdar's receipts, it should be remembered that he paid half the expenses of clearing the water courses, a deduction probably of some 2,500 should be made. It may also be mentioned that the four principal chowdrees were made to sit together in separate rooms. Their results came out rupees 24,415 and 22,940. This was done before the calculation made by me could possibly have reached them.

Reasons for giving a light assessment. "The rates when compared with the reputed fertility of Bujwant, may be considered low, but the villages have to recover from a long course of exaction. True that in dry years when prices are high, the advantages of irrigation possessed by Bujwant may enable them to raise a large quantity of produce, and sell in a dear market, still in ordinary years the out-turn is not so far above the average, while its isolated position undoubtedly prevents that produce from easily reaching the best markets."

For these reasons then, it has been thought wise at present to fix a low juma, and in this view I have concurred.

Term of Settlement only for 10 years. The Settlement too, is only for a short period of 10 years. The people are Rajpoots, unaccustomed to money payments. The slightest pressure seems to send the tenant population across the border; and after the long series of years that they have been rack-rented by the Jagirdar's agents, it would be very injudicious to adopt any but a very light assessment.

Assessment paper annexed. A detailed statement of the area, resources, and juma has been submitted with Mr. Macnabb's Report, which is here annexed, as it shows very clearly how carefully the juma of each estate has been considered.

Notice of Officers. Mr. Macnabb acknowledges the great assistance received from Kaim Hussein, the Superintendent, and deserves the thanks of Government for making a settlement in 42 villages, which has afforded much satisfaction to the people, and will, I hope, enable them in time to appreciate the benefits of a system, at present new to them, of a money demand for a fixed period, but sufficiently liberal to allow a margin of profits, which hitherto has been seldom enjoyed.

(Sd.) E. A. PRINSEP,

Late Settlement Officer.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			SECTION I. EXTENT OF VILLAGE LANDS.													SECTION II.		
				MEHAL.			MALGOOZARIE.									POPULATION.		
							Uncultivated.			*Cultivated.*								
Serial Number	Village Boundary Number.	Name of Mehal or Village.	Total Area.	Waste.	Maafee and Enam.	Total.	Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Total.	Koolee or canal watered.	Silabee or moist.	Buranee or dry.	Total.	Maafee resumed.	Total now to come under Government demand including lately abandoned.	Cultivating.	Non-cultivating.	Total.
1	443	Chuk Santal, ...	1,086	277	62	339	213	10	253	172	...	221	393	101	504	390	567	957
2	445	Burkumtal, ...	278	27	46	73	8	..	8	188	...	7	195	2	197	180	95	275
3	451	Kachee Mand, ...	510	142	58	200	9	1	10	187	19	...	278	22	301	647	592	1,239
4	...	Balleepoor, ...	536	114	4	118	27	75	102	190	110	...	300	16	391	211	107	318
5	422	Kukrah, ...	1,095	197	56	253	41	289	330	161	13	263	437	79	801	535	386	921
6	423	Hail, ...	716	69	99	168	73	44	117	228	33	102	363	68	475	607	368	975
7	433	Chuck Khoja, ...	303	78	10	88	24	6	30	78	101	5	184	1	191	211	312	523
8	435	Pool, ...	1,372	261	90	351	455	35	490	234	84	360	678	53	766	460	499	959
9	436	Gidpoor, ...	527	253	1	254	39	2	41	119	84	24	227	5	234	184	99	283
10	437	Seer, ...	473	25	29	54	85	2	87	173	123	1	297	35	334	178	117	295
11	439	Phokulyan, ...	622	71	60	131	112	2	114	209	94	40	343	34	379	467	528	995
12	444	Kaleean, ...	377	61	13	74	59	15	74	141	55	6	202	27	244	206	107	313
13	447	Murhal, ...	317	61	4	65	122	10	132	76	19	12	107	13	130	29	50	79
14	448	Chunnoor, ...	432	71	5	76	37	12	49	73	169	54	206	11	319	58	19	77
15	452	Chok Chunda, ...	46	2	5	7	1	..	1	33	...	5	38	...	38	...	...	...

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
PRESENT STATE OF VILLAGE AND RESOURCES.											JUMAS.							RATES.	
	FARMING IMPLEMENTS.		ACRES UNDER TENANTS.			CROPS PERCENTAGE.													
				Non-hereditary.		Rubbi.		Khurif.											
Caste of Proprietors.	Cost of repairing canals or irrigation drains.	Ploughs.	Hereditary.	Residents.	Non-residents.	Ordinary Rubbi.	Doturasil not in per centages as it is shown again in Khurreef.	Nijkaree 1st class—Rice, &c.	Nijkaree 2nd Class. Bajra Mot, &c.	Zubtee.	Average of last 5 years.	Summary Juma.	Juma by Canal, 2 12 0 / Tibba, 1 0 0 / Furaree, 1 0 0 / Punjur rates. / Kurreem. 1 0 0	Produce Juma.	By ploughs 15 Rs. per plough.	Chowdrees, Cashmeeree Kakoo; Davee Sing and Motee.	Proposed Juma deducting Inams and adding mafi resumed.	Summary Rates.	Rates of proposed Juma.
Bajoo, ...	...	103	33	155	60	43	7	24	8	25	1,800	1,600	982	1,452	1,545	1,400 / 1,500	1,507	3 2 9	2 15 10
Brahmin, ...	...	41	38	42	37	...	12	45	7	43	1,362	900	522	1,047	615	875 / 1,000	884	4 8 11	4 7 8
Do.	...	130	7	21	...	30	24	44	...	26	1,165	1,450	718	1,149	1,950	1,350 / 1,300	1,560	4 10 3	4 15 8
Jat, ...	...	49	13	21	...	29	22	41	2	28	1,509	1,050	713	967	735	1,150 / 1,300	1,150	2 11 0	2 4 5 1
Bajoo, ...	...	123	165	434	...	42	6	21	6	31	1,695	1,158	1,221	1,330	1,845	1,150 / 1,150	1,206	1 7 11	1 8 1
Do.	...	121	87	116	...	27	12	29	16	28	1,005	825	1,012	1,441	1,815	800 / 925	912	1 11 9	1 14 9
Do.	...	58	5	43	...	34	15	13	19	34	663	450	387	550	870	550 / 500	500	2 6 3	2 10 3
Do.	...	75	21	323	80	47	14	28	5	20	1,870	1,600	1,295	1,703	1,125	1,650 / 1,500	1,519	2 1 5	1 15 9
Do.	...	44	12	78	...	49	4	20	2	29	672	450	898	648	660	400 / 425	453	1 14 9	1 15 0
Munhass, ...	...	47	157	105	33	35	28	41	6	18	875	700	757	967	705	725 / 725	729	2 1 6	2 3 0
Bajoo, ...	...	63	71	187	26	23	15	37	6	34	1,240	950	857	1,306	945	1,000 / 1,100	887	2 8 12	2 5 6
Munhass, ...	...	45	4	77	1	36	10	10	7	37	828	600	855	840	675	650 / 580	584	2 7 4	2 6 4
Bajoo, ...	...	5	12	25	39	...	7	35	25	40	354	300	306	462	75	350 / 300	300	2 4 11	2 4 11
Do.	...	15	55	73	141	45	12	17	22	16	390	400	560	439	225	400 / 380	400	1 4 0	1 4 0
Munhass, ...	...	...	4	...	1	40	46	61	13	16	213	100	96	116	...	125 / 100	100	2 10 6	2 10 6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			SECTION I. EXTENT OF VILLAGE LANDS.													SECTION II.		
				MEHAL.			MALGOOZARIE.									POPULATION.		
							Uncultivated.			*Cultivated.*								
Serial Number.	Village Boundary Number.	Name of Mehal or Village.	Total Area.	Waste.	Maafee and Inam.	Total.	Cultivable.	Lately abandoned.	Total.	Koolee or canal watered.	Sihaee or moist.	Burance or dry.	Total.	Maafee resumed.	Total now to come under Government demand including lately abandoned.	Cultivating.	Non-cultivating.	Total.
16	454	Sahootee, ...	693	194	23	217	7	31	38	276	113	22	411	27	469	906	122	1,028
17	455	Budhesur, ...	471	109	3	112	58	20	78	124	71	59	254	27	301	121	214	335
18	456	Deyrah, ...	432	71	11	82	104	35	139	125	37	...	162	49	246	144	193	337
19	458	Sukheal, ...	907	254	37	291	83	31	114	161	140	184	485	17	533	191	126	317
20	459	Chunnee Dheyroo,	718	208	24	232	134	10	144	190	119	...	309	33	352	230	190	420
21	460	Koondul, ...	911	509	...	509	163	4	167	128	92	7	227	8	239	197	120	317
22	425	Gungwal, ...	226	13	25	38	30	8	38	127	11	1	139	11	158	128	33	161
23	426	Chak Chiban, ...	199	10	5	15	10	12	22	31	61	19	161	1	174	59	27	86
24	427	Amunpoor, ...	129	7	24	31	3	4	7	69	...	...	69	22	95	41	35	76
25	428	Ajwal, ...	106	7	6	13	4	...	4	44	39	...	83	6	89	126	33	159
26	429	Pind Bhuloo, ...	143	15	21	36	9	1	10	29	52	...	81	16	98	65	70	135
27	429½	Pind Puttun, ...	68	8	1	9	2	3	5	21	33	...	54	...	57	...	...	...
28	430	Mehal, ...	296	43	9	52	65	4	69	16	25	125	166	9	179	131	97	228
29	431	Kotelee Munaleean,	320	11	3	14	47	24	71	125	76	19	220	15	259	120	17	137
30	432	Supwal, ...	95	10	3	13	41	...	41	...	31	10	41	...	41	10	49	59

Settlement in Sealkote district:— *Continued.*

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
PRESENT STATE OF VILLAGE AND RESOURCES.																			
	FARMING IMPLEMENTS,		ACRES UNDER TENANTS.			CROPS PERCENTAGE.					JUMAS.							RATES.	
				Non-hereditary.		*Rubbi.*		*Khurif.*											
Caste of Proprietors.	Cost of repairing Canals or irrigation drains.	Ploughs.	Heriditary.	Residents.	Non-residents.	Ordinary Rubbi.	Dofussuh not in per centages as it is shown again in Khurreef.	Nijkaree 1st class - Rice, &c.	Nijkaree 2nd Class. Bajra Mot, &c.	Zubtee.	Average of last 5 years.	Summary Juma.	Juma by rates. (Canal, 2 12 0 / Tibbe, 1 9 0 / Turanee, 1 0 0 / Banjur Kuderm. 1 0 0)	Produce Juma.	By ploughs 15 Rs. per plough.	Chowdrees. Cahuneeree Kakoo Davee Sing and Motee.	Proposed Juma deducting Enams and adding mafi resumed.	Summary Rates.	Rates of proposed Juma.
Rajpoot, ...	...	66	195	20	53	40	18	33	4	23	1,356	1,038	1,063	1,221	990	1,250 / 1,000	1,113	2 3 5	2 6 1
Brahmin, ...	...	34	43	46	27	57	16	26	2	15	772	450	605	575	510	500 / 500	500	1 7 11	1 10 7
Do.	...	34	67	20	8	16	17	37	13	34	642	525	571	565	510	550 / 325	530	2 2 3	2 2 7
Do.	...	45	87	171	120	41	8	20	21	18	980	700	912	172	675	800 / 500	712	1 5 0	1 5 4
Goojur, ...	...	53	170	81	16	19	25	49	2	30	830	650	799	1,187	795	725 / 600	730	1 13 6	2 1 2
Do.	...	41	22	47	...	34	8	21	16	29	720	400	529	658	615	375 / 400	400	1 10 9	1 10 9
Rajoo, ...	...	22	44	47	3	17	28	45	13	25	351	300	406	510	330	350 / 300	290	1 14 4	1 12 1
Rajpoot,	...	12	18	24	55	49	11	24	4	23	206	150	352	369	180	210 / 150	181	0 13 9	1 0 6
Rajoo,	...	14	...	8	36	25	17	48	2	25	246	175	254	317	210	250 / 125	190	1 13 5	2 0 0
Brahmin, ...	...	27	7	24	...	40	20	36	2	22	139	150	188	244	405	150 / 120	150	1 11 0	1 11 0
Rajoo, ...	...	31	26	4	5	52	14	25	6	16	237	200	206	244	465	150 / 200	162	2 0 8	1 10 6
Do.	...	...	12	31	...	77	19	7	3	13	...	120	112	73	...	80 / 100	100	2 1 9	1 12 1
Aleeah, ...	...	27	73	24	17	63	5	12	...	30	517	350	237	373	405	450 / 425	356	1 15 3	1 15 10
Do.	...	22	128	44	20	45	15	24	7	24	460	320	547	549	330	400 / 360	424	1 3 9	0 10 2
Rajoo, ...	...	3	4	2	12	66	25	5	18	11	34	15	58	64	45	30 / 30	30	0 5 10	0 11 8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			SECTION I. EXTENT OF VILLAGE LANDS.													SECTION II.		
				MEHAL.			MALGOOZARIE.									POPULATION.		
							Uncultivated.			*Cultivated.*								
Serial Number.	Village Boundary Number.	Name of Mehal or Village.	Total Area.	Waste.	Maafee and Inam.	Total.	Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Total.	Koolee or canal watered.	Sillabee or moist.	Buranee or dry.	Total.	Maafee resumed.	Total now to come under Government demand including lately abandoned.	Cultivating.	Non-cultivating.	Total.
31	433	Pindee Bajooan, ...	157	28	9	37	35	...	35	...	53	32	85	...	85	37	23	60
32	435	Khyree, ...	654	282	2	284	96	7	103	50	51	141	242	25	274	110	46	156
33	438	Buddee-ul Zumeen,	109	2	7	9	3	...	3	82	...	...	82	15	97	...	..	..
34	440	Guddeal, ...	327	142	10	152	54	1	55	...	1	99	100	20	121	66	63	129
35	441	Kotlee Dulputeean,	429	33	4	37	52	16	68	143	113	38	294	30	340	33	5	38
36	446	Shahpoor, ...	725	197	12	209	50	4	54	107	...	333	440	22	446	102	95	197
37	...	Bela Pind Puttun,	156	1	...	1	74	20	94	...	61	..	61	...	81	..	..	..
38	450	Dhung Kote, ...	238	52	4	56	40	...	40	87	8	37	134	10	142	155	136	291
39	461	Loonee, ...	1,408	276	8	284	307	69	376	238	231	208	677	71	817	558	363	921
40	462	Jhung, ...	1,971	423	5	428	534	40	574	238	452	202	892	77	1,009	529	135	664
41	463	Chuk Pondara, ...	1,355	325	11	336	497	105	602	213	182	...	395	22	522	288	133	421
42	466	Rehal, ...	446	247	...	247	48	10	58	58	34	45	137	4	151	91	22	113
		Grand Total, ...	22,579	5,186	809	5,995	3,885	962	4,847	4,994	3,062	2,681	10,737	1,000	12,699	8,801	6,193	14,994

Settlement in Sealkote district:—*Continued.*

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
PRESENT STATE OF VILLAGE AND RESOURCES.											JUMAS.							RATES.	
	FARMING IMPLEMENTS.		ACRES UNDER TENANTS.			CROPS PERCENTAGE.													
				Non-hereditary.		*Rubbi.*		*Khurif.*											
Name of Proprietors.	Cost of repairing Canals or irrigation drains.	Ploughs.	Hereditary.	Residents.	Non-residents.	Ordinary Rubbi.	Doh-sulli not in per centages as it is shown again in Khurreef.	Nijkaree 1st class—Jhee, &c.	Nijkaree 2nd Class, Bajra Mot, &c.	Zubtee.	Average of last 5 years.	Summary Juma.	Juma by { Canal, 2 12 0 Tibba, 1 9 0 Buranee, 1 0 0 Banjur Kudeem. 1 0 0 } rates.	Produce Juma.	By ploughs 15 Rs. per plough.	Chowdrees, Cashmeeree Kakoo, Pavee Sing and Motee.	Proposed Juma, deducting Enams and adding mafi resumed.	Summary Rates.	Rates of proposed Juma.
...	...	8	...	11	25	12	21	44	18	26	149	100	115	265	120	150 120	125	1 2 10	1 7 6
min, ...	...	45	129	40	74	44	8	9	32	15	480	225	433	349	675	250 100	275	0 13 2	0 15 1
...	...	...	26	...	97	7	76	80	1	12	309	175	267	289	...	200 200	200	1 12 10	2 1 0
...	...	17	...	64	...	44	5	...	16	40	123	100	122	126	255	150 160	93	0 13 2	0 12 3
...	...	8	57	53	100	37	39	42	5	16	426	400	706	522	120	450 500	450	1 2 10	1 5 2
...	...	29	74	273	32	62	11	19	10	9	572	575	692	694	435	600 500	575	1 3 9	1 3 9
...	...	...	...	...	10	41	33	40	13	6	96	...	115	110	...	150 100	100	...	1 3 9
h, ...	...	25	22	30	6	37	7	14	27	12	380	300	325	430	375	250 300	300	2 2 0	2 2 0
hmin, ..	...	80	306	263	10	42	6	15	22	21	1,613	1,150	1,488	1,481	1,200	1,250 1,100	1,254	1 6 6	1 8 7
poot,	...	80	697	201	1	53	7	12	15	20	1,666	950	1,814	1,568	1,200	1,250 1,100	1,000	0 15 10	1 15 10
r, ...	...	80	181	43	8	29	11	26	19	26	972	600	1,036	1,181	1,200	650 650	700	1 2 5	1 8 6
min, ...	...	18	50	34	14	25	11	14	30	31	370	175	279	410	270	250 200	700	1 2 6	1 3 1
Castes,	...	1,740	3102	2.955	1161	1,524	715	1,194	465	1,002	30,257	22,826	26,110	28,963	26,100	24,415 22,940	23,771	1 12 9	1 13 1

(Sd.) N. W. NAGNABB,

Deputy Commissioner.

APPENDIX NO III

PRODUCE TABLE

APPENDIX NO. III.

Produce Table exhibiting the Areas, Yield, Money Rates &c. as extracted from the average Assessment Circles of Zillah Sealkote.

Chuklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Soils.	Headings of Columns.	Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.	NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT, AREAS, YIELD
					OF THE FIRST ORDER OF VALUE.
			Average price current of 30 years.		Sugarcane.
BHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	1,258	157
			Yield.	...	29–0
			Money Rates.	...	5–4–7
			Cash Value.	3,750	830
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	5,122	78
			Yield.	...	24–0
			Money Rates.	...	5–4–7
			Cash Value.	7,931	412
			Total Area.	6,380	235
			Total Cash Value.	11,681	1,242
			Area per Centages.	100	4
	II. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	1,271	231
			Yield.	...	24–0
			Money Rates.	...	4–6–0
			Cash Value.	2,947	1,011
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	14,242	192
			Yield.	...	24–0
			Money Rates.	...	4–6–0
			Cash Value.	18,955	840
			Total Area.	15,513	423
			Total Cash Value.	21,902	1,851
			Area. per Centages.	100	3
	III. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	494	45
			Yield.	...	21–0
			Money Rates.	...	3–13–3
			Cash Value.	897	172
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	14,941	71
			Yield.	...	21–0
			Money Rates.	...	3–13–3
			Cash Value.	16,098	272
			Total Area.	15,425	116
			Total Cash Value.	16,995	444
			Area per Centages.	100	1
			Total Area.	37,318	774
			Total Cash Value.	50,579	3,537
			Area per Centages.	100	7
CHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	22,398	1812
			Yield.	...	48–0
			Money Rates.	...	8–12–0
			Cash Value.	37,992	15,855
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	2,745	4
			Yield.	...	48–0
			Money Rates.	...	8–12–0
			Cash Value.	5,073	35
			Total Area.	25,143	1,816
			Total Cash Value.	43,065	15,890
			Area per Centages.	100	7

Chuklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Soils.	Headings of Columns.	NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT, AREAS, YIELD
				OF THE FIRST ORDER OF VALUE.
			Average price current of 30 years.	Tobacco.
BHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	55
			Yield.	24–0
			Money Rates.	4–12–6
			Cash Value.	261
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	10
			Yield.	24–0
			Money Rates.	4–12–6
			Cash Value.	48
			Total Area.	65
			Total Cash Value.	309
			Area per Centages.	...
	II. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	31
			Yield.	19–0
			Money Rates.	3–12–8
			Cash Value.	117
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	28
			Yield.	19–0
			Money Rates.	3–12–8
			Cash Value.	106
			Total Area.	59
			Total Cash Value.	223
			Area. per Centages.	1
	III. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	14
			Yield.	14–0
			Money Rates.	2–12–7
			Cash Value.	40
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	22
			Yield.	14–0
			Money Rates.	2–12–7
			Cash Value.	82
			Total Area.	43
			Total Cash Value.	122
			Area per Centages.	...
			Total Area.	167
			Total Cash Value.	654
			Area per Centages.	1
CHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	103
			Yield.	20–0
			Money Rates.	3–15–9
			Cash Value.	410
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	1
			Yield.	20–0
			Money Rates.	3–15–9
			Cash Value.	4
			Total Area.	104
			Total Cash Value.	414
			Area per Centages.	1

Chuklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Soils.	Headings of Columns.	NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT, AREAS, YIELD
				OF THE FIRST ORDER OF VALUE.
			Average price current of 30 years.	Vegetable and Turnips.
BHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
			Total Area.	...
			Total Cash Value.	...
			Area per Centages.	...
	II. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
			Total Area.	...
			Total Cash Value.	...
			Area. per Centages.	...
	III. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
			Total Area.	...
			Total Cash Value.	...
			Area per Centages.	...
			Total Area.	...
			Total Cash Value.	...
			Area per Centages.	...
CHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	151
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	4–0–0
			Cash Value.	604
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	1
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	4–0–0
			Cash Value.	4
			Total Area.	152
			Total Cash Value.	608
			Area per Centages.	...

Chuklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Soils.	Headings of Columns.	NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT, AREAS, YIELD
				OF THE FIRST ORDER OF VALUE.
			Average price current of 30 years.	Poppy.
BHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	16
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	4–0
			Cash Value.	64
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
			Total Area.	16
			Total Cash Value.	64
			Area per Centages.	...
	II. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
			Total Area.	...
			Total Cash Value.	...
			Area. per Centages.	...
	III. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	1
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	4–0–0
			Cash Value.	4
			Total Area.	1
			Total Cash Value.	4
			Area per Centages.	...
			Total Area.	17
			Total Cash Value.	68
			Area per Centages.	...
CHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	8
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	6–0–0
			Cash Value.	48
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
			Total Area.	8
			Total Cash Value.	48
			Area per Centages.	...

Chuklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Soils.	Headings of Columns.	NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT, AREAS, YIELD
				OF THE FIRST ORDER OF VALUE.
			Average price current of 30 years.	Pepper.
BHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
			Total Area.	...
			Total Cash Value.	...
			Area per Centages.	...
	II. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
			Total Area.	...
			Total Cash Value.	...
			Area. per Centages.	...
	III. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
			Total Area.	...
			Total Cash Value.	...
			Area per Centages.	...
			Total Area.	...
			Total Cash Value.	...
			Area per Centages.	...
CHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	13
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	6–0–0
			Cash Value.	78
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
			Total Area.	13
			Total Cash Value.	78
			Area per Centages.	...

Chuklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Soils.	Headings of Columns.	NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT, AREAS, YIELD
				OF THE FIRST ORDER OF VALUE.
			Average price current of 30 years.	Cotton.
BHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	54
			Yield.	17–0
			Money Rates.	3–7–11
			Cash Value.	186
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	166
			Yield.	17–0
			Money Rates.	3–7–11
			Cash Value.	570
			Total Area.	220
			Total Cash Value.	756
			Area per Centages.	6
	II. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	85
			Yield.	12–0
			Money Rates.	2–7–6
			Cash Value.	210
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	507
			Yield.	12–0
			Money Rates.	2–7–6
			Cash Value.	1,251
			Total Area.	592
			Total Cash Value.	1,461
			Area. per Centages.	4
	III. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	29
			Yield.	10–0
			Money Rates.	2–0–11
			Cash Value.	60
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	717
			Yield.	10–0
			Money Rates.	2–0–11
			Cash Value.	1,479
			Total Area.	746
			Total Cash Value.	1,539
			Area per Centages.	5
			Total Area.	1,558
			Total Cash Value.	3,756
			Area per Centages.	4
CHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	218
			Yield.	18–0
			Money Rates.	5–11–3
			Cash Value.	807
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	8
			Yield.	18–0
			Money Rates.	3–11–3
			Cash Value.	30
			Total Area.	226
			Total Cash Value.	837
			Area per Centages.	1

Chuklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Soils.	Headings of Columns.	NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT, AREAS, YIELD
				OF THE FIRST ORDER OF VALUE.
			Average price current of 30 years.	Melons.
BHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
			Total Area.	...
			Total Cash Value.	...
			Area per Centages.	...
	II. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
			Total Area.	...
			Total Cash Value.	...
			Area. per Centages.	...
	III. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
			Total Area.	...
			Total Cash Value.	...
			Area per Centages.	...
			Total Area.	...
			Total Cash Value.	...
			Area per Centages.	...
CHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	35
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	5–0–0
			Cash Value.	175
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	1
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	5–0–0
			Cash Value.	5
			Total Area.	36
			Total Cash Value.	180
			Area per Centages.	1

Chuklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Soils.	Headings of Columns.	NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT, AREAS, YIELD
				OF THE FIRST ORDER OF VALUE.
			Average price current of 30 years.	Kuchaloo.
BHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
			Total Area.	...
			Total Cash Value.	...
			Area per Centages.	...
	II. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
			Total Area.	...
			Total Cash Value.	...
			Area. per Centages.	...
	III. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
			Total Area.	...
			Total Cash Value.	...
			Area per Centages.	...
			Total Area.	...
			Total Cash Value.	...
			Area per Centages.	...
CHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	2
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	6–0–0
			Cash Value.	12
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
			Total Area.	2
			Total Cash Value.	12
			Area per Centages.	...

Chuklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Soils.	Headings of Columns.	NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT, AREAS, YIELD
				OF THE SECOND ORDER OF VALUE.
			Average price current of 30 years.	Wheat.
BHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	523
			Yield.	24–0
			Money Rates.	2–2–6
			Cash Value.	1,128
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	1,741
			Yield.	19–0
			Money Rates.	1–11–4
			Cash Value.	2,673
			Total Area.	2,264
			Total Cash Value.	3,801
			Area per Centages.	36
	II. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	472
			Yield.	21–0
			Money Rates.	1–14–2
			Cash Value.	890
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	4,680
			Yield.	17–0
			Money Rates.	1–8–5
			Cash Value.	6,338
			Total Area.	5,152
			Total Cash Value.	7,228
			Area. per Centages.	33
	III. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	220
			Yield.	19–0
			Money Rates.	1–11–4
			Cash Value.	375
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	5,043
			Yield.	12–0
			Money Rates.	1–1–3
			Cash Value.	5,437
			Total Area.	5,263
			Total Cash Value.	5 812
			Area per Centages.	34
			Total Area.	12,679
			Total Cash Value.	16,841
			Area per Centages.	34
CHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	14,191
			Yield.	30–0
			Money Rates.	2–11–2
			Cash Value.	38,286
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	1,889
			Yield.	22–0
			Money Rates.	1–15–8
			Cash Value.	3,739
			Total Area.	16,080
			Total Cash Value.	42,025
			Area per Centages.	64

Chuklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Soils.	Headings of Columns.	NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT, AREAS, YIELD
				OF THE SECOND ORDER OF VALUE.
			Average price current of 30 years.	Baheespatee. Rice.
BHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
			Total Area.	...
			Total Cash Value.	...
			Area per Centages.	...
	II. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
			Total Area.	...
			Total Cash Value.	...
			Area. per Centages.	...
	III. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
			Total Area.	...
			Total Cash Value.	...
			Area per Centages.	...
			Total Area.	...
			Total Cash Value.	...
			Area per Centages.	...
CHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
			Total Area.	...
			Total Cash Value.	...
			Area per Centages.	...

Chuklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Soils.	Headings of Columns.	NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT, AREAS, YIELD
				OF THE SECOND ORDER OF VALUE.
			Average price current of 30 years.	Rice.
BHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	1
			Yield.	26–0
			Money Rates.	1–7–6
			Cash Value.	1
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	167
			Yield.	26–0
			Money Rates.	1–7–6
			Cash Value.	245
			Total Area.	168
			Total Cash Value.	246
			Area per Centages.	3
	II. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	6
			Yield.	24–0
			Money Rates.	1–5–6
			Cash Value.	8
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	392
			Yield.	24–0
			Money Rates.	1–5–6
			Cash Value.	527
			Total Area.	398
			Total Cash Value.	535
			Area. per Centages.	3
	III. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	281
			Yield.	21–0
			Money Rates.	1–2–9
			Cash Value.	319
			Total Area.	281
			Total Cash Value.	319
			Area per Centages.	2
			Total Area.	847
			Total Cash Value.	1,100
			Area per Centages.	2
CHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	920
			Yield.	40–0
			Money Rates.	2–3–10
			Cash Value.	2,060
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	157
			Yield.	40–0
			Money Rates.	2–3–10
			Cash Value.	352
			Total Area.	1,077
			Total Cash Value.	2,412
			Area per Centages.	4

Chuklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Soils.	Headings of Columns.	NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT, AREAS, YIELD
				OF THE SECOND ORDER OF VALUE.
			Average price current of 30 years.	Saffron.
BHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	3
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	4–0
			Cash Value.	12
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
			Total Area.	3
			Total Cash Value.	12
			Area per Centages.	...
	II. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
			Total Area.	...
			Total Cash Value.	...
			Area. per Centages.	...
	III. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	1
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	4–0
			Cash Value.	4
			Total Area.	1
			Total Cash Value.	4
			Area per Centages.	...
			Total Area.	4
			Total Cash Value.	16
			Area per Centages.	...
CHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	9
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	3–0
			Cash Value.	27
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
			Total Area.	9
			Total Cash Value.	27
			Area per Centages.	...

Chuklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Soils.	Headings of Columns.	NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT, AREAS, YIELD
				OF THE SECOND ORDER OF VALUE.
			Average price current of 30 years.	Gram.
BHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	5
			Yield.	19–0
			Money Rates.	1–11–4
			Cash Value.	9
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	70
			Yield.	19–0
			Money Rates.	1–11–4
			Cash Value.	119
			Total Area.	75
			Total Cash Value.	128
			Area per Centages.	...
	II. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	3
			Yield.	17–0
			Money Rates.	1–8–5
			Cash Value.	5
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	248
			Yield.	17–0
			Money Rates.	1–8–5
			Cash Value.	380
			Total Area.	251
			Total Cash Value.	385
			Area. per Centages.	...
	III. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	...
			Yield.	...
			Money Rates.	...
			Cash Value.	...
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	380
			Yield.	12–0
			Money Rates.	1–1–3
			Cash Value.	410
			Total Area.	380
			Total Cash Value.	410
			Area per Centages.	2
			Total Area.	706
			Total Cash Value.	923
			Area per Centages.	2
CHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	349
			Yield.	20–0
			Money Rates.	1–12–9
			Cash Value.	627
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	64
			Yield.	20–0
			Money Rates.	1–12–9
			Cash Value.	115
			Total Area.	413
			Total Cash Value.	742
			Area per Centages.	2

Chuklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Soils.	Headings of Columns.	NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT, AREAS, YIELD
				OF THE SECOND ORDER OF VALUE.
			Average price current of 30 years.	Indian Corn and Juar.
BHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	45
			Yield.	24–0
			Money Rates.	1–13–0
			Cash Value.	82
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	121
			Yield.	21–0
			Money Rates.	1–9–4
			Cash Value.	189
			Total Area.	166
			Total Cash Value.	271
			Area per Centages.	3
	II. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	61
			Yield.	21–0
			Money Rates.	1–9–4
			Cash Value.	97
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	207
			Yield.	18–0
			Money Rates.	1–6–9
			Cash Value.	281
			Total Area.	268
			Total Cash Value.	378
			Area. per Centages.	2
	III. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	10
			Yield.	19–0
			Money Rates.	1–6–11
			Cash Value.	14
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	319
			Yield.	14–0
			Money Rates.	1–0–11
			Cash Value.	339
			Total Area.	329
			Total Cash Value.	353
			Area per Centages.	2
			Total Area.	763
			Total Cash Value.	1,002
			Area per Centages.	5
CHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	684
			Yield.	36–0
			Money Rates.	2–10–4
			Cash Value.	1,910
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	129
			Yield.	28–0
			Money Rates.	2–10–4
			Cash Value.	231
			Total Area.	813
			Total Cash Value.	2,141
			Area per Centages.	3

Chuklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Soils.	Headings of Columns.	NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT, AREAS, YIELD
				OF THE SECOND ORDER OF VALUE.
			Average price current of 30 years.	Gojee.
BHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	91
			Yield.	26–0
			Money Rates.	1–14–4
			Cash Value.	172
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	860
			Yield.	21–0
			Money Rates.	1–8–6
			Cash Value.	1,209
			Total Area.	951
			Total Cash Value.	1,381
			Area per Centages.	15
	II. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	128
			Yield.	24–0
			Money Rates.	1–12–0
			Cash Value.	224
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	2,579
			Yield.	19–0
			Money Rates.	1–6–2
			Cash Value.	3,546
			Total Area.	2,707
			Total Cash Value.	3,770
			Area. per Centages.	17
	III. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	63
			Yield.	21–0
			Money Rates.	1–8–6
			Cash Value.	96
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	3,090
			Yield.	14–0
			Money Rates.	1–0–4
			Cash Value.	3,154
			Total Area.	3,153
			Total Cash Value.	3.250
			Area per Centages.	20
			Total Area.	6,811
			Total Cash Value.	8 401
			Area per Centages.	18
CHURREE.	I. CLASS.	*Chahee.*	Area.	684
			Yield.	36–0
			Money Rates.	2–12–8
			Cash Value.	1,910
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	129
			Yield.	28–0
			Money Rates.	1–12–8
			Cash Value.	231
			Total Area.	813
			Total Cash Value.	2,141
			Area per Centages.	3

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER-ACRE, CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS

Of the Third order of Value.									Of the Fourth Order of Value.										Fallows.		Grand Total of area and Cash Value.
Sirsuf.	Linseed.	Bailra.	Mussoor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Moudul.	Kulna.	Til	Mash.	Moth.	Moong.	Tarameera.	Kungnee.	Chuvee and Clover &c.	Kodra.	Sawank.	Chenal and Torea.	Bahun.	Vureal.	
22	5	...	...	101	...	5	1	...	5	...	...	...	4	2	62	...	4	6	4	79	1,258
14-0	10-0	...	...	26	...	...	19-0	...	12-0	...	...	...	7-0	11-0	10-0	...	11-0	...	...	...	...
1-11-5	1-1-8	...	...	1-8-4	...	3-0	1-1-10	...	1-11-9	...	...	...	0-11-3	0-10-9	0-10-7	...	0-8-6	1-11-5	2-2-6	5-4-7	...
37	6	...	...	154	...	15	1	...	9	...	...	...	3	1	41	...	2	10	8	718	3,750
31	46	24	72	838	83	4	1	...	85	69	21	...	5	50	354	...	43	2	107	74	5,122
14-0	10-0	21-0	17-0	21-0	12-0	...	19-0	...	12-0	10-0	10-0	...	7-0	11-0	10-0	...	11-0	...	...	...	...
1-11-5	1-1-8	1-7-7	1-6-8	1-3-8	140	3-0	1-1-10	...	1-11-9	1-0-10	0-13-6	...	0-11-3	0-10-9	0-10-7	...	0-8-6	1-11-5	1-11-4	5-4-7	...
53	51	35	102	1,030	73	12	1	...	147	73	18	...	3	31	234	...	27	2	182	391	7,931
53	51	24	72	939	83	9	10	...	90	69	21	...	9	52	416	...	47	8	111	153	6,380
90	57	35	102	1,184	73	27	2	...	156	73	18	...	6	32	275	...	29	13	190	1,109	11,681
1	1	...	1	15	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	2	2	100
7	6	...	25	26	...	...	1	...	4	11	1	...	1	5	42	...	13	1	93	18	1,271
12-0	8-0	...	14-0	24-0	...	...	17-0	...	10-0	8-0	8-0	...	6-0	10-0	8-0	...	10-0	...	...	...	...
1-7-6	0-14-2	...	1-2-8	1-6-6	...	...	0-15-11	...	1-7-10	0-13-6	0-10-10	...	0-9-7	0-9-9	0-8-6	...	0-7-8	1-7-6	1-14-2	4-6-0	...
10	5	...	29	37	...	...	1	...	6	9	1	...	1	3	22	...	6	1	175	79	2,947
64	92	15	131	2,055	90	7	10	...	83	66	106	...	14	167	1,579	...	166	4	555	205	14,242
12-0	8-0	19-0	14-0	19-0	10-0	...	17-0	...	10-0	8-0	8-0	...	6-0	10-0	8-0	...	10-0	...	...	...	...
1-7-6	0-14-2	1-5-4	1-2-8	1-1-10	0-11-8	3-0	0-15-11	...	1-7-10	0-13-6	0-10-10	...	0-9-7	0-9-9	0-8-6	...	0-7-8	1-7-6	1-5-8	4-6-0	...
94	81	25	153	2,311	68	21	10	...	119	56	71	...	8	96	839	...	80	6	751	897	18,955
71	98	15	156	2,081	90	7	11	...	87	77	107	...	15	172	1,621	...	179	5	648	223	15,513
104	86	25	182	2,348	68	21	11	...	125	65	72	...	9	99	861	...	86	7	926	976	21,902
...	1	...	1	13	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	10	...	1	...	4	1	100
6	1	...	...	51	...	...	2	...	5	...	8	...	1	1	1	...	...	17	14	6	494
10-0	7-0	...	...	20-0	...	...	12-0	...	7-0	...	7-0	...	5-0	8-0	6-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-3-7	0-12-4	...	...	1-2-9	...	...	0-11-3	...	1-0-2	...	0-9-6	...	0-8-0	0-7-10	0-6-4	...	...	0-12-0	1-11-3	3-13-3	...
7	1	...	...	59	...	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	13	24	23	897
68	34	23	42	1,668	78	21	5	...	219	37	235	...	33	197	1,572	...	152	6	209	401	14,941
10-0	7-0	0-14	12-0	14-0	7-0	...	12-0	...	7-0	7-0	7-0	...	5-0	8-0	6-0	...	8-0	...	...	...	...
1-3-7	0-12-4	0-15-9	1-0	0-13-1	0-8-2	3-0	0-11-3	...	1-0-2	0-11-10	0-9-6	...	0-8-0	0-7-10	0-6-4	...	0-6-2	0-12-0	1-1-3	3-13-3	...
83	24	23	42	1,373	40	63	4	...	222	28	140	...	0-16-0	96	622	...	59	4	224	1,585	16,098
74	35	23	42	1,719	78	21	7	...	224	37	243	...	34	198	1,573	...	152	22	223	407	15,425
90	25	23	42	1,432	40	63	5	...	227	28	145	...	17	97	622	...	59	17	248	1,558	16,995
...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	10	...	1	...	2	3	100
198	184	62	270	4,739	251	37	28	...	401	183	371	...	58	422	3,610	...	378	35	982	783	37,318
284	168	83	326	4,964	181	111	18	...	508	166	235	...	32	228	1,758	...	174	37	1,364	3,643	50,578
...	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	10	...	1	...	3	2	100
117	37	32	61 20-0	1,433	...	6	73	...	10	37	169	...	11	12	587	...	18	11	...	...	22,398
12-0	12-0	20-0	1-10-8	32	...	...	30-0	...	8-0	8-0	8-0	...	10-0	10-0	8-0	...	10-0	8-0	...	...	...
1-7-6	1-5-3	1-6-6	102	1-13-11	...	3-0	1-2-9	...	1-2-6	0-13-6	0-10-10	...	1-0-6	0-9-10	0-8-6	...	0-7-9	0-7-9	...	...	...
172	49	45		2,679	...	18	86	...	12	31	115	...	11	7	312	...	9	5	...	...	67,992
...	1	14	9	198	...	1	2	...	7	27	69	...	2	7	119	...	...	...	...	...	2,745
...	12	20-0	20-0	24-0	...	...	20-0	...	8-0	8-0	8-0	...	10-0	10-0	8-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1-5-3	1-6-6	1-10-8	1-6-6	...	3-0	1-2-9	...	1-2-6	0-13-6	0-10-10	...	1-0-6	0-9-10	0-8-6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	20	15	278	...	3	2	...	8	23	46	...	2	4	63	...	...	...	...	...	5,073
117	38	46	70	1,631	...	7	75	...	17	64	238	...	13	19	706	...	18	11	...	...	25,143
172	50	65	117	2,957	...	21	88	...	20	54	161	...	13	11	375	...	9	5	...	...	73,065
1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	100

NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT, AREAS, YIELD

Chuklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Soils.	Headings of Columns.	Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.	Of the First order of Value.							Of the Second order of Value.						
			Average price current of 30 years.		Sugarcane.	Tobacco.	Vegetables and Turnips.	Poppy.	Pepper.	Cotton.	Melons.	Kuchaloo.	Wheat.	Bahaspatee. Rice.	Rice.	Saffron.	Gram.	Indian Corn and Juar.	Gojee.
SEALKOTE.	II.	*Chahee.*	Area.	17,556	1,924	103	175	18	4	1,004	48	...	7,259	2	898	8	565	965	733
			Yield.	...	45-0	18-0	...	...	...	16-0	...	...	25-0	40-0	35-0	...	16-0	30-0	30-0
			Money Rates.	...	8-1-11	3-9-4	4-0-0	6-0-0	6-0-0	3-4-8	5-0-0	...	2-3-11	2-3-10	1-15-4	3-0	1-7-0	2-4-3	2-3-0
			Cash Value.	47,617	15,623	369	700	108	24	3,305	246	...	16,295	4	1,759	24	812	2,186	1,603
	Class.	*Silabee & Burance.*	Area.	2,183	14	1	2	2	...	71	12	...	435	...	504	9	172	81	134
			Yield.	...	45-0	18-0	...	...	...	16-0	...	...	16-0	...	35-0	...	16-0	13-0	24-0
			Money Rates.	...	8-1-11	3-9-4	4-0-0	6-0-0	...	3-4-8	5-0-0	...	1-7-0	...	1-15-4	3-0-0	1-7-0	2-4-3	1-12-0
			Cash Value.	3,384	114	4	8	12	...	233	60	...	625	...	987	27	247	184	235
			Total Area.	19,739	1,938	104	177	20	4	1,075	60	...	7,694	2	1,402	17	737	1,046	867
			Total Cash Value.	51,001	15,737	373	708	120	24	3,538	306	...	16,920	4	2,746	51	1,059	2,370	1,838
			Area per Centages.	100	10	1	1	...	...	5	...	...	39	...	7	...	4	5	4
CHURKUREE MEHAL.	III.	*Chahee.*	Area.	4,662	385	23	29	7	...	291	21	...	1,980	...	253	2	11	401	243
			Yield.	...	40-0	16-0	...	...	...	14-0	...	...	20-0	...	30-0	...	12-0	25-0	26-0
			Money Rates.	...	7-4-9	3-3-0	4-0-0	6-0-0	...	2-14-1	5-0-0	...	1-12-7	...	1-10-11	3-0	1-1-4	1-14-2	1-10-4
			Cash Value.	10,169	2,806	73	116	42	...	837	105	...	3,537	...	426	6	12	760	400
	Class.	*Silabee & Burance.*	Area.	1,589	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	276	...	432	...	56	152	72
			Yield.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14-0	...	...	14-0	...	30-0	...	12-0	25-0	23-0
			Money Rates.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-14-1	5-0-0	...	1-4-2	...	1-10-11	...	1-1-4	1-14-2	1-7-4
			Cash Value.	2,116	...	...	...	...	...	35	5	...	486	...	727	...	60	287	105
			Total Area.	6,251	385	23	29	7	...	303	22	...	2,256	...	685	2	67	553	315
			Total Cash Value.	12,285	2,806	73	116	42	...	872	110	...	4,023	...	1,153	6	72	1,047	505
			Area. per Centages.	100	6	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	36	...	11	...	1	9	5
			Total Area.	51,133	4,139	23	358	35	17	1,604	118	2	26,030	2	3,164	28	1,217	2,923	1,995
			Total Cash Value.	136351	34,433	860	1,432	210	102	5,247	596	12	62,968	4	6,311	84	1,873	6,950	4,484
			Area per Centages.	100	8	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	51	...	7	...	2	7	4
NEANDA.	I.	*Chahee.*	Area.	2,971	113	25	25	...	...	125	...	...	1,133	...	268	1	21	219	365
			Yield.	...	43-0	21-0	...	...	...	17-0	...	...	29-0	...	43-0	...	19-0	29-0	31-0
			Money Rates.	...	7-13-5	4-2-11	7-0-0	...	...	4-7-11	...	...	3-0-10	...	2-6-6	4-0-0	1-11-0	2-3-0	2-8-10
			Cash Value.	9,013	964	105	175	...	...	562	...	...	3,458	...	645	4	35	479	932
	Class.	*Silabee & Burance.*	Area.	1,303	2	3	3	...	...	28	...	...	302	...	342	1	...	49	120
			Yield.	...	43-0	21-0	...	...	...	17-0	...	...	21-0	...	43-0	...	...	29-0	24-0
			Money Rates.	...	7-13-5	4-2-11	7-0-0	...	...	4-7-11	...	...	2-2-6	...	2-6-6	4-0-0	...	2-3-0	1-15-6
			Cash Value.	2,803	16	12	21	...	...	126	...	...	651	...	823	4	...	107	236
			Total Area.	4,274	115	28	28	...	...	153	...	...	1,435	...	610	2	21	268	485
			Total Cash Value.	11,816	980	117	196	...	...	688	...	...	4,109	...	1,468	8	35	586	1,168
			Area per Centages.	100	3	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	34	...	14	...	...	6	11
	II.	*Chahee.*	Area.	5,714	197	37	18	...	...	274	...	...	2,531	...	499	2	57	329	601
			Yield.	...	38-0	19-0	...	...	...	14-0	...	...	26-0	...	34-0	...	14-0	24-0	28-0
			Money Rates.	...	6-14-10	3-12-7	7-0-0	...	...	2-14-0	...	...	2-9-8	...	1-14-5	4-0-0	1-4-6	2-1-10	2-1-10
			Cash Value.	14,548	1,365	140	126	...	...	788	...	...	6,591	...	949	8	73	696	1,271
	Class.	*Silabee & Burance.*	Area.	6,288	116	37	28	...	...	186	...	...	2,359	...	464	...	16	287	1,326
			Yield.	...	38-0	19-0	...	...	...	14-0	...	...	19-0	...	34-0	...	14-0	24-0	21-0
			Money Rates.	...	6-14-10	3-12-7	7-0-0	...	...	2-14-0	...	...	2-2-6	...	1-14-5	...	1-4-6	2-1-10	1-15-6
			Cash Value.	12,314	803	140	196	...	...	535	...	...	5,087	...	882	...	21	607	1,610
			Total Area.	12,002	313	74	46	...	...	463	...	...	4,890	...	963	2	73	616	1,927
			Total Cash Value.	26,862	2,168	280	322	...	...	1,323	...	...	11,678	...	1,831	8	94	1,303	2,881
			Area per Centages.	100	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	41	...	8	...	1	5	16

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PERACRE, CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS

Of the Third order of Value.									Of the Fourth Order of Value.									Fallows.		Grand Total of area and Cash Value.
Sirsuf.	Linseed.	Baibra.	Mussoor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mundul.	Kolna.	Til	Mash.	Moth.	Moong.	Tarameera.	Kungnee.	Churee and Clover &c.	Kodra.	Sawank.	Chural and Torea.	Bahun.	Vureeal.	
172	37	39	9[illegible]	1,979	...	16	97	...	54	30	390	...	21	3[illegible]	807	...	46	37	...	...	17,556
10-0	10-0	16-0	15-0	28-0	...	...	16-0	...	7-0	7-0	7-0	...	8-0	8-0	7-0	...	8-0	7-0	...	...	...
1-3-7	1-1-9	1-1-3	1-4-0	1-10-3	...	3-0-0	0-15-0	...	1-0-4	0-11-10	0-9-6	...	0-12-10	0-7-11	0-7-5	...	0-6-2	0-6-7	...	...	...
211	41	49	116	3,257	...	48	91	...	55	22	232	...	14	16	374	...	18	15	...	...	47,617
2	1	24	33	314	...	...	2	...	14	19	136	...	8	11	168	...	14	...	...	...	2,183
10-0	10-0	16-0	15-0	20-0	...	...	16-0	...	7-0	7-0	7-0	...	8-0	8-0	7-0	...	8-0	...	...	...	...
1-3-7	1-1-9	1-4-3	1-4-0	1-2-9	...	...	0-15-0	...	1-0-4	0-11-10	0-9-6	...	0-12-10	0-7-11	0-7-5	...	0-6-2	...	...	...	...
2	1	30	41	368	...	...	2	...	14	14	81	...	7	5	78	...	5	...	...	...	13,384
174	38	63	126	2,293	...	16	99	...	68	49	526	...	29	43	975	...	60	37	...	...	19,739
213	42	79	157	3,625	...	48	93	...	69	36	313	...	21	21	452	...	23	15	...	...	51,001
1	...	...	1	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	100
28	12	10	15	554	...	6	19	...	22	11	101	...	3	16	204	...	4	11	...	...	4,662
8-0	8-0	12-0	12-0	24-0	...	...	12-0	...	6-0	6-0	6-0	...	6-0	7-0	6-0	...	7-0	6-0	...	...	...
0-15-8	0-14-2	0-13-4	1-0-0	1-6-6	...	3-0-0	0-11-3	...	0-14-5	0-10-6	0-8-2	...	0-9-8	0-6-10	0-6-5	...	0-4-5	0-5-8	...	...	...
28	11	9	15	779	...	18	13	...	20	7	53	...	2	7	83	...	1	4	...	...	16,169
9	2	2	10	239	1	4	3	...	8	16	122	...	4	25	143	...	...	...	...	...	1,589
8-0	8-0	12-0	10-0	16-0	10-0	...	12-0	...	6-0	6-0	6-0	...	6-0	7-0	6-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-15-8	0-14-2	0-13-4	1-0-0	0-15-0	0-11-8	3-0-0	0-11-3	...	0-14-5	0-10-1	0-8-2	...	0-9-8	0-6-10	0-6-5	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	2	2	10	224	1	12	2	...	7	10	62	...	2	11	57	...	...	...	...	...	2,116
37	14	12	25	793	1	10	22	...	30	27	223	...	7	41	347	...	4	11	...	...	6,251
37	13	11	25	1,003	1	30	15	...	27	17	114	...	4	18	140	...	1	4	...	...	12,285
1	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	100
328	90	121	221	4,717	1	33	196	...	115	140	987	...	49	103	2,028	...	82	59	...	...	51,133
422	105	155	299	7,585	1	99	196	...	116	107	588	...	38	50	967	...	33	24	...	...	1,36,351
1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	100
1	9	8	10	370	...	...	8	...	16	...	5	...	1	10	93	...	...	...	85	60	2,971
14-0	17-0	14-0	14-0	31-0	...	...	21-0	...	10-0	...	14-0	...	12-0	14-0	14-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-2-0	1-14-10	0-15-9	1-2-8	2-0-10	...	...	1-1-8	...	1-11-6	...	1-4-0	...	1-0-3	0-9-30	1-4-10	...	...	...	3-0-10	7-13-5	...
1	17	8	12	759	...	...	9	...	21	...	6	...	1	5	86	...	...	...	259	470	9,013
...	3	...	6	198	8	...	...	...	...	14	3	...	...	2	106	...	...	...	91	22	1,303
...	17-0	...	14-0	24-0	12-0	...	...	...	...	14-0	14-0	...	...	14-0	14-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1-14-10	...	1-2-8	1-9-4	0-14-0	...	...	...	...	1-9-0	1-4-0	...	...	0-9-0	0-14-10	...	...	...	3-0-10	7-13-5	...
...	6	...	7	314	7	...	...	...	...	22	4	...	...	2	98	...	...	...	175	172	2,803
1	12	8	16	568	8	...	8	...	16	14	8	...	1	12	199	...	...	...	176	82	4,274
1	23	8	19	1,073	7	...	9	...	21	22	10	...	1	7	184	...	...	...	434	642	11,816
...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4	2	100
7	19	29	17	609	7	...	5	...	28	5	14	...	16	16	152	...	...	...	119	132	5,714
12-0	14-0	12-0	12-0	29-0	11-0	...	19-0	...	8-0	12-0	12-0	...	10-0	12-0	12-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-7-6	1-8-9	0-13-6	1-0-0	1-11-2	0-12-10	...	1-0-0	...	1-2-6	1-2-6	1-0-3	...	1-0-3	0-9-30	1-2-9	...	...	...	2-9-8	6-14-10	...
10	28	25	17	1,034	6	...	5	...	32	6	14	...	10	9	121	...	...	...	310	914	14,548
4	22	19	56	574	2	...	...	...	57	13	91	...	1	30	461	...	...	...	5	134	6,288
12-0	14-0	12-0	12-0	21-0	11-0	...	...	...	8-0	12-0	12-0	...	10-0	12-0	12-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-7-6	1-8-9	0-13-6	1-0-0	1-6-6	0-12-10	...	...	...	1-2-6	1-2-6	1-0-3	...	1-0-3	0-9-30	1-2-9	...	...	...	2-9-6	6-14-10	...
6	34	16	56	816	1	...	...	...	66	15	92	...	1	17	368	...	...	...	10	935	12,314
11	41	48	73	1,183	9	...	5	...	85	18	105	...	11	46	613	...	...	...	124	266	12,002
16	62	41	73	1,850	7	...	5	...	98	21	107	...	11	26	489	...	...	...	320	1,849	26,862
...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	2	100

NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT AREAS, YIELD

Chaklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Soils	Headings of Columns.	Grand Total of Area and Cash Value,	Of the First order of Value.								Of the Second order of Value.						
			Average price current of 30 years.		Sugarcane.	Tobacco.	Vegetables and Turnips.	Poppy.	Peppet.	Cotton.	Melons.	Kuchaloo.	Wheat.	Banaspatee. Rice.	Rice.	Saffron.	Gram.	Indian Corn and Juar.	Gojee.
NEANDA.	III Class.	*Chakee.*	Area.	2,250	46	5	6	...	...	83	...	...	1,162	...	116	...	1	60	340
			Yield.	...	36-0	17-0	...	...	...	10-0	...	...	21-0	...	29-0	...	11-0	19-0	24-0
			Money Rates.	...	6-9-0	3-6-2	7-0-0	...	...	2-0-11	...	...	1-14-2	...	1-10-0	...	1-1-0	1-7-0	1-12-0
			Cash Value.	4,267	302	17	42	...	...	171	...	...	2,191	...	188	...	1	86	595
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	3,497	49	...	...	...	...	194	...	...	877	...	339	...	7	92	502
			Yield.	...	36-0	...	...	...	...	10-0	...	...	17-0	...	29-0	...	11-0	19-0	18-0
			Money Rates.	...	6-9-0	...	...	...	...	2-0-11	...	...	1-5-8	...	1-10-0	...	1-1-0	1-7-0	1-5-0
			Cash Value.	5,228	321	...	...	...	...	399	...	...	1,187	...	551	...	8	132	659
			Total Area.	5,747	95	5	6	...	...	277	...	...	2,039	...	455	...	8	152	842
			Total Cash Value	9,495	623	17	42	...	...	570	...	...	3,378	...	739	...	9	218	1,254
			Area per Centages	100	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	35	...	9	...	...	3	15
			Total Area.	22,023	533	107	80	...	...	890	...	...	8,364	...	2,028	4	102	1,036	3,254
			Total Cash Value	48,173	3,771	414	560	...	...	2,581	...	...	19,165	...	4,038	16	138	2,107	5,303
			Area per Centages.	100	2	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	38	...	9	...	1	5	15
SEALKOTE.	I. Class.	*Chakee.*	Area.	1,121	...	...	29	...	3	81	17	2	599	...	62	132	16	8	24
			Yield.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12-0	...	...	22-0	...	36-0	...	14-0	30-0	24-0
			Money Rates.	...	...	...	4-0-0	...	6-0-0	2-7-6	5-0-0	6-0-0	1-15-8	...	2-0-3	2-8-0	1-4-2	1-8-2	1-12-8
			Cash Value.	2,324	...	...	116	...	18	200	85	12	1,186	...	24	330	20	12	43
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	16,011	1,131	33	35	...	...	379	101	...	11,415	...	720	2	23	155	547
			Yield.	...	40-0	24-0	...	...	...	12-8	...	...	20-0	...	36-0	...	14-0	18-0	22-0
			Money Rates.	...	7-4-9	4-12-6	4-0-0	...	...	2-7-6	5-0-0	...	1-12-7	...	2-0-3	2-8-0	1-4-2	1-5-9	1-9-8
			Cash Value.	34,446	8,253	158	140	...	...	936	505	...	20,393	...	1,451	5	29	208	878
			Total Area.	17,132	1,131	33	64	...	3	460	118	2	12,014	...	732	134	39	163	571
			Total Cash Value	36,770	8,253	158	256	...	18	1,136	590	12	21,579	...	1,475	335	49	220	921
			Area per Centages	100	7	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	70	...	4	1	....	1	3
	II. Class.	*Chakee.*	Area.	890	113	37	19	...	...	...	3	...	502	...	25	2	...	33	58
			Yield.	...	38-0	20-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20-0	...	32-0	...	...	16-0	22-0
			Money Rates.	...	6-13-5	3-15-9	4-0-0	...	...	...	5-0-0	...	1-12-7	...	1-12-8	2-8-0	...	1-3-4	1-9-8
			Cash Value.	2,187	773	147	76	...	...	...	15	...	894	...	45	5	...	40	89
		Silabee & Buranee	Area.	11,976	1,887	95	34	...	...	868	146	...	3,639	8	535	12	58	225	1,397
			Yield.	...	38-0	20-0	...	...	...	10-0	...	...	18-0	32-0	32-0	...	12-0	16-0	20-0
			Money Rates.	...	6-13-5	3-15-9	4-0-0	...	...	2-0-11	5-0-0	...	1-10-3	1-12-8	1-12-8	2-8-0	1-1-4	1-3-4	1-7-4
			Cash Value.	28,419	12,904	190	136	...	...	1,795	730	...	5,970	14	959	30	63	277	2,066
			Total Area.	12,866	2,000	62	53	...	...	868	149	...	4,141	8	560	14	58	258	1,455
			Total Cash Value.	30,606	13,677	247	212	...	...	1,795	745	...	6,864	14	1,004	35	63	317	2,155
			Area per Centages.	100	16	1	...	...	...	7	1	...	32	...	4	...	1	2	11
BET.	III. Class.	*Chakee.*	Area	583	95	23	7	...	...	...	3	...	213	...	43	...	6	12	54
			Yield	...	30-0	16-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12-0	...	27-0	...	10-0	12-0	20-0
			Money Rates	...	6-6-1	3-3-0	4-0-0	...	...	...	5-0-0	...	1-10-3	...	1-9-0	...	0-14-5	0-14-6	1-7-4
			Cash Value	1,357	606	73	28	...	...	...	15	...	350	...	67	...	5	10	79
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area	3,876	417	2	40	...	...	368	44	...	1,010	...	162	1	33	211	471
			Yield.	...	36-0	16-0	...	...	...	8-0	...	...	16-0	...	28-0	...	10-0	14-0	18-0
			Money Rates.	...	6-6-1	3-3-0	4-0-0	...	...	1-10-7	5-0-0	...	1-7-0	...	1-9-0	2-8-0	0-14-5	1-0-11	1-5-0
			Cash Value.	7,129	2,661	6	160	...	...	611	220	...	1,452	...	253	3	28	223	618
			Total Area.	4,459	512	25	47	...	...	368	47	...	1,223	...	205	1	39	223	525
			Total Cash Value	8,486	3,267	79	188	...	...	611	235	...	1,802	...	320	3	33	233	697
			Area per Centages.	100	12	1	1	...	...	9	1	...	26	...	5	...	1	4	12
			Total Area.	34,457	3,643	120	164	...	3	1,696	314	2	17,378	8	1,497	149	136	644	2,551
			Total. Cash Value.	75,862	25,197	484	656	...	18	3,542	1,570	12	30,245	14	2,799	373	145	770	3,773
			Area per Centages.	100	11	...	1	...	...	5	1	...	52	...	3	...	...	2	8

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PERACRE CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS

Of the third order of Value.									Of the Fourth Order of Value.									Fallow.			Grand Total of area and Cash Value.
Sirsuf.	Linseed.	Baibra.	Mussoor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mundul.	Kalaa.	Til.	Mash.	Moth.	Moong.	Tarameera.	Kungnee.	Churee and Clover &c.	Kodra.	Sawank.	Chural and Toree.	Banun.	Vareeal.	
5	5	8	...	281	8	...	...	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	5	28	2,250
9-0	11-0	9-0	...	24-0	10-0	...	...	...	7-0	...	10-0	...	...	...	10-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-1-7	1-3-5	0-12-0	...	1-6-6	0-10-7	...	...	...	1-0-3	...	0-14-3	...	...	...	0-10-7	...	...	...	1-14-0	6-9-2	...
6	6	6	...	395	5	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	9	184	4,267
...	14	4	...	659	3	...	...	...	3	5	9	...	...	13	307	...	...	...	360	60	3,497
...	11-0	9-0	...	18-0	10-0	...	...	...	7-0	10-0	10-0	...	...	10-0	10-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1-3-5	0-12-0	...	1-4-5	0-10-7	...	...	...	1-0-3	1-0-3	0-14-3	...	...	0-9-3	0-10-7	...	...	...	1-5-0	6-9-2	...
...	17	3	...	841	2	...	...	...	3	5	8	...	...	7	204	...	...	...	437	394	5,228
5	19	12	...	940	11	...	...	...	11	5	13	...	...	13	386	...	...	...	365	88	5,747
6	23	9	...	1,230	7	...	...	...	11	5	11	...	...	7	256	...	...	...	496	578	9,495
...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	1	100
17	72	68	89	2,691	28	...	13	...	112	37	126	...	12	71	1,198	...	...	...	655	436	22,008
29	108	58	92	4,159	21	...	14	...	130	48	127	...	12	40	929	...	...	...	1,250	3,069	48,173
...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	100
4	8	...	...	69	1	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	21	1	...	33	...	...	1,121
8-9	10-0	...	...	24-0	10-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6-0	...	8-0	24-0	...	8-0	...	...	...
0-15-8	1-1-9	...	...	1-6-6	0-11-8	2-8-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-9-8	...	0-8-6	1-7-6	...	0-7-9	...	...	23
4	9	...	...	87	1	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	1	...	16	...	...	2,324
45	72	5	3	701	15	16	4	...	2	77	65	...	5	9	327	101	22	1	...	...	16,011
8	10-0	14-0	14-0	22-0	10-0	...	20-0	...	7-0	6-0	6-0	...	6-0	6-0	8-0	18-0	6-0	8-0	...	...	...
0-15-8	1-1-9	0-15-9	1-2-8	1-4-10	0-11-8	2-8-0	1-2-9	...	1-0-4	0-10-1	0-8-2	...	0-9-8	0-5-11	0-8-6	1-1-8	0-4-6	0-7-9	...	...	...
45	80	5	4	918	11	40	5	...	2	49	33	...	3	3	174	111	6	1	...	...	34,446
49	80	5	3	770	16	75	4	...	2	77	65	...	7	9	348	102	22	34	...	...	17,132
49	89	5	4	1,005	12	188	5	...	2	49	33	...	4	3	185	112	6	17	...	...	36,770
...	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	100
2	...	...	...	66	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	3	5	...	...	...	890
7-0	...	...	...	22-0	...	...	16-0	...	...	...	5-0	...	...	...	7-0	16-0	5-0	...	...	...	...
0-13-8	...	...	...	1-4-10	...	...	0-15-0	...	...	...	0-6-9	...	...	...	0-7-5	0-15-8	0-2-10	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	86	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	3	1	...	...	...	2,187
46	252	6	21	1,966	17	32	15	...	1	89	78	...	37	11	425	109	...	37	...	...	11,976
7-0	8-0	12-0	12-0	20-0	9-0	...	16-0	...	6-0	5-0	5-0	...	5-0	5-0	7-0	16-0	...	7-0	...	...	...
0-13-8	0-14-2	0-13-6	1-0-0	1-4-10	0-10-3	2-8-0	0-15-0	...	0-14-5	0-8-5	0-6-9	...	0-8-1	0-4-11	0-7-5	0-15-8	...	0-6-7	...	...	...
39	223	5	21-0	2,560	11	80	14	...	1	47	33	...	19	3	197	107	...	15	...	...	28,419
48	252	6	21	2,032	17	32	16	...	1	89	79	...	37	11	445	112	5	37	...	...	12,866
41	223	5	21	2,646	11	80	15	...	1	47	34	...	19	3	206	110	1	15	...	...	30,606
...	2	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	100
17	...	...	...	85	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	...	6	...	...	589
6-0	...	...	...	20-0	...	...	14-0	...	5-0	...	...	...	4-0	...	6-0	...	...	6-0	...	...	...
0-11-9	...	...	...	1-2-9	...	...	0-11-3	...	0-11-10	...	...	...	0-6-5	...	0-6-5	...	...	0-5-8	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	100	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	1,357
44	40	48	2	575	34	...	10	...	9	45	68	...	42	2	143	43	8	4	...	...	3,876
6-0	7-0	10-0	10-0	18-0	8-0	...	14-0	...	5-0	4-0	4-0	...	4-0	4-0	6-0	15-0	4-0	6-0	...	...	...
0-11-9	0-12-5	0-11-3	0-13-4	1-0-10	0-9-4	...	0-11-3	...	0-11-10	0-6-9	0-5-10	...	0-6-5	0-3-11	0-6-5	0-13-8	0-3-1	0-5-8	...	...	...
32	31	34	2	605	20	...	7	...	7	19	22	...	17	1	57	37	2	1	...	...	7,129
61	40	48	2	660	34	...	13	...	10	45	68	...	44	2	156	43	8	10	...	...	4,459
45	31	34	2	705	20	...	9	...	8	19	22	...	18	1	62	37	2	3	...	...	8,486
1	1	1	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	100
158	372	59	26	3,462	67	107	33	...	13	211	212	...	88	22	949	257	35	81	...	...	34,457
135	343	44	27	4,356	42	268	29	...	11	115	89	...	41	7	453	259	9	35	...	...	75,862
...	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	100

NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT AREAS, YIELD

Chuklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Soils	Headings of Columns.	Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.	Of the First order of Value.								Of the Second order of Value.						
			Average price current of 30 years.		Sugarcane.	Tobacco.	Vegetables and Turnips.	Poppy.	Pepper.	Cotton.	Melons.	Kachaloo.	Wheat.	Banesputtee Rice.	Rice.	Saffron.	Gram.	Indian Corn and Juar.	Gojee.
DOSHAHEE.	I. Class.	*Chahee.*	Area.	1,092	100	9	4	...	...	39	...	...	467	...	28	2	...	14	77
			Yield.	...	35-0	20-0	8-0	...	...	12-0	...	...	36-0	...	35-0	...	...	30-0	30-0
			Money Rates.	...	7-0-0	4-0-0	4-8-0	...	...	3-0-0	...	...	3-10-6	...	2-11-9	2-0-0	...	2-13-0	2-5-6
			Cash Value.	3,268	700	36	41	...	...	117	...	...	1,707	...	76	4	...	39	180
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	4,464	89	5	24	...	...	128	...	...	2,018	...	144	...	39	50	246
			Yield.	...	35-0	20-0	8-0	...	...	10-0	...	...	22-0	...	32-0	...	20-0	20-0	26-0
			Money Rates.	...	7-0-0	4-0-0	4-8-0	...	...	2-8-0	...	...	2-3-9	...	2-8-0	...	2-3-5	1-14-0	2-0-6
			Cash Value.	8,558	623	20	108	...	...	320	...	...	4,509	...	360	...	86	94	500
			Total Area.	5,556	189	14	33	...	...	167	...	...	2,485	...	172	2	39	64	323
			Total Cash Value	11,826	1,323	56	149	...	...	437	...	...	6,216	...	436	4	86	133	680
			Area per Centages	100	3	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	42	...	3	...	1	2	6
	II. Class.	*Chahee.*	Area.	1,037	205	42	14	...	...	63	...	...	363	...	5	3	13	21	47
			Yield.	...	30-0	18-0	6-0	...	...	10-0	...	...	32-0	...	30-0	...	18-0	25-0	26-0
			Money Rates.	...	6-0-0	3-9-7	3-12-0	...	...	2-8-0	...	...	3-1-0	...	2-5-6	2-0-0	1-15-10	2-5-6	2-0-6
			Cash Value.	3,195	1,230	151	53	...	...	158	...	...	1,180	...	12	7	26	49	95
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	9,643	224	9	4	...	...	200	...	...	4,548	...	194	6	101	201	1,236
			Yield.	...	30-0	18-0	6-0	...	...	9-0	...	...	20-0	...	24-0	...	18-0	18-0	20-0
			Money Rates.	...	6-0-0	3-9-7	3-12-0	...	...	2-4-0	...	...	2-6-6	...	2-0-6	2-0-0	1-15-10	1-11-0	1-9-0
			Cash Value.	17,418	1,341	32	10	...	...	500	...	...	9,238	...	394	13	201	339	2,163
			Total Area.	10,680	429	51	18	...	...	263	...	...	4,911	...	199	9	114	222	1,283
			Total Cash Value	20,613	2,574	183	63	...	...	658	...	...	10,418	...	406	20	227	388	2,258
			Area per Centages	100	4	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	42	...	2	...	1	2	13
	III. Class.	*Chahee.*	Area.	453	79	11	2	...	...	28	...	...	228	...	...	...	12	5	16
			Yield.	...	28-0	16-0	6-0	...	...	8-0	...	...	28-0	...	...	...	16-0	30-0	22-0
			Money Rates.	...	5-9-7	3-3-2	3-0-0	...	...	2-0-0	...	...	2-13-6	...	...	...	1-12-4	1-14-0	1-11-0
			Cash Value.	1,360	442	35	6	...	...	56	...	...	648	...	...	...	21	9	28
		Silabee & Buranee	Area.	3,459	37	1	...	...	...	71	...	...	1,823	...	62	...	48	96	366
			Yield.	...	28-0	16-0	...	...	...	8-0	...	...	16-0	...	22-0	...	16-0	14-0	16-0
			Money Rates.	...	5-9-7	3-3-2	...	...	...	2-0-0	...	...	1-10-0	...	1-11-6	...	1-12-4	1-5-0	1-4-0
			Cash Value.	4,945	207	3	...	...	...	142	...	...	2,962	...	107	...	85	126	457
			Total Area.	3,912	116	12	2	...	...	99	...	...	2,051	...	62	...	60	101	382
			Total Cash Value	6,245	649	38	6	...	...	198	...	...	3,610	...	107	...	106	135	485
			Area per Centages	100	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	52	...	2	...	2	3	10
			Total Area.	20,148	734	77	53	...	...	529	...	...	9,447	...	433	11	213	387	1,988
			Total Cash Value	38,684	4,546	277	218	...	...	1,293	...	...	20,244	...	949	24	419	656	3,423
			Area per Centages	100	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	47	...	2	...	1	2	10
DURUP.	I. Class.	*Chahee.*	Area.	2,199	450	16	5	...	...	84	...	...	802	...	87	10	8	20	53
			Yield	...	84-0	38-0	...	...	...	7-0	...	...	43-0	...	48-0	...	...	48-0	43-0
			Money Rates	...	12-0-0	7-9-1	5-0-0	...	...	1-7-0	...	...	3-9-6	...	2-11-0	...	...	3-10-0	2-14-8
			Cash Value	9,395	5,460	122	25	...	...	121	...	...	2,882	...	234	...	...	73	155
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area	7,170	323	35	200	...	...	265	...	...	3,434	...	303	102	9	207	290
			Yield.	...	77-0	38-0	...	...	...	6-0	...	...	37-0	...	48-0	...	...	30-0	37-0
			Money Rates.	...	12-0-0	7-9-1	5-0-0	...	...	1-3-9	...	...	2-8-3	...	2-11-0	...	...	2-4-4	2-11-2
			Cash Value.	20,433	5,076	267	1,000	...	...	327	...	...	8,639	...	814	...	...	769	787
			Total Area.	9,369	773	51	205	...	...	349	...	...	4,236	...	390	112	17	227	343
			Total Cash Value	30,428	10,536	389	1,025	...	...	448	...	...	11,521	...	1,048	...	...	842	937
			Area per Centages.	100	9	1	2	...	...	4	...	...	45	...	4	...	...	2	3

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER ACRE, CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS

Of the Third order of Value.									Of the Fourth order of Value.									Fallows.		Grand Total of area and Cash Value.
Sirsuf.	Linseed.	Baibva.	Mussoor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mundul.	Kalna.	Til	Mash.	Moth.	Moong.	Tarameera.	Kungnee.	Churee and Clover &c.	Kodra.	Sawank.	Churai and Torea.	Bahun.	Vureeal.	
8	22	7	...	130	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	2	30	...	...	...	...	139	1,092
12-0	8-0	40-0	...	30-0	...	...	...	...	7-0	10-0	...	...	...	12-0	12-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-10-9	1-1-6	2-13-9	...	2-1-1	...	...	...	...	1-4-0	1-5-3	...	...	...	0-12-3	0-15-3	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	24	20	...	269	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	2	29	...	...	...	...	...	3,268
28	26	29	21	546	19	...	...	...	111	207	51	...	...	63	315	...	...	...	...	305	4,464
10-0	6-0	22-0	18-0	24-0	8-0	...	...	...	7-0	10-0	10-0	...	...	12-0	12-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-6-3	0-13-1	1-9-2	1-12-1	1-10-6	0-10-6	...	...	...	1-4-0	1-5-3	1-0-10	...	...	0-12-3	0-15-3	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	21	46	37	904	12	...	...	...	201	276	54	...	...	48	300	...	...	...	...	...	8,558
36	488	36	21	676	19	...	...	...	117	210	51	...	...	65	345	...	...	...	...	444	5,556
52	45	66	37	1,173	12	...	...	...	208	280	54	...	...	50	329	...	...	...	...	...	11,826
1	1	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	8	100
9	12	9	9	83	...	...	...	...	7	3	3	2	...	...	21	...	...	...	1	102	1,037
10-0	7-0	22-0	20-0	26-0	...	...	...	...	6-0	8-0	8-0	8-0	...	...	10-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-6-3	0-15-4	1-9-2	1-15-3	1-12-8	...	...	...	...	1-1-1	1-1-0	0-13-6	1-1-0	...	...	0-12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	11	13	18	149	...	...	...	...	7	3	2	2	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	3,195
15	51	125	66	1,382	7	...	...	...	190	96	246	47	24	9	446	...	...	...	22	194	9,643
8-0	5-0	20-0	16-0	20-0	7-0	...	...	...	6-0	8-0	8-0	8-0	...	10-0	10-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-1-10	0-10-11	1-6-11	1-9-0	1-6-1	0-9-2	...	...	...	1-1-1	1-1-0	0-13-6	1-1-0	...	6-10-2	0-12-8	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	35	179	115	1,907	4	...	...	...	203	102	208	50	...	6	354	...	...	...	...	...	17,418
24	63	134	75	1,465	7	...	...	...	197	99	249	49	24	9	467	...	...	...	23	296	10,686
33	46	192	133	2,056	4	...	...	...	210	105	210	52	...	6	371	...	...	...	...	...	20,613
...	1	1	1	15	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	100
...	3	3	3	24	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	26	453
...	6-0	18-0	16-0	22-0	6-0	...	...	...	...	6-0	6-0	...	...	8-0	8-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0-13-1	1-4-7	1-9-0	1-8-3	0-7-10	...	...	...	...	0-12-9	0-10-1	...	...	0-8-0	0-10-2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	4	5	36	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
15	40	45	28	461	...	...	...	...	66	29	74	6	...	4	157	...	...	...	...	30	3,459
6-0	4-0	18-0	14-0	26-0	...	...	...	...	5-0	6-0	6-0	6-0	...	8-0	8-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-13-4	0-8-9	1-4-7	1-5-10	1-1-8	...	...	...	...	0-14-3	0-12-9	0-10-11	1-0-0	...	0-8-0	0-10-2	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	22	58	38	509	...	...	...	...	40	22	46	6	...	2	100	...	...	...	...	...	4,945
15	43	48	31	485	2	...	...	...	66	31	75	6	...	5	164	...	...	...	...	56	3,912
13	24	62	43	545	1	...	...	...	40	24	47	6	...	2	104	...	...	...	...	...	6,245
...	1	1	1	12	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	100
75	154	218	127	2,626	28	...	...	...	380	340	375	55	24	79	976	...	...	...	23	796	20,148
98	115	320	213	3,774	17	...	...	...	458	409	311	58	...	58	804	...	...	...	...	...	38,684
...	1	1	1	13	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	4	100
36	14	...	36	92	...	...	...	...	28	210	47	...	...	33	31	...	...	...	15	122	2,199
...	7-0	...	25-0	43-0	...	...	...	...	7-0	18-0	14-0	...	...	29-0	20-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-11-0	0-12-5	...	2-1-4	2-5-6	...	...	...	...	1-0-4	1-14-0	1-2-11	...	...	1-12-4	1-5-4	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	11	...	75	210	...	...	...	...	29	394	56	...	...	59	41	...	...	...	...	...	9,995
13	22	...	144	901	20	...	...	...	56	101	234	...	...	75	220	...	...	...	111	105	7,170
...	7-0	...	25-0	30-0	...	...	...	...	7-0	18-0	14-0	...	...	29-0	20-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-11-0	0-12-5	...	2-1-4	1-10-3	...	...	...	...	1-0-4	1-14-0	1-2-11	...	...	1-12-4	1-5-4	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	17	...	300	1,478	...	...	...	...	57	189	277	...	...	133	293	...	...	...	...	...	20,433
49	36	...	180	993	20	...	...	...	84	311	281	...	...	108	251	...	...	...	126	227	9,369
58	28	...	375	1,693	...	...	...	...	86	583	335	...	...	192	334	...	...	...	...	...	30,428
1	1	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	2	100

NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT, AREAS, YIELD

Chuklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Soils.	Headings of Columns.	Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.	Of the First order of Value.								Of the Second order of Value.						
			Average price current of 30 years.		Sugarcane.	Tobacco.	Vegetables and Turnips.	Poppy.	Pepper.	Cotton.	Melons.	Kuchaloo.	Wheat.	Banaspatee. Rice.	Rice.	Saffron.	Gram.	Indian Corn and Juar.	Gojee.
SEALKOTE.	II. Class.	*Chahee.*	Area.	3,038	517	23	....	....	...	95	...	....	1,292	...	157	5	26	118	174
			Yield.	...	77-0	20-0	...	...	...	4-0	...	....	36-0	...	43-0	...	...	36-0	36-0
			Money Rates.	...	12-0-0	3-12-7	...	...	...	0-13-2	...	....	2-15-6	...	2-6-6	...	...	1-11-6	2-6-6
			Cash Value.	12,839	6,204	87	...	...	...	78	...	....	3,773	...	378	....	...	203	416
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	6,647	163	6	13	...	...	189	...	....	3,579	...	169	14	34	97	402
			Yield.	...	53-0	20-0	...	...	...	4-0	...	....	21-0	...	43-0	...	...	34-0	24-0
			Money Rates.	...	12-0-0	3-12-7	4-0-0	...	...	0-13-2	...	....	1-14-2	...	2-6-6	...	...	1-8-2	1-12-0
			Cash Value.	14,416	1,956	23	52	...	...	156	...	....	6,753	...	407	...	...	147	704
			Total Area.	9,685	680	29	13	...	...	284	...	...	4,871	...	326	19	60	215	576
			Total Cash Value.	27,255	8,160	110	52	...	...	234	...	...	10,526	...	785	...	...	350	1,120
			Area per Centages.	100	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	50	...	4	...	...	2	6
DURP.	III. Class.	*Chahee.*	Area.	1,139	130	3	93	...	...	21	...	....	544	...	17	2	...	15	91
			Yield.	...	53-0	17-0	...	...	...	3-0	...	....	24-0	...	39-0	...	...	20-0	24-0
			Money Rates.	...	9-10-7	...	4-0-0	...	...	0-9-10	...	....	2-2-3	...	1-10-0	3-0-0	...	1-13-0	1-12-0
			Cash Value.	3,265	1,256	...	372	...	...	13	...	....	1,165	...	28	6	...	27	159
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	3,442	71	...	5	...	...	16	...	....	1,899	...	116	17	...	20	248
			Yield.	...	41-0	...	...	...	...	3-0	...	....	18-0	...	39-0	...	...	18-0	18-0
			Money Rates.	...	9-7-7	...	4-0-0	...	...	0-9-10	...	....	1-9-10	...	1-10-0	3-0-0	...	1-4-6	1-5-0
			Cash Value.	5,069	531	...	20	...	...	10	...	....	3,071	...	188	51	...	26	326
			Total Area.	4,581	201	3	98	...	...	37	...	...	2,443	...	133	19	...	35	339
			Total Cash Value.	8,334	1,787	...	392	...	...	23	...	...	4,236	...	216	57	...	53	485
			Area per Centages.	100	5	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	53	...	4	...	...	1	8
			Total Area.	23,635	1,654	83	316	...	...	670	...	...	11,550	...	849	150	77	477	1,258
			Total Cash Value.	66,017	20,483	499	1,469	...	...	705	...	...	26,283	...	2,049	57	...	1,245	2,542
			Area per Centages.	100	7	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	50	...	3	...	...	2	5
DEGKUNDEE.	I. Class.	*Chahee.*	Area.	3,225	486	14	...	...	...	115	...	...	1,752	...	79	3	14	129	80
			Yield.	...	45-0	28-0	...	...	...	16-0	...	...	34-0	...	40-0	...	22-0	28-0	32-0
			Money Rates.	...	9-0-0	5-9-7	...	...	...	4-0-0	...	...	3-7-3	...	3-2-0	...	2-6-11	2-10-0	2-8-0
			Cash Value.	12,511	4,374	78	...	...	...	460	...	...	6,050	...	247	...	34	339	200
		Silabee & Buranee	Area.	6,532	584	8	...	...	...	39	...	...	3,294	...	15	3	19	93	373
			Yield.	...	40-0	26-0	...	...	...	14-0	...	...	28-0	...	30-0	...	22-0	22-0	30-0
			Money Rates.	...	8-0-0	5-3-2	...	...	...	3-8-0	...	...	2-13-6	...	2-8-0	...	2-6-11	2-1-0	2-5-6
			Cash Value.	17,632	3,672	42	...	...	...	1,369	...	...	9,357	...	37	...	46	192	874
			Area.	2,014	68	15	...	...	...	74	...	...	1,053	...	7	3	3	30	290
			Yield.	...	40-0	26-0	...	...	...	16-0	...	...	24-0	...	30-0	...	18-0	20-0	24-0
			Money Rates.	...	8-0-0	5-3-2	...	...	...	4-0-0	...	...	2-7-0	...	2-8-0	...	1-15-10	1-14-0	1-14-0
			Cash Value.	4,638	544	78	...	...	...	296	...	...	2,567	...	18	...	6	52	544
			Total Area.	11,771	1,138	37	...	...	...	580	...	...	6,099	...	101	9	36	252	743
			Total Cash Value.	34,781	8,590	198	...	...	...	2,125	...	...	17,974	...	302	...	86	583	1,618
			Area per Centages.	100	10	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	52	...	1	...	...	2	6

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER ACRE, CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS

Of the Third order of Value.									Of the Fourth order of Value.										Fallows.		Grand Total of area and Cash Value.
Sirsuf.	Linseed.	Baibra.	Mussoor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mundul.	Kalna.	Til.	Mash.	Moth.	Moong.	Tarameera.	Kungnee.	Churee and Clover, &c.	Kodra.	Sawank.	Chural and Torea.	Bahun.	Vureal.	
7	26	...	35	307	...	...	...	...	17	21	36	...	...	13	94	...	...	...	5	70	3,038
...	3-0	...	17-0	36-0	...	...	...	...	6-0	12-0	10-0	...	...	22-0	14-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-11-0	0-5-4	...	1-6-8	1-14-11	...	...	...	...	0-13-10	1-4-0	0-13-6	...	...	1-4-5	0-14-10	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	9	...	49	554	...	...	...	...	15	26	30	...	...	17	88	...	...	...	...	900	12,839
10	39	...	113	1,077	...	...	14	...	43	68	158	...	...	20	255	...	...	...	15	169	6,647
...	3-0	...	17-0	24-0	...	...	43-0	...	6-0	12-0	10-0	...	...	22-0	14-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-11-0	0-5-4	...	1-6-8	1-6-6	...	...	2-0-4	...	0-13-10	1-4-0	0-13-6	...	...	1-4-5	0-14-10	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	13	...	160	1,514	...	...	28	...	37	85	134	...	...	25	237	...	...	...	...	1,968	14,416
17	65	...	148	1,384	...	...	14	...	60	89	194	...	...	33	349	...	...	...	20	239	9,685
29	22	...	209	2,068	...	...	28	...	52	111	164	...	...	42	325	...	...	...	...	2,868	27,255
...	1	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	100
5	3	...	1	149	...	...	...	...	1	2	12	...	...	13	10	...	...	...	...	27	1,139
...	2-0	...	12-0	24-0	...	...	...	...	4-0	8-0	6-0	...	...	18-0	8-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0-3-6	...	1-0-0	1-6-6	...	...	...	...	0-9-3	0-13-6	0-8-0	...	...	1-1-7	0-8-6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	209	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	...	...	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	3,265
2	9	...	21	512	44	...	23	...	13	150	153	...	...	19	96	...	...	...	...	8	3,442
...	2-0	...	12-0	18-0	...	...	...	...	4-0	8-0	6-0	...	...	18-0	8-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0-3-6	...	1-0-0	1-0-10	...	...	...	...	0-9-3	0-13-6	0-8-0	...	...	1-1-7	0-8-6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	21	540	...	...	...	...	7	129	77	...	...	21	49	...	...	...	...	...	5,069
7	12	...	22	661	44	...	23	...	14	152	165	...	...	32	106	...	...	...	...	35	4,581
...	3	...	22	749	...	...	...	...	8	131	83	...	...	35	54	...	...	...	...	...	8,334
...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	100
73	113	...	359	3,038	64	...	37	...	138	552	640	...	...	173	706	...	...	...	146	501	23,635
...	53	...	606	4,510	...	...	28	...	146	825	580	...	...	269	713	...	...	...	...	2,868	66,017
...	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	100
15	30	15	21	202	...	...	...	...	26	23	6	...	2	25	91	...	...	...	27	70	3,225
10-0	10-0	24-0	16-0	30-0	...	...	...	...	...	8-0	8-0	...	7-0	...	10-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-6-3	1-5-10	1-11-6	1-9-0	2-1-1	...	...	...	...	1-4-0	1-1-0	0-13-6	...	0-9-5	0-8-9	0-12-8	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	41	26	33	459	...	...	...	...	33	24	5	...	1	14	72	...	...	...	...	...	12,511
8	94	10	26	717	5	...	...	...	40	81	77	...	17	34	399	...	...	...	12	232	6,533
10-0	10-0	24-0	16-0	26-0	7-0	...	...	...	...	8-0	8-0	...	7-0	...	10-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-6-3	1-5-10	1-11-6	1-9-0	1-12-8	0-9-2	...	...	...	1-4-0	1-1-0	0-13-6	...	0-9-5	0-8-9	0-12-8	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	129	17	41	1,286	3	...	...	...	50	86	65	...	10	18	327	...	...	...	...	...	17,632
...	11	...	12	202	...	...	...	...	26	20	8	...	...	6	162	...	...	...	3	21	2,014
...	8-0	...	12-0	24-0	...	...	...	...	...	6-0	6-0	...	...	...	9-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1-1-6	...	1-2-9	1-10-6	...	...	...	...	1-4-0	0-12-9	0-10-1	...	...	0-7-0	0-11-5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	...	14	335	...	...	...	...	32	16	5	...	...	3	116	...	...	...	...	...	4,638
23	135	25	59	1,121	5	...	...	...	92	124	91	...	19	65	652	...	...	...	42	323	11,771
32	182	43	88	2,080	3	...	...	...	115	126	75	...	11	35	515	...	...	...	...	...	34,781
...	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	100

NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT, AREAS, YIELD

Chuklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Soils.	Headings of Columns.	Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.	Of the First order of Value.								Of the Second order of Value.						
			Average price current of 30 years.		Sugarcane.	Tobacco.	Vegetables and Turnips.	Poppy.	Pepper.	Cotton.	Melons.	Kuchaloo.	Wheat.	Bantapatee Rice.	Rice.	Saffron.	Gram.	Indian Corn and Juar.	Gojee.
ZUFURWAL.	II. Class.	*Chakee.*	Area.	3,670	614	13	26	...	...	154	...	...	1,633	...	120	4	24	166	131
			Yield.	...	40-0	26-0	...	...	...	14-0	...	...	33-0	...	36-0	...	20-0	24-0	28-0
			Money Rates.	...	8-0-0	5-3-2	8-0-0	...	...	3-8-0	...	...	3-5-7	...	2-13-0	2-8-0	2-3-5	2-4-0	2-3-0
			Cash Value.	13,163	4,912	68	208	...	...	539	...	...	5,473	...	338	10	53	373	286
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	4,008	295	4	10	...	...	123	...	...	2,142	...	43	...	48	107	252
			Yield.	...	40-0	24-0	...	...	...	12-0	...	...	25-0	...	28-0	...	20-0	20-0	26-0
			Money Rates.	...	8-0-0	4-12-9	8-0-0	...	...	3-0-0	...	...	2-8-7	...	2-3-0	...	2-3-5	1-14-0	2-0-6
			Cash Value.	10,233	2,360	19	80	...	...	369	...	...	5,439	...	94	...	106	201	512
			Area.	4,077	146	3	11	...	...	89	...	...	2,012	...	76	2	56	116	382
			Yield.	...	40-0	24-0	...	...	...	13-0	...	...	22-0	...	28-0	...	16-0	18-0	20-0
			Money Rates.	...	8-0-0	4-12-9	8-0-0	...	...	3-4-0	...	...	2-3-9	...	2-3-0	2-8-0	1-12-4	1-11-0	1-9-0
			Cash Value.	8,216	1,168	14	88	...	...	289	...	...	4,495	...	166	5	99	196	597
			Total Area.	11,755	1,055	20	47	...	...	366	...	...	5,787	...	239	6	128	689	765
			Total Cash Value.	31,612	8,440	101	376	...	...	1,197	...	...	15,407	...	598	15	258	770	1,395
			Area per centages.	100	9	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	48	...	2	...	1	4	7
DEGKUNDEE.	III. Class.	*Chakee.*	Area.	299	46	2	2	...	...	12	...	...	114	...	...	1	1	14	22
			Yield.	...	40-0	24-0	...	...	...	12-0	...	...	30-0	...	...	...	18-0	20-0	24-0
			Money Rates.	...	8-0-0	4-12-9	8-0-0	...	...	3-0-0	...	...	3-0-9	...	...	...	1-15-11	1-14-0	1-14-0
			Cash Value.	970	368	9	16	...	...	36	...	...	406	...	...	...	2	26	41
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	2,889	253	...	2	...	...	119	...	...	1,652	...	13	...	4	43	187
			Yield.	...	38-0	...	...	...	...	10-0	...	...	20-0	...	30-0	...	18-0	18-0	20-0
			Money Rates.	...	7-9-7	...	8-0-0	...	...	2-8-0	...	...	2-0-6	...	2-5-6	...	1-15-11	1-11-0	1-9-0
			Cash Value.	6,488	1,922	...	16	...	...	297	...	...	3,356	...	30	...	6	72	292
			Area.	1,291	14	...	2	...	...	29	...	...	493	...	5	3	6	10	293
			Yield.	...	38-0	...	...	...	...	11-0	...	...	18-0	...	24-0	...	14-0	16-0	18-0
			Money Rates.	...	7-9-7	...	8-0-0	...	...	2-12-0	...	...	1-13-3	...	1-14-0	...	1-8-9	1-8-0	1-6-6
			Cash Value.	1,991	106	...	16	...	...	80	...	...	901	...	9	...	9	15	412
			Total Area.	4,429	313	2	6	...	...	160	...	...	2,259	...	18	4	11	67	502
			Total Cash Value.	9,449	2,396	9	48	...	...	413	...	...	4,663	...	39	...	17	113	745
			Area per centages.	100	8	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	2	11
			Total Area.	27,955	2,506	59	53	...	...	1,106	...	...	14,145	...	358	19	175	708	2,010
			Total Cash Value.	75,842	19,426	308	424	...	...	3,735	...	...	33,044	...	939	15	361	1,466	3,758
			Area per centages.	100	9	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	51	...	1	...	1	3	7

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER ACRE, CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS

Of the Third order of Value.									Of the Fourth order of Value.									Fallows.		Grand Total of area and Cash Value.
Sirsuf.	Linseed.	Baibra.	Mussoor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mundul.	Kalsa.	Til.	Mash.	Moth.	Moong.	Tarameera.	Kungnee.	Chuvee and Clover, &c.	Koodra.	Sawank.	Chural and Torea.	Bahan.	Vuveal.	
13	66	57	28	280	...	...	8	...	45	27	61	...	9	18	104	...	...	...	...	69	3,670
8-0	8-0	20-0	12-0	26-0	...	...	18-0	...	...	7-0	7-0	...	...	...	8-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-1-10	1-1-6	1-6-11	1-2-9	1-12-8	...	...	1-4-7	...	0-14-4	0-14-10	0-11-10	...	...	0-12-4	0-10-2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	72	82	33	502	...	...	10	...	40	25	45	...	...	14	66	...	...	...	...	...	13,163
17	89	41	31	404	...	...	...	...	52	12	3	...	6	11	255	...	...	...	...	63	4,008
8-0	8-0	20-0	12-0	22-0	...	...	...	...	...	7-0	7-0	...	...	...	8-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-1-10	1-1-6	1-6-11	1-2-9	1-8-3	...	...	...	...	0-14-4	0-14-10	0-11-10	...	...	0-9-3	0-10-2	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	97	60	36	613	...	...	...	...	47	11	2	...	...	6	162	...	...	...	...	...	10,233
10	92	55	70	376	...	...	10	...	92	62	...	...	9	51	396	...	...	...	...	51	4,077
8-0	6-0	22-0	10-0	20-0	...	...	18-0	...	...	5-0	...	...	...	...	7-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-1-10	0-13-1	1-9-2	0-15-7	1-6-1	...	...	1-4-7	...	0-14-4	0-10-7	...	...	...	0-9-3	0-8-11	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	80	86	68	519	...	...	13	...	82	41	...	...	...	29	170	...	...	...	...	...	8,216
40	247	153	129	1,060	...	...	18	...	189	101	64	...	24	80	665	...	...	...	...	183	11,755
44	249	228	137	1,634	...	...	23	...	169	77	47	...	...	42	398	...	...	...	...	...	31,612
1	2	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	2	100
10	3	...	...	30	11	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	8	299
6-0	6-0	...	...	22-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-13-4	0-13-1	...	...	1-8-3	...	...	...	...	0-11-5	...	...	...	...	...	0-7-7	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	2	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	970
19	45	4	10	281	7	...	...	...	25	14	6	...	...	19	100	...	...	...	...	36	2,839
6-0	6-0	18-0	10-0	18-0	...	...	...	...	...	6-0	6-0	...	...	...	6-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-13-4	0-13-1	1-4-7	0-15-7	1-3-10	...	...	...	...	0-11-5	0-12-9	0-10-1	...	...	...	0-7-7	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	37	5	9	350	...	...	...	...	17	11	4	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	6,488
...	2	12	5	302	...	...	...	...	11	10	4	...	...	9	70	...	...	...	...	11	1,291
...	5-6	20-0	8-0	18-0	...	...	...	...	...	4-0	4-0	...	...	...	5-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0-10-11	1-6-11	0-12-6	1-3-10	...	...	...	...	0-11-5	0-8-6	0-6-9	...	...	...	0-6-4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	17	5	375	...	...	...	...	8	8	1	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	1,991
29	50	16	15	613	18	...	...	...	39	24	10	...	...	28	190	...	...	...	...	55	4,429
24	40	22	14	770	...	...	...	...	27	19	5	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	9,449
1	1	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	100
92	432	194	203	2,794	23	...	18	...	320	249	163	...	43	173	1,507	...	...	...	42	561	27,955
100	471	293	239	4,484	3	...	25	...	311	222	127	...	11	84	998	...	...	...	...	...	75,842
...	2	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	100

NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT, AREAS, YIELD

Chuklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Soils.	Headings of Columns.	Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.	Of the First order of Value.							Of the Second order of Value.						
			Average price current of 30 years.		Sugarcane.	Tobacco.	Vegetables and Turnips.	Poppy.	Pepper.	Cotton.	Melons.	Kuchaloo.	Wheat.	Banaspatee. Rice.	Rice.	Saffron.	Gram.	Indian Corn and Juar.	Gojee.
CHARWA.	I. Class.	*Chakee.*	Area.	5 247	650	57	28	29	...	326	...	...	2,391	...	70	...	28	174	367
			Yield.	...	46-0	14-0	...	...	...	14-0	...	...	32-0	...	33-0	...	15-0	30-0	32-0
			Money Rates.	...	8-0-0	2-12-7	7-0-0	4-0-0	...	3-0-0	...	...	2-14-0	...	1-10-10	...	1-5-7	2-3-11	2-5-4
			Cash Value.	16,001	5,200	159	196	116	...	978	...	...	6,876	...	117	...	37	380	856
		Silabee & Baranee.	Area.	6,683	261	23	6	14	...	302	...	...	1,705	...	234	...	60	120	1,049
			Yield.	...	46-0	14-0	...	...	...	16-0	...	...	28-0	...	21-0	...	12-0	23-0	24-0
			Money Rates.	...	8-0-0	2-12-7	7-0-0	4-0-0	...	2-0-0	...	...	2-8-3	...	1-2-10	...	1-1-3	1-11-6	1-12-0
			Cash Value.	13,669	2,088	64	42	56	...	604	...	...	5,620	...	270	...	65	207	2,448
			Total Area.	11,930	911	80	34	43	....	628	...	...	4,096	...	304	...	88	294	1,416
			Total Cash Value	29,670	7,288	223	238	172	....	1,582	...	...	12,496	...	387	...	102	587	3,304
			Area percentages.	100	8	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	38	...	3	...	...	3	13
	II. Class.	*Chakee.*	Area.	3,898	537	55	22	4	...	276	...	...	1,563	...	8	...	16	118	277
			Yield.	...	42-0	14-0	...	...	...	11-0	...	...	30-0	...	24-0	...	12-0	26-0	30-0
			Money Rates.	...	7-0-0	2-12-7	7-0-0	4-0-0	...	2-8-0	...	...	2-11-1	...	1-5-6	...	1-1-3	1-15-2	2-3-7
			Cash Value.	10,793	3,759	253	154	16	...	690	...	...	4,213	...	11	...	17	229	616
		Silabee & Baranee.	Area.	7,898	184	26	3	12	...	336	...	...	2,904	...	56	...	84	93	1,085
			Yield.	...	42-0	14-0	...	...	...	7-0	...	...	24-0	...	17-8	...	10-0	20-0	22-0
			Money Rates.	...	7-0-0	2-12-7	7-0-0	4-0-0	...	1-8-0	...	...	2-2-6	...	0-15-3	...	0-14-7	1-7-11	1-9-8
			Cash Value.	12,253	1,288	73	21	48	...	504	...	...	6,262	...	54	...	76	139	1,741
			Total Area.	11,796	721	81	25	16	...	612	...	...	4,467	...	64	...	100	211	1,362
			Total Cash Value	23,046	5,047	326	175	64	...	1,194	...	...	10,475	...	65	...	93	368	2,357
			Area percentages.	100	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	38	...	...	...	1	2	12
	III. Class.	*Chakee.*	Area.	1,122	215	3	9	3	...	48	...	...	421	...	...	...	6	22	101
			Yield.	...	38-0	14-0	...	...	...	8-0	...	...	27-0	...	...	...	10-0	18-0	27-0
			Money Rates.	...	6-14-10	2-12-7	7-0-0	2-1-0	...	1-10-4	...	...	2-6-0	...	...	...	0-14-7	1-6-6	1-15-6
			Cash Value.	3,256	1,489	25	63	6	...	79	...	...	1,154	...	...	...	4	11	221
		Silabee & Baranee.	Area.	5,283	127	18	2	17	...	215	...	...	2,217	...	80	...	34	57	698
			Yield.	...	38-0	14-0	...	...	...	5-0	...	...	21-0	...	14-0	...	7-0	18-0	20-0
			Money Rates.	...	6-14-10	2-12-7	7-0-0	2-1-0	...	1-0-6	...	...	1-14-2	...	0-12-7	...	0-10-1	1-6-6	1-7-4
			Cash Value.	5,711	890	50	14	35	...	222	...	...	2,339	...	83	...	21	24	1,018
			Total Area.	6,405	342	21	11	20	...	263	...	...	2,638	...	80	...	40	79	799
			Total Cash Value.	8,967	2,379	75	77	41	...	301	...	...	3,493	...	83	...	25	35	1,239
			Area percentages.	100	6	...	...	...	....	4	...	...	44	...	2	...	1	2	13
			Total Area.	30,131	1,974	188	70	79	...	1,503	...	...	11,201	...	448	...	228	584	3,577
			Total Cash Value	61,683	14,714	624	490	277	...	3,077	...	...	26,464	...	535	...	220	990	6,900
			Area percentages.	100	6	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	51	...	2	...	1	2	13

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER ACRE, CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS

Of the Third order of Value.									Of the Fourth order of Value.										Fallows.		Grand Total of area and Cash Value.
Sirsuf.	Linseed.	Baibra.	Mussoor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mundal.	Kalna.	Til.	Mash.	Moth.	Moong.	Tarameera.	Kungnee.	Cluree and Clover, &c.	Kodra.	Sawank.	Chural and Toreа.	Bahun.	Vureal.	
10	38	...	43	479	...	8	5	...	29	4	16	2	2	11	146	...	..	24	211	99	5,247
8-0	8-0	...	18-0	28-0	...	...	19-0	...	6-0	7-0	7-0	...	8-0	13-0	10-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-15-8	0-14-2	...	1-8-0	1-10-3	...	3-0-0	1-1-10	...	0-13-11	0-11-10	0-9-6	0-10-6	0-12-10	0-12-9	0-10-6	...	...	0-15-8	...	...	...
10	34	...	65	782	...	24	4	...	25	3	9	1	2	9	95	...	...	23	...	...	16,001
3	52	...	90	1,192	4	...	2	...	147	41	23	15	2	45	616	...	...	11	455	211	6,683
8-0	8-0	...	13-0	22-0	18-0	...	12-0	...	6-0	6-0	6-0	...	8-0	11-0	6-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-15-8	0-14-2	...	1-1-4	1-4-7	1-5-0	...	0-11-3	...	0-13-11	0-10-1	0-8-1	0-10-6	0-12-10	0-10-9	0-6-4	...	...	0-15-8	...	...	...
3	46	...	97	1,608	4	...	1	...	110	27	12	10	2	30	244	...	...	11	...	...	13,669
13	90	...	133	1,671	4	8	7	...	176	45	39	17	4	56	762	...	...	35	666	310	11,930
13	80	...	162	2,390	4	24	5	...	135	30	21	11	4	39	389	...	...	34	...	...	29,670
...	1	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	5	2	100
3	43	...	32	425	1	1	2	...	29	4	33	...	1	10	82	...	...	46	151	159	3,898
6-0	6-0	...	13-0	26-0	12-0	...	14-0	...	4-0	6-0	5-0	...	6-0	11-0	7-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-11-9	0-11-1	...	1-1-4	1-8-4	0-14-0	3-0-0	0-13-1	...	0-9-3	0-10-1	0-6-9	...	0-9-7	0-10-9	0-7-4	...	...	0-11-9	...	...	...
2	30	...	35	647	1	3	2	...	17	3	14	...	1	7	39	...	...	34	...	...	10,793
7	56	...	94	1,566	15	3	...	...	204	20	41	...	2	21	546	...	...	24	394	122	7,898
6-0	6-0	...	10-0	18-0	13-0	...	...	...	4-0	4-0	4-0	...	4-0	8-0	5-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-11-9	0-11-1	...	0-13-4	1-0-10	0-15-0	2-0-0	...	...	0-9-3	0-6-9	0-5-3	...	0-6-5	0-7-10	0-5-3	...	...	0-11-9	...	...	...
5	39	...	78	1,652	11	6	...	...	66	8	13	...	1	10	140	...	...	18	...	...	12,253
10	99	...	126	1,991	16	4	2	...	233	24	74	...	3	31	628	...	...	70	545	281	11,796
7	69	...	113	2,299	12	9	2	...	85	11	27	...	2	17	179	...	...	52	...	...	23,046
...	1	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	5	3	100
3	18	...	18	85	...	...	5	...	12	5	5	...	...	64	33	...	...	18	...	22	1,122
4-0	5-0	...	10-0	24-0	...	...	11-0	...	3-0	4-0	4-0	...	...	8-0	5-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-7-10	0-9-4	...	0-13-4	1-6-6	...	...	0-10-6	..	0-6-11	0-6-9	0-5-3	...	...	0-7-10	0-5-3	...	...	0-6-9	...	...	...
1	10	...	14	120	...	...	3	...	5	2	2	...	...	29	11	...	...	7	...	...	3,256
6	29	...	72	874	1	8	2	..	182	41	59	...	...	...	429	...	...	7	35	73	5,283
4-0	5-0	...	7-0	14-0	10-0	...	7-0	...	3-0	3-0	3-0	...	...	...	4-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-7-10	0-9-4	...	0-9-4	0-13-1	0-11-0	1-0-6	0-8-0	...	0-6-11	0-5-1	0-4-1	...	...	...	0-4-2	...	...	0-6-9	...	...	...
3	17	...	42	719	1	8	1	..	79	13	15	...	...	...	114	...	...	3	...	...	5,711
9	47	...	90	959	1	8	7	...	194	46	64	...	...	64	462	...	...	25	35	95	6,405
4	27	...	56	839	1	8	4	...	84	15	17	...	...	29	125	...	...	10	...	..	8,967
...	1	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	100
32	236	...	349	4,621	21	20	16	...	603	115	177	17	7	151	1,852	...	...	130	1,246	686	30,131
24	176	...	331	5,528	17	41	11	..	302	56	65	11	6	85	643	...	...	96	...	...	61,683
...	1	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	4	2	100

NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT, AREAS, YIELD

Chuklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Soils.	Headings of Columns.	Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.	Of the First order of Value.								Of the Second order of Value.						
			Average price current of 30 *years.*		Sugarcane.	Tobacco.	Vegetables and Turnips.	Poppy.	Pepper.	Cotton.	Melons.	Kuchaloo.	Wheat.	Banaspatee. Rice.	Rice.	Saffron.	Gram.	Indian Corn and Juar.	Gojee.
JUTATUR,	I. Class.	*Chahee.*	Area.	4,831	461	18	15	45	...	144	...	...	2,374	...	102	...	33	237	371
			Yield.	...	50-0	30-9	7-0	30-0	...	18-0	...	...	42-0	...	36-0	...	36-0	36-0	37-0
			Money Rates.	...	9-1-10	5-15-7	7-0-0	6-10-10	...	3-11-3	...	...	3-12-4	...	2-0-3	...	3-3-9	2-11-6	2-11-2
			Cash Value.	16,735	4,202	87	105	301	...	443	...	...	8,952	...	206	...	107	644	630
		Silabee & Baranee.	Area.	3,257	53	3	14	17	...	15	...	...	1,031	...	326	...	18	44	252
			Yield.	...	41-0	30-0	...	30-0	...	12-0	...	...	24-0	...	18-0	...	36-0	23-0	24-0
			Money Rates.	...	7-7-7	5-15-7	7-0-0	6-10-10	...	2-7-6	...	...	2-2-6	...	1-0-1	...	3-3-9	1-11-9	1-12-0
			Cash Value.	5,021	396	18	98	63	...	37	...	...	2,223	...	328	...	58	77	441
			Total Area.	8,088	514	21	29	62	...	159	...	...	3,405	...	428	...	51	281	623
			Total Cash Value	21,756	4,598	105	203	364	...	480	...	...	11,175	...	534	...	165	721	1,071
			Area percentages.	100	6	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	42	...	5	...	1	4	8
	II. Class.	*Chahee.*	Area.	3,827	345	40	15	23	...	147	...	...	1,794	...	91	...	39	252	155
			Yield.	...	46-0	21-0	...	21-0	...	14-0	...	...	36-0	...	30-0	...	30-0	30-0	30-0
			Money Rates.	...	8-6-2	4-2-11	7-0-0	4-10-10	...	2-14-1	...	...	3-3-9	...	1-10-10	...	2-11-1	2-4-3	2-3-0
			Cash Value.	11,534	2,895	167	105	108	...	423	...	...	5,802	...	152	...	105	587	339
		Silabee & Baranee.	Area.	7,367	123	30	6	20	...	96	...	...	3,192	...	443	...	124	100	448
			Yield.	...	34-0	21-0	...	21-0	...	8-0	...	...	19-0	...	14-0	...	30-0	18-0	18-0
			Money Rates.	...	6-3-2	4-2-11	7-0-0	4-10-10	...	1-10-4	...	...	1-11-4	...	0-12-6	...	2-11-1	1-5-9	1-5-0
			Cash Value.	10,391	762	126	42	93	...	76	...	...	5,454	...	347	...	334	136	588
			Total Area.	11,194	468	70	21	43	...	243	...	...	4,986	...	534	...	163	352	603
			Total Cash Value	21,925	3,657	293	147	201	...	499	...	...	11,256	...	499	...	439	723	927
			Area percentages.	100	4	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	45	...	5	...	1	3	6
	III. Class.	*Chahee.*	Area.	2,566	286	21	45	24	...	107	...	...	1,222	...	29	...	24	121	159
			Yield.	...	41-0	18-0	...	17-0	...	10-0	...	...	30-0	...	24-0	...	24-0	24-0	24-0
			Money Rates.	...	7-7-7	3-9-4	7-0-0	3-12-7	...	2-0-11	...	...	2-11-1	...	1-5-6	...	2-2-6	1-13-0	1-12-0
			Cash Value.	7,204	2,137	75	335	91	...	220	...	...	3,291	...	39	...	52	219	278
		Silabee & Baranee.	Area.	6,723	85	10	7	4	...	127	...	...	2,699	...	398	...	113	85	515
			Yield.	...	29-0	18-0	...	17-0	...	6-0	...	...	12-0	...	12-0	...	24-0	12-0	14-0
			Money Rates.	...	5-4-7	3-9-4	7-0-0	3-12-7	...	1-3-9	...	...	1-1-3	...	0-10-9	...	2-2-6	0-14-6	1-0-4
			Cash Value.	5,856	449	36	49	15	...	156	...	...	2,371	...	267	...	244	77	531
			Total Area.	9,289	371	31	52	28	...	234	...	...	3,921	...	427	...	137	206	674
			Total Cash Value.	13,060	2,586	111	384	106	...	376	...	...	5,662	...	306	...	296	296	809
			Area percentages.	100	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	50	...	4	...	1	2	6
			Total Area.	28,571	1,353	122	102	133	...	636	...	...	12,312	...	1,389	...	351	839	1,900
			Total Cash Value	56,741	10,841	509	734	671	...	1,355	...	...	28,093	...	1,339	...	900	1,740	2,807
			Area percentages.	100	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	41	...	5	...	1	3	7

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER ACRE CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS.

Of the Third order of Value.									Of the Fourth order of Value.										Fallows.		Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.
Sirsuf.	Linseed.	Baibra.	Musscor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mundul.	Kahna.	Til.	Mash.	Moth.	Moong.	Tammeera.	Kungnee.	Churee and Clover, &c.	Kodra.	Sawank.	Chuna and Toreia.	Bahun.	Vurceal.	
71	21	58	...	352	...	39	3	...	25	33	37	..	3	17	130	...	...	...	45	197	4,831
10-0	5-0	18-0	...	30-0	...	...	23-0	...	6-0	5-0	5-0	..	3-0	14-0	7-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-3-7	0-8-10	1-8-0	...	1-12-1	....	3-0-0	1-5-6	...	0-13-10	0-8-6	0-6-9	..	0-4-10	0-13-8	0-8-2	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	11	87	..	619	...	117	4	...	21	17	15	..	1	14	65	...	...	...	...	...	16,735
34	85	68	...	551	...	3	4	...	38	11	165	..	3	15	237	...	...	...	169	101	3,257
10-0	5-0	18-0	...	26-0	...	...	23	...	6-0	5-0	5-0	..	3-0	14-0	7-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-3-7	0-8-10	1-8-0	...	1-8-4	...	3-0-0	1-5-6	...	0-13-10	0-8-6	0-6-9	..	0-4-10	0-13-8	0-8-2	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	47	102	...	839	...	9	5	...	33	6	70	..	1	8	121	...	...	...	...	...	5,021
105	106	126	...	903	...	42	7	..	63	44	202	.	6	32	367	...	...	...	214	298	8,088
128	58	189	...	1,458	...	126	9	..	54	23	85	..	2	22	186	...	...	...	...	...	21,756
1	1	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	..	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	3	100
58	35	73	...	426	...	8	...	...	34	25	28	..	...	7	103	...	...	...	60	74	3,827
-0	3-0	14-0	...	24-0	...	...	...	...	4-0	3-0	4-0	..	...	10-0	6-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-13-8	0-5-4	1-2-8	...	1-6-6	...	3-0-0	...	...	0-9-3	0-5-1	0-5-5	..	...	0-9-9	0-7-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	11	85	...	599	...	24	...	...	19	8	8	..	...	4	43	...	...	...	...	...	11,534
34	51	213	...	1,209	27	6	...	...	136	87	218	...	7	24	485	...	...	...	159	129	7,367
7-0	3-0	14-0	...	24-0	12-0	...	...	...	4-0	3-0	4-0	..	2-0	10-0	6-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-13-8	0-5-4	1-2-8	...	1-5-6	0-14-0	3-0-0	...	...	0-9-3	0-5-1	0-5-5	..	0-3-2	0-9-9	0-7-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	17	248	...	1,687	23	18	...	...	79	28	74	..	2	16	212	...	...	...	...	...	10,391
92	86	286	...	1,635	27	14	...	...	170	112	241	..	7	31	588	...	...	...	219	203	11,194
79	28	333	...	2,286	23	42	...	...	98	36	82	..	2	20	255	...	...	...	...	...	21,925
1	1	3	..	14	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	..	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	2	100
29	5	21	...	270	...	7	1	...	14	11	24	...	...	12	86	...	...	...	22	26	2,566
5-0	1-0	12-0	...	19-0	...	...	13-0	...	2-0	2-0	2-0	..	...	6-0	5-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-9-9	0-1-9	1-0-0	...	1-9-10	...	1-0-0	0-11-3	...	0-4-7	0-3-4	0-2-0	..	...	0-5-10	0-5-10	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	21	...	301	...	7	1	...	4	2	48	..	...	4	61	...	...	...	...	...	7,204
70	53	203	...	957	3	2	9	...	161	59	277	...	6	176	541	...	...	...	119	44	6,723
5-0	1-0	12-0	...	18-0	9-0	...	12-0	...	2-0	2-0	2-0	..	1-0	6-0	5-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-9-9	0-1-9	1-0-0	...	1-0-10	0-10-1	1-0-0	0-11-3	...	0-4-7	0-3-4	0-2-8	..	0-1-2	0-5-10	0-5-10	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	6	200	...	1,012	2	2	6	...	47	13	65	..	1	65	200	...	...	...	...	...	5,856
99	58	224	...	1,227	3	9	10	...	175	70	301	..	6	188	627	...	...	...	141	70	9,289
60	6	221	...	1,313	2	9	7	..	51	15	113	..	1	69	261	...	...	...	...	...	13,060
1	...	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	....	2	6	...	...	...	1	1	100
296	250	636	...	3,765	30	65	17	...	409	226	744	...	19	251	1,582	...	...	...	574	571	28,571
267	92	743	...	5,057	25	177	16	...	203	74	280	..	5	111	702	...	...	...	...	...	56,741
1	1	2	...	13	....	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	.....	1	6	...	...	...	2	4	100

NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT AREA, YIELD

Chiklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Columns.	Headings of Columns.	Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.	Of the First order of Value.								Of the Second order of value.								
			Average price current of 30 years.		Sugarcane.	Tobacco.	Vegetables and Turnips.	Poppy.	Pepper.	Cotton.	Melons.	Kuchaloo.	Wheat	Banaspatee. Rice.	Rice.	Saffron.	Gram.	Indian Corn and Jaar.	Gojee.
(PUSROOR.)	I. Class.	*Chahee.*	Area. ...	1,152	235	3	30	2	...	101	...	...	391	...	5	...	6	121	36
			Yield. ...	...	48–0	29–0	...	...	...	24–0	...	...	29–0	...	29–0	...	12–0	28–0	30–0
			Money Rates.	...	9–0–0	6–4–11	6–0–0	3–0–0	...	2–13–4	...	...	2–13–4	...	1–14–2	...	1–2–9	1–11–1	2–6–1
			Cash Value.	4,754	2115	19	180	6	...	236	...	...	1,107	...	8	...	7	206	86
		Silabee & Burnee.	Area. ...	9,024	276	7	21	...	...	370	...	...	4,065	...	126	...	97	392	295
			Yield. ...	...	38–0	29–0	...	...	...	19–0	...	...	19–0	...	29–0	...	12–0	14–0	20–0
			Money Rates.	...	7–2–0	6–4–11	6–0–0	...	...	1–13–8	...	...	1–13–8	...	2–4–10	...	1–2–9	0–13–7	1–9–5
			Cash Value.	14,628	1,987	44	126	...	...	686	...	...	7,542	...	255	...	124	333	469
			Total Area.	10,176	511	10	51	2	...	471	...	...	4,456	...	131	...	103	513	331
			Total Cash Value.	18,882	4,102	63	306	6	...	972	...	...	8,649	...	264	...	131	539	555
			Area percentages.	100	5	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	44	...	1	...	1	5	3
	II. Class.	*Chahee.*	Area. ...	2,690	333	27	22	3	...	160	...	...	968	...	27	...	22	261	21
			Yield. ...	...	43–0	24–0	...	...	...	22–0	...	...	24–0	...	24–0	...	10–0	19–0	25–0
			Money Rates.	...	8–1–0	5–3–6	6–0–0	3–0–0	...	4–14–5	...	...	2–5–6	...	1–14–6	...	0–15–7	1–7–0	1–15–9
			Cash Value.	7,095	2,685	141	132	9	...	784	...	...	2,269	...	56	...	21	386	42
		Silabee & Burnee.	Area. ...	13,296	317	...	30	5	...	596	...	...	5,329	...	304	2	299	444	334
			Yield. ...	...	36–0	...	...	...	...	17–0	...	...	17–0	...	24–0	...	10–0	9–0	16–0
			Money Rates.	...	6–12–0	...	6–0–0	3–0–0	...	3–12–6	...	...	1–10–7	...	1–14–6	4–0–0	0–15–7	0–13–4	1–4–3
			Cash Value.	18,446	2,140	...	180	15	...	2,256	...	...	8,844	...	541	8	292	369	423
			Total Area.	15,986	650	27	52	8	...	756	...	...	6,297	...	331	2	321	705	355
			Total Cash Value	25,541	4,825	141	312	24	...	3,040	...	...	11,113	...	597	8	313	755	465
			Total percentages.	100	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	39	...	3	...	2	5	2
	III. Class.	*Chahee.*	Area. ...	752	131	23	6	3	...	81	...	...	246	...	2	1	4	43	22
			Yield. ...	...	33–0	14–0	...	...	...	22–0	...	...	23–0	...	19–0	...	8–0	17–0	23–0
			Money Rates.	...	8–11–0	4–2–1	6–0–0	4–0–0	...	4–14–4	...	...	2–3–11	...	1–9–0	4–0–0	0–12–6	1–5–3	1–13–4
			Cash Value.	2,470	1,138	95	36	12	..	397	...	...	552	....	3	4	3	57	40
		Silabee & Biranee.	Area. ...	6,805	99	1	15	1	...	354	...	...	2,641	...	151	4	134	242	273
			Yield. ...	...	36–0	19–0	...	...	...	17–0	...	...	18–0	...	24–0	...	8–0	10–0	17–0
			Money Rates.	...	6–12–0	4–2–1	6–0–0	4–0–0	...	3–12–6	...	...	1–12–1	...	1–10–9	4–0–0	0–12–6	0–8–0	1–5–7
			Cash Value.	9,190	668	4	90	4	...	1,340	...	...	4,642	...	244	16	105	121	369
			Total Area.	7,557	230	24	21	4	...	435	...	...	2,887	...	153	5	138	285	295
			Total Cash Value.	11,660	1,806	99	126	16	...	1,737	...	...	5,194	...	247	20	108	178	409
			Area percentages.	100	3	....	...	...	...	6	...	...	38	...	2	...	2	4	4
			Total Area.	33,719	1,391	61	124	14	...	1,662	...	...	13,640	...	615	7	562	1,503	981
			Total Cash value.	56,083	10,733	303	744	46	...	5,749	...	...	24,956	...	1,108	28	552	1,472	1,429
			Area percentages.	100	4	.....	...	...		5	...	...	46	...	2	...	2	5	3

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER ACRE, CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS

Of the Third order of Value.									Of the Fourth order of Value.										Fallows.		Grand Total of area and Cash Value.
Sirsuf.	Linseed.	Baibra.	Mussoor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mundul.	Kalna.	Til.	Mash.	Moth.	Mooug.	Tarameera.	Kungtee.	Churee and Clover, &c.	Kodra.	Sawank.	Churai and Torea.	Bahun.	Vureal.	
15	4	3	1	86	...	1	11	...	1	3	7	...	...	11	21	1	...	3	54	...	1,152
9-0	6-0	14-0	12-0	31-0	...	...	22-0	...	6-0	7-0	7-0	...	...	5-0	6-0	4-0	...	7-0	...	...	....
0-14-8	0-12-1	1-0-11	1-2-0	1-15-8	...	3-12-0	1-3-8	...	0-15-0	0-14-2	0-10-10	...	...	0-4-8	0-6-6	0-3-1	...	0-14-3	...	...	...
13	3	3	1	171	...	4	14	...	1	3	5	...	...	3	9	...	...	3	...	...	4,254
34	27	233	213	1,035	103	16	3	...	90	128	528	...	34	213	556	...	1	23	138	...	9,024
7-0	6-0	14-0	12-0	22-0	10-0	...	22-0	...	6-0	7-0	7-0	...	5-0	5-0	6-0	...	5-0	7-0	...	...	...
0-14-3	0-12-11	1-0-11	1-2-0	1-6-5	0-12-4	3-12-0	1-3-8	...	0-15-0	0-14-2	0-11-10	...	0-7-2	0-4-0	3-6-6	...	0-22-1	0-14-3	...	...	...
30	20	246	240	1,453	79	17	4	...	84	131	390	...	15	63	226	...	...	21	...	...	14,628
49	31	236	214	1,121	103	17	14	...	91	131	535	...	34	224	577	1	1	26	192	...	10,176
43	23	249	241	1,624	79	64	18	...	85	134	395	...	15	66	235	...	...	24	...	...	18,882
1	...	2	2	11	1	...	...	...	1	2	5	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	2	...	100
13	7	28	7	239	...	3	8	...	20	12	20	...	3	45	90	...	...	36	315	...	2,690
6-0	5-0	12-0	10-0	26-0	...	...	19-0	...	5-0	6-0	6-0	...	4-0	4-0	5-0	...	...	6-0	...	...	...
0-12-3	0-10-10	0-14-6	0-15-0	1-11-6	...	3-12-0	1-1-1	...	0-12-6	0-12-1	0-10-1	...	0-5-9	0-3-9	0-5-5	...	...	0-12-3	...	...	...
10	4	25	7	396	...	11	9	...	16	9	13	...	1	11	30	...	...	28	...	...	7,095
54	37	419	222	1,339	23	3	16	...	135	69	549	...	47	473	1,220	...	12	18	1,000	...	13,269
6-0	5-0	12-0	14-0	19-0	8-0	...	19-0	...	5-0	6-0	6-0	...	4-0	4-0	5-0	...	4-0	6-0	...	...	...
0-12-3	0-10-10	0-14-6	0-15-0	1-3-5	0-9-10	3-12-0	1-1-1	...	0-12-6	0-12-1	0-10-3	...	0-5-9	0-3-9	0-5-5	...	0-3-2	0-12-3	...	...	...
41	23	380	208	1,623	14	11	17	...	105	52	347	...	17	111	413	...	12	14	...	...	18,446
67	44	447	229	1,578	23	6	24	...	155	81	569	...	50	518	1,310	...	12	54	1,315	...	15,986
51	27	405	215	2,019	14	22	26	...	121	61	360	...	18	122	443	...	2	42	...	...	25,541
...	...	3	2	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	8	...	100
8	5	1	2	83	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	9	10	...	...	...	68	...	752
5-0	3-0	10-0	8-0	22-0	...	...	...	...	3-0	....	5-0	...	2-0	2-0	3-0	...	...	...	...	...	....
0-14-3	0-6-0	0-12-1	0-12-0	1-6-5	...	...	...	...	0-7-6	...	0-8-5	...	0-2-10	0-1-10	0-3-3	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	2	1	2	117	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2,470
14	34	214	121	680	105	8	2	...	87	74	376	...	32	142	4-2	...	8	...	570	...	6,805
5-0	3-0	10-0	8-0	19-0	7-0	...	17-0	...	3-0	5-0	5-0	...	2-0	2-0	3 0	...	2-0	...	...	...	...
0-14-3	0-6-0	0-12-1	0-12-0	1-3-5	0-8-7	3-12-0	1-2-8	...	0-7-6	0-10-1	0-8-5	...	0-2-10	0-1-10	0-3-3	...	0-1-7	...	...	...	...
13	13	162	91	824	56	30	2	...	41	4	198	...	6	17	...	...	1	...	...	...	9,190
22	39	215	123	763	105	8	2	...	88	74	378	...	33	152	432	...	8	...	638	...	7,557
20	15	163	93	941	56	30	2	...	41	47	199	...	6	18	88	...	4	...	...	...	11,660
...	1	3	2	10	1	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	1	2	6	...	...	...	8	...	100
138	114	898	566	3,462	231	31	40	...	334	286	1,482	...	117	894	2,319	1	21	80	2,145	...	33,719
114	65	817	549	4,584	149	116	46	...	247	242	954	...	39	206	766	...	8	66	...	...	56,983
...	...	3	1	10	1	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	.....	3	8	...	...	...	7	...	100

CHURKUREE-MEHAL NO. 2, (PUSROOR.)

NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT, AREAS, YIELD

Chuklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Soils.	Headings of Columns.	Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.	Of the First order of Value.								Of the Second order of Value.						
					Sugarcane.	Tobacco.	Vegetables and Turnips.	Poppy.	Pepper.	Cotton.	Melons.	Kuchaloo.	Wheat.	Bunnuputtee Rice.	Rice.	Saffron.	Gram.	Indian Corn and Juar.	Gejee.
			Average price current of 30 years.																
I.	I.	*Chahee.*	Area.	11,579	600	52	46	10	...	614	...	...	3,395	...	871	5	273	665	652
			Yield.	...	48-0	20-0	6-0	5-0	...	18-0	...	...	30-0	...	40-0	...	32-0	35-0	36-0
			Money Rates.	...	8-12-0	3-15-9	6-0-0	5-0-0	...	3-11-9	...	...	2-11-1	...	2-2-9	3-0-0	2-5-9	2-6-9	2-10-0
			Cash Value.	26,023	5,250	203	276	50	...	2,644	...	...	9,097	...	1,863	15	631	1,612	1,712
		Silabee & Baranee.	Area.	2,382	...	3	2	...	...	53	...	...	98	...	1,328	...	107	54	46
			Yield.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22-0	...	40-0	...	20-0	...	28-0
			Money Rates.	...	...	2-15-0	5-0-0	...	...	2-12-0	...	...	1-15-7	...	2-2-8	...	1-12-9	1-10-8	2-0-8
			Cash Value.	4,030	...	9	10	...	...	146	...	...	194	...	2,877	...	192	90	94
			Total Area.	13,961	600	55	48	10	...	667	...	...	3,493	...	2,199	5	380	719	698
			Total Cash Value	30,053	5,250	212	286	50	...	2,790	...	...	9,291	...	4,740	15	823	1,702	1,806
			Area percentages.	100	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	25	...	16	...	3	5	5
	II.	*Chahee.*	Area.	11,728	592	76	70	48	...	748	...	...	4,191	...	1,006	...	304	662	472
			Yield.	...	45-0	18-0	5-0	...	...	16-0	...	...	25-0	...	30-0	...	...	30-0	30-0
			Money Rates.	...	8-3-3	3-9-4	5-0-0	4-0-0	...	3-4-8	...	...	2-14-11	...	1-13-6	...	1-18-0	1-11-4	2-3-0
			Cash Value.	25,298	4,856	273	350	192	...	2,462	...	...	9,670	...	1,832	...	551	1,132	1,033
		Silabee & Baranee.	Area.	2,147	3	1	1	...	...	12	...	...	303	...	688	...	116	28	34
			Yield.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16-0	...	30-0	...	16-0	...	24-0
			Money Rates.	...	6-2-6	2-10-0	4-0-0	...	...	2-6-0	...	...	1-7-0	...	1-13-4	...	1-7-0	1-0-0	1-12-0
			Cash Value.	2,604	18	3	4	...	...	29	...	...	436	...	1,262	...	167	28	60
			Total Area.	13,875	595	77	71	48	...	760	...	...	4,494	...	1,694	...	420	690	506
			Total Cash Value.	27,902	4,874	276	354	192	...	2,491	...	...	10,106	...	3,094	...	718	1,160	1,093
			Area percentages.	100	4	1	1	...	...	5	...	...	25	...	12	...	3	5	4
	III.	*Chahee.*	Area.	6,243	348	43	42	20	...	283	...	...	1,838	...	469	1	128	411	367
			Yield.	...	40-0	16-0	...	...	...	14-0	...	...	20-0	...	28-0	...	...	25-0	26-0
			Money Rates.	...	3-12-0	3-12-6	6-0-0	3-12-6	...	3-7-11	...	...	2-11-1	...	1-14-10	4-0-0	1-4-6	0-7-5	2-4-2
			Cash Value.	11,672	1,305	163	252	76	...	989	...	...	4,949	...	904	4	161	191	830
		Silabee & Baranee.	Area.	2,728	12	1	8	2	...	23	...	...	564	...	593	...	97	102	30
			Yield.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14-0	...	28-0	...	12-0	...	20-0
			Money Rates.	...	2-11-3	3-12-6	5-0-0	3-12-6	...	2-8-3	...	...	1-9-11	...	1-9-5	...	0-15-0	0-6-1	1-12-0
			Cash Value.	2,734	32	3	40	8	...	58	...	...	913	...	944	...	91	39	53
			Total Area.	8,971	360	44	50	22	...	306	...	...	2,402	...	1,062	1	225	573	397
			Total Cash Value.	14,406	1,337	166	292	84	...	1,047	...	...	5,862	...	1,848	4	252	230	883
			Area percentages.	100	4	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	25	...	12	...	2	6	4
			Total Area.	36,807	1,555	176	169	80	...	1,733	...	...	10,389	...	4,955	6	1,025	1,922	1,601
			Total Cash Value	72,361	11,461	654	932	326	...	6,328	...	...	25,259	...	9,682	19	1,793	3,092	3,782
			Area percentages.	100	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	29	...	14	...	3	6	5

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER ACRE CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS.

Of the Third order of Value.									Of the Fourth order of Value.									Fallows.		Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.
Sirsuf.	Linseed.	Baibra.	Mussoor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mundul.	Kalna.	Til.	Mash.	Moth.	Moong.	Tarameera.	Kungnee.	Churee and Clover, &c.	Kodra.	Sawank.	Chural and Torea.	Baluu.	Vareeal.	
162	33	...	9	898	1	12	28	...	14	6	139	...	12	47	492	...	8	5	2,530	...	11,653
...	...	...	...	32-0	15-0	...	20-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-14-0	1-10-0	...	2-1-0	1-14-0	1-1-6	3-0-0	1-2-9	...	1-7-0	1-1-0	0-15-0	...	1-5-0	0-13-0	0-10-3	...	0-9-0	1-14-0	...	...	...
304	54	...	19	1,684	1	36	33	...	20	6	130	...	16	38	315	...	5	2	...	...	26,970
4	2	...	11	173	...	1	15	...	3	2	27	...	5	9	182	...	2	...	255	...	2,383
12-0	12-0	...	20-0	24-0	...	...	...	...	8-0	8-0	8-0	...	10-0	10-0	8-0	...	10-0	...	...	...	...
1-7-6	1-5-3	...	1-10-8	1-6-6	...	3-0-0	0-14-0	...	1-2-6	0-13-6	0-10-10	...	1-0-0	0-9-9	0-8-6	...	0-7-8	...	...	...	...
6	3	...	18	243	...	3	13	...	3	2	18	...	5	6	97	...	1	...	...	...	4,031
166	35	...	20	1,071	1	13	43	...	17	8	166	...	17	56	674	...	10	5	2,785	...	13,961
310	57	...	37	1,927	1	39	46	...	23	8	148	...	21	44	412	...	6	9	...	...	30,053
1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	20	...	100
68	59	2	15	1,156	...	87	18	...	10	1	161	...	20	23	412	...	...	25	1,502	...	11,723
...	...	...	...	28-0	...	...	16-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-9-0	1-6-0	1-7-0	1-9-0	1-10-3	...	3-0-0	0-15-0	...	1-5-0	0-15-0	0-12-0	...	1-0-0	0-10-0	0-9-9	...	...	1-9-0	...	...	...
206	81	3	23	1,897	...	261	17	...	13	1	191	...	20	14	251	...	...	39	...	...	25,298
...	13	12	14	295	...	5	2	...	2	...	178	...	23	33	97	...	5	...	282	...	2,147
...	10-0	16-0	15-0	20-0	...	...	...	...	7-0	...	7-0	...	8-0	8-0	7-0	...	8-0	...	...	...	...
...	1-1-8	1-2-0	1-4-0	1-2-9	...	3-0-0	0-12-0	...	1-0-2	....	0-9-6	...	0-12-10	0-7-10	0-7-5	...	0-6-2	...	...	...	...
...	14	14	18	346	...	15	2	...	2	...	105	...	18	16	45	...	2	...	...	...	2,604
68	72	14	29	1,451	...	93	20	...	12	1	339	...	43	56	509	...	5	25	1,784	...	13,875
206	95	17	41	2,243	...	276	19	...	15	1	226	...	38	30	296	...	2	39	...	...	27,902
1	1	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	13	...	100
38	20	...	5	822	9	10	19	...	18	17	124	...	17	17	199	...	1	37	940	...	6,243
...	...	...	...	24-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-3-7	1-1-8	...	1-2-8	1-12-10	0-14-0	3-0-0	0-13-1	...	1-0-4	0-11-9	0-9-6	...	0-11-3	0-7-11	0-7-5	...	0-6-2	1-3-7	...	...	...
47	22	...	6	1,481	8	30	16	...	18	12	73	...	12	8	69	...	1	45	...	...	1,672
2	8	3	5	315	7	4	1	...	12	93	108	...	11	46	105	...	3	...	573	...	2,728
8-0	8-0	12-0	12-0	16-0	10-0	...	...	...	6-0	6-0	6-0	...	6-0	7-0	6-0	...	7-0	...	...	...	...
0-15-0	1-1-8	0-15-9	1-2-8	1-1-10	0-11-0	2-4-0	0-10-0	...	1-0-5	0-8-0	0-7-3	...	0-9-0	0-7-11	0-6-3	...	0-5-0	...	...	...	...
2	9	3	6	340	5	9	1	...	12	47	49	...	6	23	40	...	1	...	...	...	2,734
40	28	3	10	1,137	16	14	20	...	30	110	232	...	28	63	304	...	4	37	1,513	...	8,971
49	31	3	12	1,821	13	39	17	...	30	59	122	...	18	31	109	...	2	45	...	...	14,406
1	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	....	1	4	...	...	...	17	...	100
274	135	17	159	3,659	17	119	83	...	59	119	737	...	88	175	1,487	...	19	67	6,082	...	36,807
565	183	20	90	5,991	14	354	82	...	68	68	496	...	77	105	817	...	10	93	...	...	72,361
1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	17	...	100

NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT AREA, YIELD

Chaklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Columns	Headings of Columns.	Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.	Of the First order of Value.							Of the Second order of value.						
					Sugarcane.	Tobacco.	Vegetables and Turnips.	Poppy.	Pepper.	Cotton.	Melons.	Kuchaloo.	Wheat	Banaspatee. Rice.	Rice.	Saffron.	Gram.	Indian Corn and Juar.	Gojee.
			Average price current of 30 years.																
DURP—(PUSROOR.)	I. Class.	*Chahee.*	Area.	458	128	6	2	1	...	20	...	...	113	...	37	...	...	51	6
			Yield.	...	84–0	38–0	...	8–0	...	7–0	...	...	43–0	...	48–0	...	...	34–0	43–0
			Money Rates.	...	12–0–0	7–9–1	5–0–0	5–0–0	...	1–7–0	...	...	3–9–6	...	2–11–0	...	...	3–6–7	2–14–8
			Cash Value.	2,393	1,536	45	10	5	...	29	...	...	406	...	99	...	...	174	18
		Silabee & Baranee.	Area.	1,055	22	59	...	...	...	9	...	...	386	...	164		...	22	20
			Yield.	...	77–0	38–0	...	...	...	6–0	...	...	37–0	...	48–0	...	...	30–0	37–0
			Money Rates.	...	12–0–0	7–9–1	...	...	...	1–3–9	...	...	2–8–3	...	2–11–0	...	...	2–4–4	2–11–2
			Cash Value.	2,661	284	447	...	...	...	11	...	...	971	...	441	...	...	50	54
			Total Area.	1,513	150	65	2	1	...	29	...	...	499	...	201	...	...	73	26
			Total Cash Value.	5,054	1,820	492	10	5	...	40	...	...	1,377	...	540	...	...	224	72
			Area percentages.	100	10	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	33	...	14	...	...	5	2
	II. Class.	*Chahee.*	Area.	2,278	622	25	19	1	...	141	...	...	724	...	49	...	9	154	62
			Yield.	...	77–0	19–0	...	...	...	4–0	...	...	36–0	...	43–0	...	29–0	36–0	36–0
			Money Rates.	...	12–0–0	3–12–7	4–0–0	4–0–0		0–13–2	...		2–15–6	...	2–6–2	...	1–6–8	1–6–10	2–6–6
			Cash Value.	10,811	7,464	95	76	4	...	116	...	...	2,149	...	117		13	220	149
		Silabee & Baranee.	Area.	6,803	254	4	3	...	...	181	...	...	2,649	...	680	2	37	71	228
			Yield.	...	53–0	19–0	...	...	...	4–0	...	...	30–0	...	43–0	...	29–0	20–0	24–0
			Money Rates.	...	12–0–0	3–12–7	4–0–0	...	...	0–13–2	...	...	1–14–2	...	2–6–5	4 0 0	1–6–6	1–6–4	1–12–0
			Cash Value.	12,643	3,048	15	12	...	...	149	...	...	4,998	...	1,635	8	52	99	399
			Total Area.	9,081	876	29	22	1	...	322	...	...	3,373	...	729	2	46	225	290
			Total Cash Value.	23,454	10,512	110	88	4	...	265	...	...	7,147	...	1,752	8	65	319	548
			Total percentages.	100	10	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	37	...	8	...	...	3	3
	III. Class.	*Chahee.*	Area.	759	194	12	16	2	...	60	...	...	271	...	11	...	2	52	18
			Yield.	...	53–0	17–0	...	...	...	3–0	...	...	24–0	...	29–0	...	23–0	24–0	24–0
			Money Rates.	...	9–10–7	3–12–6	7–0–0	7–0–0	...	0–9–10	...	...	2–2–3	...	1–9–11	...	1–6–6	1–13–0	1–12–0
			Cash Value.	2,926	1,874	45	112	14	...	37	...	...	580	...	18	...	3	94	32
		Silabee & Baranee.	Area.	3,566	108	...	2	1	...	87	...	...	1,635	...	333	...	42	104	35
			Yield.	...	41–0	...	...	...	...	3–0	...	...	18–0	...	29–0	...	23–0	17–0	18–0
			Money Rates.	...	9–7–7	...	5–0–0	5–0–0	...	0–9–10	...	...	1–9–10	...	1–9–11	...	1–0–10	1–4–6	1–9–0
			Cash Value.	5,522	1,023	...	10	5	...	54	...	...	2,644	...	540	...	45	134	55
			Total Area.	4,325	302	12	18	3	...	147	...	...	1,906	...	344	...	44	156	53
			Total Cash Value.	8,448	2,897	45	122	19	...	91	...	...	3,224	...	558	...	48	228	87
			Area percentages.	100	7	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	44	...	8	...	1	4	1
			Total Area.	14,919	1,328	106	42	5	...	498	...	...	5,778	...	1,274	2	90	454	369
			Total Cash value.	36,956	15,229	647	220	28	...	396	...	...	11,748	...	2,850	8	113	771	707
			Area percentages.	100	9	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	39	...	9	...	1	2	2

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER ACRE CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS.

Of the Third order of Value.									Of the Fourth order of Value.										Fallows.		Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.
Sirsuf.	Linseed.	Baibra.	Mussoor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mundul.	Kolsa.	Til.	Mash.	Moth.	Moong.	Tarameera.	Kungnee.	Churee and Clover, &c.	Kedra.	Sawank.	Chural and Torea.	Bahun.	Vareeal.	
5	...	...	1	10	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	7	...	...	2	57	...	458
7-9	...	...	25-0	43-0	...	7-0	48-0	...	...	18-0	...	...	...	29-0	20-0	...	...	7-0	...	...	...
1-2-11	...	...	2-1-4	2-5-6	...	5-0-0	2-0-5	...	...	1-14-0	...	...	...	1-12-5	1-5-4	...	...	1-0-4	...	...	...
6	...	...	2	23	...	10	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	11	9	...	...	2	...	...	2,393
...	1	48	2	53	...	...	3	...	...	33	14	...	...	34	38	...	...	...	147	...	1,055
...	4-0	24-0	25-0	30-0	...	...	48-0	...	...	18-0	14-0	...	...	29-0	20-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0-12-5	2-6-3	2-1-4	1-10-3	...	...	2-0-5	...	...	1-14-0	1-2-11	...	...	1-12-5	1-5-4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	115	4	87	...	...	6	...	...	62	17	...	...	60	51	...	...	...	...	...	2,641
5	1	48	3	63	...	2	6	...	...	34	14	...	...	40	45	...	...	2	204	...	1,513
6	1	115	6	110	...	10	12	...	...	64	17	...	...	71	60	...	...	2	...	...	5,054
...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	14	...	100
1	8	18	21	85	2	...	5	...	2	19	8	...	1	44	64	...	...	17	177	...	2,378
...	3-0	...	17-0	36-0	...	...	...	...	6-0	12-0	10-0	...	...	22-0	14-0	...	...	6-0	...	...	...
1-11-0	0-5-4	1-11-0	1-6-8	1-14-11	0-13-6	...	2-0-4	...	0-13-10	1-4-0	0-13-6	...	1-14-11	1-4-5	0-14-10	...	...	0-13-10	...	...	...
2	3	30	30	165	2	...	10	...	2	24	7	...	2	56	60	...	...	15	...	...	10,811
...	48	101	45	406	1	1	2	...	24	215	281	...	4	221	616	...	3	4	722	...	6,803
...	3-0	24-0	17-0	24-0	...	...	...	...	6-0	12-0	10-0	...	...	22-0	14-0	...	...	6-0	...	...	...
...	0-5-4	1-11-0	1-6-8	1-6-6	0-13-6	4-0-0	2-0-4	...	0-13-10	1-4-0	0-13-6	...	1-14-11	1-4-5	0-14-10	...	1-4-5	0-13-10	...	...	...
...	16	170	64	571	1	4	4	...	21	269	238	...	8	282	573	...	4	3	...	...	12,643
1	56	119	66	491	3	1	7	...	26	234	289	...	5	265	680	...	3	21	899	...	9,081
2	19	200	94	736	3	4	14	...	23	293	245	...	10	338	633	...	4	18	...	...	23,454
...	1	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	10	...	100
...	1	4	7	52	...	...	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	13	...	...	11	18	...	759
...	2-0	...	12-0	24-0	...	...	21-0	...	...	8-0	...	...	...	18-0	8-0	...	...	4-0	...	...	...
...	0-3-6	1-11-0	1-0-0	1-6-6	...	...	1-11-11	...	...	0-13-6	...	...	...	1-1-7	0-8-6	...	...	0-9-3	...	...	...
...	...	7	7	73	...	...	8	...	...	5	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	6	...	...	2,926
...	9	110	192	251	...	...	1	...	36	170	26	...	1	31	261	...	9	5	117	...	3,566
...	2-0	18-0	12-0	18-0	...	...	21-0	...	4-0	8-0	6-0	...	...	18-0	8-0	...	18-0	4-0	...	...	...
...	0-3-6	1-11-0	1-0-0	1-0-10	...	...	1-9-11	...	0-9-3	0-13-6	0-8-1	...	1-14-11	1-1-7	0-8-6	...	1-1-7	0-9-3	...	...	...
...	2	186	192	265	...	...	2	...	21	143	13	...	2	34	139	...	10	3	...	...	5,522
...	10	114	199	303	...	...	6	...	36	176	26	...	1	35	274	...	9	16	135	..	4,325
...	2	193	199	338	...	...	10	...	21	148	13	...	2	38	146	...	10	9	...	...	8,448
...	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	3	...	100
6	67	281	268	857	3	3	19	...	62	444	329	...	6	340	999	...	12	39	1,238	...	14,919
8	22	508	299	1,184	3	14	36	...	44	505	275	...	12	447	839	...	14	29	...	...	36,956
...	1	2	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	9	...	100

DEG KUNDEE.—(PUSROOR.)

NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT AREA, YIELD

Chaklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Columns.	Headings of Columns.	Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.	Of the First order of Value.								Of the Second order of value.						
			Average price current of 30 years.		Sugarcane.	Tobacco.	Vegetables and Turnips.	Poppy.	Pepper.	Cotton.	Melons.	Kuchaloo.	Wheat	Banaspatee, Rice.	Rice.	Saffron.	Gram.	Indian Corn and Juar.	Gojee.
I. Class.	*Chahee.*	Area.		653	198	9	9	...	...	60	...	...	131	...	36	2	2	83	6
		Yield.		...	45-0	26-0	...	...	...	14-0	...	...	35-0	...	36-0	...	.....	28-0	35-0
		Money Rates.		...	8-3-4	5-2-10	8-0-0	...	...	2-14-1	...	...	3-0-1	...	2-1-0	4-0-0	1-5-0	2-1-11	2-11-10
		Cash Value.		2,708	1,632	47	72	...	...	173	...	...	396	...	77	8	3	176	15
	Silabee & Buranee.	Area.		5,561	297	...	11	1	...	244	...	...	2,775	...	722	...	16	234	82
		Yield.		...	40-0	...	...	...	...	12-0	...	...	26-0	...	31-0	...	...	22-0	24-0
		Money Rates.		...	7-4-8	...	8-0-0	4-0-0	...	2-7-6	...	...	2-5-4	...	1-11-4	...	1-5-0	1-10-7	1-12-0
		Cash Value.		12,307	2,166	...	88	4	...	602	...	...	6,482	...	1,235	...	21	389	144
		Area.		3,290	105	...	3	...	...	166	...	...	1,717	...	46	1	20	165	140
		Yield.		...	46-0	...	...	...	...	10-0	...	...	16-0	...	...	...	...	20-0	18-0
		Money Rates.		...	7-4-8	...	8-0-0	...	...	2-0-11	...	...	1-9-10	...	1-10-10	4-0-0	1-5-0	1-8-2	1-5-0
		Cash Value.		5,257	766	...	24	...	...	342	...	...	2,777	...	77	4	26	249	184
		Total Area.		9,444	600	9	23	1	...	470	...	...	4,623	...	804	3	38	482	228
		Total Cash Value.		20,272	4,564	47	184	4	...	1,117	...	...	9,655	...	1,389	12	50	814	343
		Area percentages.		100	6	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	49	...	8	...	1	5	2
II. Class.		Area.		1,264	171	19	50	1	...	50	...	...	537	...	34	...	5	112	21
		Yield.		...	46-0	24-0	...	...	...	12-0	...	...	30-0	...	32-0	...	...	24-0	30-0
		Money Rates.		...	7-4-8	4-12-6	8-0-0	4-0-0		2-7-6			2-11-1		1-12-8	...	2-3-0	1-13-0	2-3-0
		Cash Value.		4,327	1,247	91	400	4	...	123	...	...	1,947	...	61	...	11	203	46
	Chahee.	Area.		7,045	575	2	28	...	...	225	...	...	3,946	...	222	1	69	184	104
		Yield.		...	46-0	24-0	...	...	...	10-0	...	...	22-0	...	26-0	...	...	14-0	22-0
		Money Rates.		...	7-4-8	4-12-6	8-0-0	...	...	2-0-11	...	...	1-15-7	...	1-7-11	4-0-0	1-9-8	1-7-1	1-9-8
		Cash Value.		15,002	4,193	10	224	...	...	463	...	...	7,800	...	332	4	111	266	167
	Silabee & Buranee.	Area.		3,815	189	...	10	...	...	249	...	...	1,548	...	82	...	38	98	89
		Yield.		...	36-0	...	...	...	...	9-0	...	...	26-0	...	24-0	...	...	13-0	16-0
		Money Rates.		...	6-3-6	...	8-0-0	...	...	1-13-7	...	...	1-7-0	...	1-9-0	...	1-2-8	1-2-11	1-2-8
		Cash Value.		5,137	1,041	...	80	...	...	461	...	...	2,285	...	128	...	44	116	104
		Total Area.		12,124	905	21	88	1	...	524	...	...	6,031	...	338	1	112	394	214
		Total Cash Value.		24,466	6,481	101	704	4	...	1,047	...	...	11,972	...	521	4	166	585	317
		Total percentages.		100	8	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	49	...	3	...	1	3	2
III. Class.	*Chahee.*	Area.		2,206	314	34	17	9	...	141	...	...	702	...	168	1	80	111	94
		Yield.		...	38-0	22-0	...	...	...	10-0	...	...	25-0	...	27-0	...	...	20-0	25-0
		Money Rates.		...	6-14-10	4-6-1	8-0-0	4-0-0	...	2-0-11	...	...	2-3-11	...	1-9-7	4-0-0	1-13-2	1-8-2	1-13-2
		Cash Value.		5,520	2,175	149	136	36	...	290	...	...	1,577	...	269	4	146	168	171
	Silabee & Buranee.	Area.		4,066	272	3	20	5	...	183	...	...	2,070	...	145	1	67	35	66
		Yield.		...	38-0	22-0	...	...	...	8-0	...	...	20-0	...	22-0	...	...	18-0	22-0
		Money Rates.		...	6-14-10	4-6-1	8-0-0	4-0-0	...	1-10-4	...	...	1-12-9	...	1-9-9	4-0-0	1-9-8	1-5-9	1-9-5
		Cash Value.		7,450	1,884	13	160	20	...	301	...	...	3,720	...	230	4	107	48	106
		Area.		2,634	52	1	19	...	...	146	...	...	1,224	...	22	...	17	28	81
		Yield.		...	30-0	...	...	...	...	8-0	...	...	14-0	...	...	...	...	16-0	14-0
		Money Rates.		...	5-7-6	4-6-1	8-0-0	...	...	1-10-4	...	...	1-4-1	...	1-10-10	...	1-0-4	1-3-4	1-0-4
		Cash Value.		2,959	284	4	152	...	...	240	...	...	1,540	...	37	...	17	34	83
		Total Area.		8,906	638	38	56	14	...	470	...	...	3,996	...	333	2	164	174	241
		Total Cash Value.		15,929	4,343	166	448	56	...	831	...	...	6,837	...	536	8	270	250	360
		Area percentages.		100	7	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	45	...	4	...	2	2	3

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER ACRE CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS.

Of the Third order of Value.									Of the Fourth order of Value.									Fallows.		Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.
Sirsuf.	Linseed.	Baibra.	Mussoor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mundul.	Kalsa.	Til.	Mash.	Moth.	Moong.	Tarameera.	Kungnee.	Cheree and Clover, &c	Kodra.	Sawank.	Chinal and Torea.	Babun.	Vareeal.	
6	3	6	1	34	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	30	...	653
...	...	35-0	...	32-0	...	...	20-0	...	...	6-0	...	...	...	10-0	10-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-3-7	0-14-2	1-11-0	1-2-8	1-14-0	0-10-7	...	1-2-9	...	...	0-10-1	...	...	...	0-2-9	0-10-7	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	3	10	1	64	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	2,708
25	22	117	81	190	34	1	9	...	42	50	19	...	16	93	302	...	...	42	76	...	5,501
10-0	8-0	24-0	14-0	30-0	6-0	16-0	20-0	...	7-0	6-0	6-0	...	6-0	10-0	10-0	...	...	10-0	...	...	...
1-3-7	0-14-2	1-11-0	1-2-8	1-12-1	0-10-7	4-0-0	1-2-9	...	1-0-2	0-10-1	0-8-1	...	0-9-7	0-9-9	0-10-7	...	...	2-9-9	...	...	...
31	19	197	95	334	23	4	11	...	42	32	10	...	10	57	201	...	...	110	...	...	12,307
9	21	73	28	287	51	...	1	...	63	34	18	...	15	94	149	...	...	3	81	...	3,290
10-0	8-0	18-0	12-0	20-0	5-0	...	18-0	...	6-0	5-0	5-0	...	6-0	8-0	9-0	...	...	10-0	...	...	...
1-3-7	0-14-2	1-4-3	1-0-0	1-2-9	0-10-7	...	1-2-9	...	0-13-10	0-10-1	0-6-9	...	0-9-7	0-7-10	0-9-7	...	...	2-9-9	...	...	...
11	19	92	26	386	34	...	1	...	55	22	8	...	9	46	89	...	...	8	...	...	5,257
40	46	196	110	511	86	...	11	...	105	85	37	...	31	204	468	...	...	45	187	...	9,444
49	41	299	124	784	58	4	13	...	97	55	18	...	19	113	301	...	...	118	...	...	20,272
1	1	2	1	5	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	5	...	...	1	2	...	100
4	4	...	5	67	2	9	1	...	2	1	12	...	8	23	21	...	2	...	103	...	1,264
9-0	6-0	...	12-8	28-0	5-0	...	18-0	...	...	5-0	5-0	...	5-0	9-0	8-0	...	9-0	...	...	...	...
0-15-8	0-10-7	...	1-0-0	1-10-3	0-5-10	3-12-0	1-2-9	...	0-13-10	0-6-9	0-6-9	...	0-8-10	0-3-10	0-8-6	...	0-6-2	...	...	...	...
4	3	...	5	110	1	34	1	...	2	...	5	...	4	13	11	...	1	...	...	...	4,327
65	82	218	129	458	32	1	...	...	78	4	25	...	12	39	184	...	6	16	246	...	7,045
8-0	6-0	20-0	12-0	24-0	5-0	14-0	...	...	6-0	5-0	5-0	...	5-0	9-0	8-0	...	9-0	8-0	...	...	...
0-15-0	0-10-7	1-6-6	1-0-0	1-6-6	0-5-10	3-12-0	...	...	0-13-10	0-6-9	0-6-9	...	0-8-10	0-8-10	0-7-5	...	0-6-2	2-2-9	...	...	...
64	54	307	129	644	12	4	...	...	68	2	11	...	6	21	86	...	2	22	...	...	15,002
28	34	115	36	361	76	1	...	...	99	25	113	...	26	148	275	...	1	3	201	...	3,815
8-0	6-0	16-0	10-0	18-0	4-0	14-0	...	...	5-0	4-0	4-0	...	5-0	6-0	7-0	...	6-0	8-0	...	...	...
0-15-8	0-10-7	1-2-0	0-13-2	1-0-10	0-4-8	3-0-0	...	...	0-11-6	0-6-9	0-5-5	...	0-8-7	0-5-10	0-7-5	...	0-6-2	2-2-9	...	...	...
27	23	129	30	381	22	3	...	...	72	11	38	...	13	54	128	...	6	7	...	...	17,137
97	120	333	170	886	110	11	1	...	179	30	150	...	46	210	480	...	9	13	650	...	12,124
95	80	436	164	1,135	35	41	1	...	142	13	54	...	25	88	225	...	3	29	...	...	24,466
1	1	3	2	7	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	5	...	100
13	15	10	29	205	...	...	3	...	4	2	3	...	...	14	68	...	...	6	163	...	2,206
...	...	...	...	24-0	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	8-0	...	...	...	13-0	...	...	...
0-15-8	0-10-7	1-4-3	0-13-4	1-6-6	...	...	0-15-0	...	0-13-10	0-6-9	0-6-9	...	...	0-7-10	0-6-4	...	...	1-11-1	...	...	...
13	10	12	24	288	...	...	3	...	3	1	1	...	...	7	27	...	...	10	...	...	5,520
26	49	154	57	393	32	...	1	...	28	19	25	...	2	15	109	...	...	...	291	...	4,066
6-0	6-0	18-0	10-0	20-0	4-0	...	16-0	...	5-0	4-0	4-0	...	4-0	8-0	6-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-11-9	0-10-7	1-4-3	0-13-4	1-2-9	0-4-8	...	0-15-0	...	0-13-10	0-6-9	0-5-5	...	0-6-5	0-7-10	0-6-4	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	33	195	48	461	9	...	1	...	24	8	8	...	1	7	43	...	...	...	...	...	7,450
12	42	36	59	299	15	4	...	...	54	39	60	...	33	77	178	...	...	...	136	...	2,634
6-0	6-0	14-0	8-0	16-0	3-0	10-0	...	...	4-0	3-0	3-0	...	4-0	5-0	5-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-11-9	0-10-7	0-15-9	0-10-8	0-15-0	0-4-8	3-12-0	...	...	0-9-3	0-6-9	0-4-5	...	0-6-5	0-4-10	0-5-4	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	28	35	39	280	4	15	...	...	31	16	15	...	13	24	59	...	...	...	...	...	2,959
51	106	200	145	897	47	4	4	...	86	60	88	...	35	106	355	...	...	6	590	...	8,906
41	71	242	111	1,029	13	15	4	...	58	25	24	...	14	38	129	...	...	10	...	...	15,929
1	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	6	...	100

NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT AREA, YIELD

Chuklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Columns	Headings of Columns.	Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.	Of the First order of Value.								Of the Second order of value.						
			Average price current of 30 years.		Sugarcane.	Tobacco.	Vegetables and Turnips.	Poppy.	Pepper.	Cotton.	Melons.	Kuchaloo.	Wheat	Baniaspatee. Rice.	Rice.	Saffron.	Gram.	Indian Corn and Juar.	Gojee.
PUSROOR.	IV. Class.	*Chahee.*	Area.	5,085	43	47	47	7	...	137	...	...	1,868	...	1,319	2	145	95	149
			Yield.	...	30-0	16-0	...	...	...	10-0	...	...	20-0	...	...	...	8-0	11-0	20-0
			Money Rates.	...	6-14-10	3-15-9	7-0-0	4-0-0	...	2-10-9	...	...	2-3-11	...	2-0-10	4-0-0	0-14-4	1-6-01	1-13-2
			Cash Value	9,933	294	187	329	28	...	366	...	...	4,193	...	2,713	8	130	131	272
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	960	35	1	3	3	...	3	...	1	112	...	580	...	13	9	17
			Yield.	...	35-0	16-0	...	...	...	10-0	...	...	16-0	...	...	...	8-0	10-0	15-0
			Money Rates.	...	6-14-10	3-15-10	7-0-0	4-0-0	...	2-10-9	...	...	1-11-4	...	2-1-5	...	0-14-4	1-5-4	1-6-8
			Cash Value.	1,709	104	4	21	12	...	8	...	...	191	...	1,212	...	12	12	24
			Area.	1,370	3	1	1	2	...	2	...	1	247	...	836	...	16	12	9
			Yield.	...	30-0	16-0	...	...	...	10-0	...	...	16-0	...	...	...	8-0	10-0	15-0
			Money Rates.	...	6-14-10	3-15-10	7-0-0	4-0-0	...	2-10-9	...	...	1-11-4	...	2-0-8	...	0-14-4	1-4-0	1-6-8
			Cash Value.	2,341	21	4	7	8	...	5	...	...	422	...	1,707	...	14	16	13
DEG KUNDEE.			Total Area.	7,415	61	49	51	12	...	142	...	...	2,227	...	2,735	2	174	116	175
			Total Cash Value.	13,983	419	195	357	48	...	379	...	...	4,806	...	5,632	8	156	159	309
			Area percentages.	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	30	...	37	...	2	1	2
			Total Area.	37,889	2,204	210	218	28	...	1,606	...	...	16,827	...	4,210	8	508	1,166	858
			Total Cash Value.	74,650	15,807	509	1,693	112	...	3,374	...	...	33,270	...	8,078	32	642	1,808	1,329
			Area percentages.	100	6	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	45	...	11	...	1	3	2
	I. Class.	*Chahee.*	Area.	4,302	142	19	30	2	...	257	...	...	1,379	...	670	...	75	102	368
			Yield.	...	30-0	16-0	4-0	...	...	10-0	...	...	20-0	...	30-0	...	...	16-0	20-0
			Money. Rates.	...	5-7-6	3-3-0	4-0-0	4-4-0	...	2-0-11	...	...	1-12-9	...	1-14-0	...	1-0-0	1-3-4	1-7-4
			Cash Value.	6,832	775	61	120	9	...	529	...	...	2,478	...	1,259	...	75	123	537
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	711	4	1	2	...	...	4	...	...	35	...	403	...	13	44	40
			Yield.	...	30-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15-0	...	30-0	...	8-0	...	15-0
			Money Rates.	...	5-7-6	2-5-0	4-0-0	...	...	1-8-0	...	...	1-5-6	...	1-10-3	...	0-11-6	0-8-4	1-1-6
			Cash Value.	875	22	2	8	...	...	6	...	...	47	...	661	...	9	23	44
			Total Area.	5,013	146	20	32	2	...	261	...	...	1,414	...	1,073	...	88	146	408
			Total Cash Value.	7,707	799	63	128	9	...	535	...	...	2,525	...	1,920	...	84	146	581
			Area percentages.	100	1	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	28	...	21	...	2	2	8
KALUR.	II. Class.	*Chahee.*	Area.	4,554	44	22	41	3	...	126	...	...	1,791	...	1,014	...	92	144	242
			Yield.	...	25-0	14-0	4-0	...	...	8-0	...	...	16-0	...	24-0	...	...	14-0	16-0
			Money Rates.	...	4-8-11	0-12-7	3-4-0	3-3-0	...	1-10-4	...	...	1-7-0	...	1-12-4	...	0-12-0	0-11-3	1-2-8
			Cash Value.	6,161	201	61	133	10	...	207	...	...	2,575	...	1,698	...	62	101	282
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	1,251	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	75	...	68	...	107	47	5
			Yield.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8-0	...	...	10-0	...	...	...	6-0	15-0	10-0
			Money Rates.	...	...	...	2-1-8	...	...	1-4-0	...	...	0-14-4	...	1-3-0	...	0-8-7	0-4-3	0-11-8
			Cash Value.	1,364	...	...	11	...	...	6	...	...	67	...	1,066	...	58	13	4
			Total Area.	5,805	44	22	46	3	...	131	...	...	1,866	...	1,697	...	199	191	247
			Total Cash Value.	7,525	201	61	144	10	...	213	...	...	2,642	...	2,864	...	120	114	286
			Area percentages.	100	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	33	...	31	...	2	3	4
			Total Area.	10,818	190	42	78	5	...	392	...	...	3,280	...	2,770	...	287	337	655
			Total Cash Value.	15,232	1,000	124	272	19	...	748	...	...	5,167	...	4,784	...	204	260	867
			Area percentages.	100	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	31	...	20	...	3	2	6

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER ACRE CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS.

Of the Third order of Value.									Of the Fourth order of Value.										Fallows.		Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.
Sirsuf.	Linseed.	Baibra.	Mussoor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mundul.	Kalna.	Til.	Mash.	Moth.	Moong.	Tarameera.	Kungnee.	Churee and Clover &c.	Kodra.	Sawank.	Chural and Torea.	Bahan.	Vareeal.	
56	21	...	18	533	7	...	4	...	1	104	19	...	6	3	72	...	...	...	382	...	5,085
10-0	8-0	...	10-0	23-0	...	...	16-0	...	5-0	8-0	8-0	...	5-0	5-0	6-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2-2-9	1-1-8	...	1-1-4	1-12-1	0-8-6	...	1-12-9	...	0-13-10	1-0-10	0-13-3	...	0-8-1	0-5-10	0-8-6	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	23	...	20	937	4	...	7	...	1	110	16	...	3	1	38	...	...	...	...	...	9 935
4	8	...	14	46	...	...	2	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	91	...	960
10-0	8-0	...	10-0	18-0	...	...	12-0	...	...	...	8-0	...	...	...	5-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2-2-9	1-1-8	...	1-1-4	1-2-9	...	...	1-2-9	...	...	...	0-13-3	...	...	...	0-6-4	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	9	...	15	54	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1,709
6	17	...	9	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	101	...	1,370
10-0	8-0	...	10-0	18-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8-0	...	...	...	5-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2-2-9	1-1-8	...	1-1-4	1-2-9	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-13-3	...	...	...	0-6-4	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	19	...	10	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	2,341
66	40	...	41	619	7	...	6	...	1	104	47	...	6	3	151	...	...	...	574	...	7,415
144	51	...	45	1,038	4	...	9	...	1	110	39	...	3	1	70	...	...	...	...	...	13,983
1	1	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	100
254	318	729	466	2,933	250	16	22	...	371	279	322	...	118	523	1.454	...	9	64	2,018	...	37,889
329	243	977	444	3,986	110	60	27	...	298	203	135	...	59	240	725	...	3	157	...	...	74,650
...	1	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	5	...	100
29	24	...	...	599	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	41	...	...	...	560	...	4,302
...	...	...	...	22-0	...	...	16-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-8-0	1-2-0	...	...	1-4-7	...	...	0-15-0	...	...	1-1-0	...	...	0-8-0	...	0-6-4	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	27	...	...	772	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	6,832
1	1	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	3	6	4	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	99	...	711
10-0	8-0	...	...	16-0	...	...	...	...	5-0	8-0	6-0	...	...	...	5-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-3-7	0-14-2	...	...	0-15-0	...	...	...	...	0-11-7	0-13-6	0-10-10	...	...	...	0-5-4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	2	5	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	875
30	25	...	...	639	...	...	1	...	3	9	4	...	1	...	52	...	...	...	659	...	5,013
45	28	...	...	809	...	...	1	...	2	8	3	...	1	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	7,707
1	1	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	100
51	4	...	...	565	...	...	1	...	...	...	55	...	...	6	82	...	...	...	271	...	4,554
...	...	...	...	18-0	...	...	12-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-1-0	0-13-0	...	...	1-0-10	...	...	0-11-3	...	...	...	0-11-0	...	...	0-6-0	0-5-4	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	3	...	...	596	...	...	1	...	...	...	38	...	...	2	27	...	...	...	...	...	6,161
...	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	84	...	1,251
...	...	...	...	12-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6-0	...	...	...	4-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	0-11-3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-8-1	...	...	...	0-4-3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,364
51	4	...	...	659	...	...	1	...	...	...	194	...	...	6	89	...	...	...	355	...	5,805
64	3	...	...	662	...	...	1	...	...	...	109	...	...	2	29	...	...	...	...	...	7,525
1	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	100
81	29	...	...	1,398	...	...	2	...	3	9	198	...	1	6	141	...	...	...	1,014	..	10,818
109	31	...	...	1,471	...	...	2	...	2	8	112	...	1	2	49	...	...	...	...	...	15,232
1	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	100

NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT AREA, YIELD

Chuklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Columns	Headings of Columns.	Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.	Of the First order of Value.								Of the Second order of value.						
			Average price current of 30 *years.*		Sugarcane.	Tobacco.	Vegetables and Turnips.	Peppy.	Pepper.	Cotton.	Melons.	Kuchaloo.	Wheat.	Banaspatee Rice.	Rice.	Saffron.	Gram.	Indian Corn and Juar.	Gojee.
BET (DUSKA.)	One Class only.	*Chahee.*	Area.	245	2	29	...	...	1	23	...	...	78	...	...	1	...	65	1
			Yield.	...	48-0	30-0	...	...	...	19-0	...	...	27-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Money Rates.	...	8-14-0	5-10-7	...	...	9-0-0	4-2-2	...	...	2-7-11	...	...	2-8-0	...	1-9-10	2-2-1
			Cash Value	642	18	164	...	...	9	94	...	...	191	...	...	3	...	112	2
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Yield.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Money Rates.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Cash Value.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Area.	4,895	76	21	3	...	...	256	55	...	3,336	...	76	...	7	443	87
			Yield.	...	45-0	25-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Money Rates.	...	8-5-6	4-7-6	9-0-0	...	...	3-4-2	3-0-0	...	2-2-1	...	2-5-0	...	1-11-0	1-9-10	1-11-9
			Cash Value.	10,417	616	94	27	...	...	835	165	...	7,093	...	176	...	15	675	151
		Chahee.	Total Area.	5,140	78	50	3	...	1	279	55	...	3,414	...	76	1	7	508	88
			Total Cash Value.	11,059	634	258	27	...	9	929	165	...	7,284	...	176	3	15	787	153
			Area percentages.	100	1	1	...	...	...	5	1	...	67	...	1	...	...	10	2
	I. Class.	*Silabee & Buranee.*	Area.	3,669	192	51	21	2	...	353	19	...	1,715	...	349	4	56	184	167
			Yield.	...	36-0	24-0	...	...	...	16-0	...	...	23-0	...	26-0	...	...	20-0	20-0
			Money. Rates.	...	7-6-4	4-8-6	4-0-0	3-0-0	...	3-7-8	2-0-0	...	1-13-7	...	1-13-9	2-8-0	1-7-5	0-9-5	1-8-2
			Cash Value.	7,864	1,420	231	84	6	...	1,228	38	...	3,171	...	649	10	74	107	252
			Area.	2,149	49	8	10	...	...	136	4	...	874	...	236	...	71	25	198
			Yield.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14-0	...	22-0	...	20-0	...	14-0
			Money Rates.	...	7-6-4	4-8-6	4-0-0	...	...	3-7-8	2-0-0	...	1-4-8	...	1-13-8	...	1-5-0	0-11-6	1-0-11
			Cash Value.	3,294	362	36	40	...	...	473	8	...	1,131	...	438	...	93	18	209
		Chahee.	Total Area.	5,818	241	59	31	2	...	489	23	...	2,589	...	585	4	127	209	365
			Total Cash Value	11,158	1,782	267	124	6	...	1,701	46	...	4,302	...	1,087	10	167	125	461
			Area percentages.	100	4	1	1	...	...	8	...	...	42	...	10	...	2	5	7
	II. Class.	*Silabee & Buranee.*	Area.	1,394	66	50	13	2	...	99	4	...	692	...	99	2	32	67	52
			Yield.	...	36-0	22-0	...	...	...	15-0	...	...	18-0	...	26-0	...	16-0	18-0	18-0
			Money Rates.	...	6-10-6	4-2-5	4-0-0	3-0-0	...	3-4-2	2-0-0	...	1-10-7	...	1-8-7	2-8-0	1-2-0	1-2-7	1-5-9
			Cash Value.	2,667	398	207	52	6	..	323	8	...	1,152	...	152	5	36	78	71
			Area.	2,022	9	3	1	...	...	52	21	...	1,194	...	66	1	16	115	87
			Yield.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12-0	...	22-0	...	16-0	...	12-0
			Money Rates.	...	6-10-6	4-2-5	4-0-0	...	...	1-4-2	2-0-0	...	1-1-9	...	1-7-0	2-8-0	1-2-0	1-0-0	1-5-9
			Cash Value.	2,307	60	13	4	...	...	170	42	...	1,325	...	97	3	18	115	118
			Total Area.	3,416	75	53	14	2	...	151	25	...	1,886	...	165	3	48	182	139
			Total Cash Value.	4,974	458	220	56	6	...	493	50	..	2,477	...	249	8	54	193	189
			Area percentages.	100	2	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	56	...	5	...	...	6	4
			Total Area.	9,234	316	112	45	4	...	640	48	...	4,775	...	450	7	175	391	504
			Total Cash Value.	16,132	2,240	488	180	12	...	2,194	96	...	6,779	...	1,336	18	221	318	650
			Area percentages.	100	3	2	1	...	...	7	1	...	57	...	5	...	2	5	6

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER ACRE CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS

Of the Third Order of Value.									Of the Fourth Order of Value.									Fallows.			Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.
Sirsaf.	Linseed.	Batbra.	Massoor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mundul.	Kalna.	Til.	Mash.	Moth.	Moong.	Tarameera.	Kangnee.	Churee and Clover &c.	Kodra.	Sawank.	Chárul and Tovar.	Bahun.	Vareal.	
8	...	...	...	7	13	...	2	...	6	1	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	245
...	...	...	...	28-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-15-2	...	...	...	2-11-5	0-14-5	...	1-12-10	...	1-2-4	1-2-11	1-2-11	...	0-10-10	...	0-8-6	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	12	12	...	4	...	7	1	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	642
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	21	...	17	143	134	1	1	...	81	21	33	...	9	2	33	15	2	...	...	...	4,895
...	...	...	...	22-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-15-2	1-2-1	...	1-2-11	1-5-6	0-14-4	3-0-0	1-7-5	...	1-2-4	1-2-11	1-2-11	...	0-10-10	0-7-7	0-8-6	0-7-7	0-6-1	...	...	...	...
20	24	...	20	195	119	3	1	...	93	25	29	...	6	1	18	7	1	...	...	...	10,417
30	21	...	17	156	147	1	3	...	87	22	35	...	11	2	37	15	2	...	...	...	5,140
28	24	...	20	205	131	3	5	...	100	26	41	...	7	1	20	7	1	...	...	...	11,059
1	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	100
79	7	...	...	284	6	...	11	...	11	3	46	...	16	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	3,669
...	...	...	...	20-0	...	...	28-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-4-10	1-3-11	...	...	1-3-9	0-13-4	...	1-10-3	...	1-0-0	1-1-6	1-1-6	...	0-2-6	...	0-6-4	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	9	...	...	348	5	...	18	...	11	3	51	...	9	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	7,864
40	14	...	...	352	6	2	...	...	81	...	2	...	18	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	2,149
11-0	11-0	...	...	14-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-0	...	6-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-4-10	1-3-11	...	...	0-13-8	0-13-4	3-0-0	...	...	1-0-0	...	1-1-6	...	0-9-5	...	0-6-4	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	17	...	...	303	5	6	...	...	81	...	2	...	11	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	3,294
119	21	...	...	636	12	2	11	...	92	3	48	...	34	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	5,818
155	26	...	...	651	10	6	18	...	92	3	53	...	20	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	11,158
2	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	100
17	...	...	...	134	20	1	6	...	...	1	6	...	6	...	23	...	...	2	...	...	1,394
...	...	...	...	18-0	...	...	25-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-2-11	...	...	...	0-13-7	0-11-0	3-0-0	1-7-5	...	...	0-14-4	0-14-7	...	0-8-1	...	0-5-4	...	...	1-2-17	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	114	14	3	9	...	...	1	5	...	3	...	8	...	...	2	...	...	2,667
20	5	...	...	201	138	...	3	...	35	4	13	...	15	1	18	...	...	4	...	...	2,022
10-0	10-0	...	...	12-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6-0	...	5-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-2-11	1-2-1	...	...	0-11-9	0-11-0	...	1-7-5	...	0-13-9	0-14-4	0-14-7	...	0-8-1	...	0-5-4	...	...	1-2-11	...	...	...
24	6	...	...	148	95	...	4	...	30	4	12	...	8	...	6	...	...	5	...	...	2,307
37	5	...	...	335	158	1	9	...	35	5	19	...	21	1	41	...	...	6	...	...	3,416
44	6	...	...	262	109	3	13	...	30	5	17	...	11	...	14	...	...	7	...	...	4,974
1	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	100
156	26	...	...	971	170	3	20	...	127	8	67	...	55	1	157	...	...	6	...	...	9,234
199	32	...	...	913	119	9	31	...	122	8	70	...	31	...	66	...	...	7	...	...	16,132
2	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	100

NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT AREA, YIELD

Chuklas.	Classes.	Denominations of Columns	Headings of Columns.	Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.	Of the First order of Value.								Of the Second order of value.						
					Sugarcane.	Tobacco.	Vegetables and Turnips.	Poppy.	Pepper.	Cotton.	Melons.	Kuchaloo.	Saffron.	Wheat.	Banaspatee. Rice.	Rice.	Gram.	Indian Corn and Juar.	Gojee.
			Average price current of 30 years.																
EYKWALA.	1st. Class	*Chahee.*	Area.	4,036	371	41	45	3	...	366	5	...	1,896	...	64	...	44	361	246
			Yield.	...	60-6	24-0	...	...	...	38-0	...	...	45-0	...	42-0	...	...	...	46-0
			Money Rates.	...	12-3-3	4-5-7	8-0-0	4-0-0	...	8-0-9	7-0-0	...	4-6-6	...	3-6-0	...	2-4-0	2-15-10	3-13-7
			Cash Value.	20,436	4,527	301	360	12	...	2,944	35	...	8,354	...	216	...	99	1,079	947
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	4	...	3	8	13
			Yield.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30-0	...	42-0	...	20-0	12-0	30-0
			Money Rates.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4-6-6	...	4-6-10	...	2-4-0	1-14-0	2-11-6
			Cash Value.	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	...	18	...	7	15	35
			Total Area.	4,188	371	41	45	3	...	366	5	...	1,970	...	68	...	47	369	259
			Total Cash Value.	20,949	4,527	301	360	12	...	2,944	35	...	8,680	...	234	...	106	1,094	982
			Area percentages.	100	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	40	...	2	...	1	9	6
	2nd Class.	*Chahee.*	Area.	5,590	479	30	25	2	...	401	21	...	3,400	...	168	1	42	305	246
			Yield.	...	55-0	22-0	...	...	...	28-0	...	...	40-0	...	38-0	...	...	...	42-0
			Money Rates.	...	11-1-6	4-0-0	8-0-0	4-0-0	...	6-8-4	7-0-0	...	3-14-2	...	3-13-3	4-0-0	1-11-0	1-7-2	3-10-0
			Cash Value.	24,369	5,364	120	200	8	...	2,616	147	...	13,186	...	643	4	71	442	892
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	190	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	...	3	...	6	4	5
			Yield.	...	55-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24-0	...	38-0	...	16-0	16-0	24-0
			Money Rates.	...	11-1-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-6-6	...	3-5-4	...	1-11-0	0-12-9	2-4-3
			Cash Value.	445	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	...	10	...	10	3	11
			Total Area.	5,780	486	30	25	2	...	401	21	...	3,507	...	171	1	48	309	251
			Total Cash Value.	24,814	5,442	120	200	8	...	2,616	147	...	13,443	...	653	4	81	445	903
			Area percentages.	100	9	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	60	...	3	...	1	6	4
	3rd Class.	*Chahee.*	Area.	6,686	397	16	36	1	1	390	5	...	3,357	...	453	...	70	565	224
			Yield.	...	48-0	20-0	...	...	...	20-0	...	...	30-0	...	34-0	...	...	...	30-0
			Money Rates.	...	8-12-0	3-12-6	7-0-0	3-0-0	7-0-0	3-7-11	5-0-0	...	2-11-1	...	2-0-1	...	1-4-1	1-15-6	2-4-2
			Cash Value.	18,258	3,474	61	252	3	7	1,363	25	...	9,039	...	907	...	88	1,112	506
		Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	172	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	41	...	41	...	12	...	1
			Yield.	...	48-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18-0	...	34-0	...	12-0	...	18-0
			Money Rates.	...	8-12-0	...	...	...	...	3-7-11	...	...	1-9-10	...	2-0-0	...	1-4-1	...	1-12-0
			Cash Value.	231	0	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	66	...	82	...	15-0	...	2
			Total Area.	6,858	398	16	36	1	1	391	5	...	3,398	...	494	...	82	565	225
			Total Cash Value.	18,489	3,483	61	252	3	7	1,366	25	...	9,105	...	989	...	103	1,112	508
			Area percentages.	100	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	50	...	7	...	1	9	4
			Total Area.	16,826	1,255	87	106	6	1	1,158	31	...	8,875	...	735	1	177	1,242	735
			Total Cash Value.	64,252	13,452	482	812	23	7	6,926	207	...	31,228	...	1,876	4	290	2,651	2,393
			Area percentages.	100	13	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	50	...	4	...	1	7	4

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER ACRE, CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS

Of the Third order of Value.									Of the Fourth Order of Value.									Fallows.		Grand Total of area and Cash Value.
Sirsuf.	Linseed.	Baibya.	Mussoor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mundul.	Kalna.	Til.	Mash.	Methi.	Moong.	Tarameera.	Kungnee.	Churee and Clover &c.	Kodra.	Sawank.	Chural and Torea.	Bahun.	Vuseal.	
52	1	...	36	419	4	4	2	...	2	...	20	...	1	2	40	...	2	...	...	...	4,036
...	...	...	...	45–0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2–0–3	1–9–4	...	21–0–0	3–0–11	0–14–10	3–0–0	2–6–5	...	2–0–1	...	1–2–5	...	1–3–0	0–13–8	0–14–10	...	0–13–8	...	...	...	...
105	2	...	74	1,282	4	12	5	...	4	...	23	...	1	2	46	...	2	...	...	...	20,436
...	...	...	2	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	152
...	...	...	18–0	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	12–0	...	...	...	12–0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2–1–0	3–0–11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1–2–5	...	...	...	0–14–10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	513
52	1	...	38	448	4	4	2	...	2	...	29	...	1	2	59	...	2	...	...	...	4,188
105	2	...	78	1,371	4	12	5	...	4	...	33	...	1	2	55	...	2	...	...	...	20,949
1	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	100
35	5	...	15	303	5	1	5	...	5	1	46	...	...	...	48	...	1	...	...	...	5,590
...	...	...	...	40–0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1–10–6	1–5–9	...	1–10–3	1–9–2	0–12–9	3–0–0	1–0–0	...	1–6–11	0–14–0	1–1–6	...	...	...	0–12–9	...	0–10–6	...	...	...	...
58	7	...	24	476	4	3	5	...	9	1	50	...	...	...	38	...	1	...	...	...	24,369
...	...	...	1	40	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	190
...	...	...	14–0	22–0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10–0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1–10–3	1–6–6	...	...	...	...	1–6–11	...	1–1–6	...	...	...	...	...	0–10–6	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	56	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	445
35	5	...	16	343	5	1	5	...	6	1	61	...	...	...	48	...	2	...	...	...	5,780
58	7	...	26	532	4	3	5	...	10	1	66	...	...	...	38	...	2	...	...	...	24,814
...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	100
202	3	...	4	513	13	1	43	...	4	23	166	...	1	...	197	...	1	...	...	...	6,686
...	...	...	...	30–0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1–3–7	1–1–8	...	1–4–0	1–12–1	0–14–0	3–0–0	0–14–0	...	1–0–20	11–10	0–9–6	...	0–11–2	...	0–7–5	...	0–7–3	...	...	...	...
247	3	...	5	901	11	3	38	...	4	17	98	...	1	...	92	...	1	...	...	...	18,258
...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	4	28	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	172
...	...	...	...	18–0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8–0	...	...	...	8–0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1–1–9	...	...	...	...	...	0–11–10	0–9–6	...	...	...	0–7–5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	6	17	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	231
202	3	...	4	536	13	1	43	...	4	27	194	...	1	...	217	...	1	...	...	...	6,858
247	3	...	5	926	11	3	38	...	4	20	115	...	1	...	101	...	1	...	...	...	18,489
3	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	100
289	9	...	58	1,327	22	6	50	...	12	28	284	...	2	2	324	...	5	...	...	...	16,826
410	12	...	109	2,829	19	18	48	...	18	21	214	...	2	2	194	...	5	...	...	...	64,252
2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	100

Classes.	Denominations of Soils.	Headings of Columns.	Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.	NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT AREAS, YIELD															
				Of the First order of Value.								Of the Second order of Value.							
		Average price current of 30 years.		Sugarcane.	Tobacco.	Vegetables and Turnips.	Poppy.	Pepper.	Cotton.	Melons.	Kuchaloo.	Wheat.	Bauaspatee. Rice.	Rice.	Saffron.	Gram.	Indian Corn and Juar.	Gojee.	
DUSKA.																			
I. Class.	*Chakee.*	Area.	13,088	550	46	67	5	...	990	42	...	6,992	...	239	8	457	834	259	
		Yield.	...	48-0	20-0	...	...	...	18-0	...	...	30-0	...	40-0	...	...	35-0	36-0	
		Money Rates.	...	10-6-8	4-12-6	7-0-0	3-0-0	...	4-5-1	5-0-0	...	3-13-9	...	2-10-7	4-0-0	2-6-6	2-1-7	3-2-2	
		Cash Value.	46,444	5,729	220	469	15	...	4,277	210	...	27,003	...	636	32	1,100	1,752	812	
	Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	139	...	7	6	7	
		Yield.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22-0	...	30-0	...	20-0	...	28-0	
		Money Rates.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-11-1	...	2-10-3	...	2-6-6	2-5-1	2-7-8	
		Cash Value.	837	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	...	367	...	17	14	17	
		Total Area.	13,533	550	46	67	5	...	990	42	...	7,077	...	378	8	464	840	266	
		Total Cash Value	47,271	5,729	220	469	15	...	4,277	210	...	27,232	...	1,003	32	1,117	1,766	829	
		Area per Centage	100	4	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	52	...	3	...	4	7	2	
MEHAL NO. I.																			
II. Class.	*Chakee.*	Area.	19,554	1,011	58	158	15	...	1,194	44	...	16,815	...	518	1	633	1,092	589	
		Yield.	...	45-0	18-0	...	...	...	16-0	...	...	25-0	...	35-0	...	...	30-0	30-0	
		Money Rates.	...	9-13-6	4-2-11	7-0-0	3-0-0	...	3-14-6	5-0-0	...	3-3-9	...	2-5-0	4-0-0	1-11-4	2-8-1	2-10-0	
		Cash Value.	62,442	9,952	243	1,106	45	...	4,648	220	...	34,980	...	1,198	4	1,684	2,734	1,546	
	Silabee & Buranee.	Area.	823	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	254	...	274	...	84	3	1	
		Yield.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16-0	...	35-0	...	16-0	...	24-0	
		Money Rates.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-14-6	...	...	1-14-2	...	2-4-0	...	1-11-4	2-0-0	2-1-10	
		Cash Value.	1,437	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	479	...	616	...	143	6	2	
		Total Area.	20,377	1,011	58	158	15	...	1,197	44	...	11,069	...	792	1	717	1,095	590	
		Total Cash Value.	63,879	9,952	243	1,106	45	...	4,660	220	...	35,459	...	1,814	4	1,227	2,740	1,548	
		Area per Centages.	100	5	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	55	...	2	...	4	5	3	
CHURKUREE.																			
III. Class.	*Chakee.*	Area.	8,794	389	53	61	6	2	603	19	...	4,686	...	242	...	201	461	452	
		Yield.	...	40-0	16-0	...	...	...	14-0	...	...	20-0	...	30-0	...	...	25-0	26-0	
		Money Rates.	...	8-12-0	3-12-7	7-0-0	3-0-0	7-0-0	3-7-11	5-0-0	...	2-12-1	...	1-14-7	...	1-4-1	2-8-5	2-4-2	
		Cash Value.	23,537	3,414	200	427	18	14	2,109	95	...	12,618	...	463	...	252	704	1,021	
	Silabee & Byranee	Area.	598	...	1	...	...	...	14	...	...	114	...	156	...	48	25	27	
		Yield.	...	...	16-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14-0	...	30-0	...	12-0	...	20-0	
		Money Rates.	...	...	3-12-7	...	...	...	3-7-11	...	...	1-9-1	...	1-15-6	...	1-4-1	0-8-6	1-12-0	
		Cash Value.	837	...	4	...	...	...	49	...	...	179	...	299	...	60	13	47	
		Total Area.	9,392	389	54	61	6	2	617	19	...	4,800	...	398	...	249	486	479	
		Total Cash Value	24,374	3,414	204	427	18	14	2,158	95	...	12,797	...	762	...	312	747	1,068	
		Area per Centages.	100	5	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	52	...	5	...	2	5	5	
		Total Area.	43,302	1,950	158	286	26	2	2,804	105	...	22,946	...	1,568	9	1,430	2,421	1,335	
		Total Cash Value.	1,35,534	19,095	667	2,002	78	14	11,095	525	...	75,488	...	3,579	36	2,656	5,223	3,445	
		Area per Centages.	100	5	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	53	...	4	...	4	6	3	

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER ACRE, CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS

Of the Third order of Value.									Of the Fourth Order of Value.									Fallows.		Grand Total of area and Cash Value.
Sirsuf.	Linseed.	Bailra.	Mussoor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mundul.	Kalna.	Til	Mash.	Moth.	Moong.	Tarameera.	Kungnee.	Churee and Clover &c.	Kodra.	Sawank.	Chural and Torea.	Bahun.	Vureeal.	
140	5	...	...	1,365	...	10	46	...	18	30	459	...	18	42	446	...	20	...	...	...	13,088
...	...	...	...	32-0	...	...	20-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-11-5	1-8-9	...	...	2-11-10	...	3-0-0	1-5-0	...	1-4-10	1-0-10	0-13-6	...	1-3-3	0-14-2	0-10-7	...	0-9-3	...	...	...	...
240	8	...	...	3,043	...	30	60	...	23	30	388	...	22	37	296	...	12	...	...	...	46,444
...	...	...	...	24	1	...	3	...	2	4	157	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	445
...	...	...	...	27-0	15-0	...	...	...	8-0	8-0	8-0	...	...	...	8-0-	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2-11-2	1-2-8	...	1-5-0	...	1-4-10	1-0-10	0-13-6	...	...	...	0-10-7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	41	1	...	4	...	3	4	133	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	837
140	5	...	...	1,389	1	10	49	...	20	34	616	...	18	42	456	...	20	...	...	...	13,533
240	8	...	...	3,084	1	30	64	...	26	34	521	...	22	37	303	...	12	...	...	...	47,271
1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	100
215	21	...	5	1,539	...	13	57	...	37	23	546	...	23	7	904	...	24	12	...	...	19,554
...	...	...	...	28-0	...	...	16-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-7-6	1-5-3	...	1-8-0	2-1-9	...	3-0-0	1-1-9	...	1-2-6	0-13-6	0-10-10	...	1-0-0	2-7-2	0-8-6	...	0-7-8	1-8-0	...	...	...
315	23	...	8	3,247	...	39	64	...	43	19	370	...	23	17	480	...	11	18	...	...	62,442
1	...	...	2	53	...	...	1	...	2	...	114	...	3	...	26	...	...	2	...	...	823
10-0	...	...	15-0	20-0	...	...	...	...	7-0	...	7-0	...	8-0	...	7-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-7-6	...	...	1-8-0	1-6-6	...	...	1-1-9	...	1-2-6	...	0-10-10	...	1-0-0	...	0-8-6	...	...	1-8-0	...	...	...
1	...	...	3	75	...	...	1	...	2	...	77	...	3	...	14	...	...	3	...	...	1,437
216	21	...	7	1,592	...	13	58	...	39	23	660	...	26	7	930	...	24	14	...	...	20,377
316	28	...	11	3,322	...	39	65	...	45	19	447	...	26	17	494	...	11	21	...	...	63,879
1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	100
124	19	...	2	989	23	...	15	...	6	11	262	...	10	2	150	1	5	...	...	...	8,974
...	...	...	...	24-0	10-0	...	12-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-3-7	1-8-8	...	1-6-0	1-12-1	0-14-0	...	0-14-6	...	1-0-2	0-11-10	0-9-5	...	0-11-2	0-7-11	0-7-5	0-7-1	0-6-2	...	...	...	...
152	21	...	3	1,742	20	...	14	...	6	8	155	...	7	1	70	1	2	...	...	...	23,537
...	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	4	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	598
...	...	...	...	16-0	...	...	...	...	6-0	...	6-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1-1-10	...	...	...	...	1-0-2	...	0-9-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	124	...	...	...	...	4	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	837
124	19	...	2	1,100	23	...	15	...	10	11	360	...	10	2	150	1	5	...	...	...	9,392
152	21	...	3	1,866	20	...	14	...	10	8	213	...	7	1	70	1	2	...	...	...	24,374
1	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	100
480	45	...	9	4,081	24	23	122	...	69	68	1,636	...	54	51	1,536	1	49	14	...	...	43,302
708	57	...	14	8,272	21	69	143	...	81	61	1,181	...	55	55	867	1	25	21	...	...	1,35,534
1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	100

Classes.	Denominations of Soils.	Headings of Columns.	Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.	NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT AREAS, YIELD.														
				Of the First order of Value.								Of the Second order of Value.						
		Average price current of 30 years.		Sugarcane.	Tobacco.	Vegetables and Turnips.	Poppy.	Pepper.	Cotton.	Melons.	Kuchaloo.	Wheat.	Pahaspatee. Rice.	Rice.	Saffron.	Gram.	Indian Corn and Juar.	Gojee.
DUSKA.	I. Class.	*Chahee.* Area.	18,604	885	92	89	11	...	1,320	23	...	9,332	...	457	2	435	1,603	556
		Yield.	...	57-0	24-0	...	...	...	21-0	...	...	31-0	...	36-0	...	...	24-0	30-0
		Money Rates.	...	10.8.7	4-8-7	7-0-0	3-12-10	...	4-9-1	7-0-0	...	2-13-10	...	2-7-4	4-7-8	1-2-0	1-0-11	2-4-3
		Cash Value.	52,507	9,327	412	623	42	...	6,028	161	...	26,732	...	1,124	9	490	1,700	1,259
		Silabee & Buranee. Area.	2,034	3	1	...	...	...	19	...	...	293	...	752	...		62	21
		Yield.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21-0	...	36-0	...	130	...	20-0
		Money Rates.	...	10-8-7	4-8-7	...	...	...	4-9-1	...	...	1-15-1	...	2-6-9	...	12-0	0-10-7	1-8-2
		Cash Value.	3,431	32	5	...	...	...	87	...	...	569	...	1,821	...	1-2-0 146	41	33
		Total Area.	20,638	888	93	89	11	...	1,339	23	...	9,625	...	1,209	2	565	1,665	577
		Total Cash Value	55,938	9,359	417	623	42	...	6,115	161	...	27,301	...	2,945	9	636	1,741	1,292
		Area per Centage	100	4	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	47	...	5	...	3	8	3
MEHAI NO. 2.	II. Class.	*Chahee.* Area.	15,867	783	86	103	9	...	970	27	...	7,580	...	483	2	530	1,171	500
		Yield.	...	54-0	21-0	...	...	...	19-0	...	...	26-0	...	33-0	...	...	21-0	26-0
		Money Rates.	...	9-15-9	3-15-5	7-0-0	4	...	4-2-2	7-0-0	...	2-5-6	...	2-3-3	4-7-8	0-15-0	0-15-8	1-15-5
		Cash Value.	38,534	7,818	341	721	36	...	4,008	189	...	17,785	...	1,065	9	497	1,146	982
		Silabee & Buranee. Area.	1,956	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	418	...	752	...	112	62	6
		Yield.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18-0	...	33-0	...	10-0	...	18-0
		Money Rates.	...	9-15-9	...	...	...	...	4-2-2	...	...	1-10-1	...	2-2-10	...	0-15-0	0-8-9	1-5-9
		Cash Value.	3,004	40	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	682	...	1,537	...	105	34	8
		Total Area.	17,823	787	86	103	9	...	971	27	...	7,998	...	1,235	2	642	1,233	506
		Total Cash Value	41,538	7,858	341	721	36	...	4,012	189	...	18,467	...	2,702	9	602	1,180	990
		Area per Centages.	100	3	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	45	...	7	...	4	7	3
CHURKUREE.	III. Class.	*Chahee.* Area.	6,646	237	34	44	9	...	391	11	...	2,982	8	264	...	238	440	207
		Yield.	...	48-0	19-0	...	...	...	17-0	...	...	21-0	...	29-0	...	...	...	21-0
		Money Rates.	...	8-14-0	3-9-4	7-0-0	4-0-0	...	3-11-0	7-0-0	...	1-15-1	2-13	1-14-3	...	0-10-6	0-5-3	1-9-4
		Cash Value.	12,867	2,103	122	308	36	...	1,442	77	...	5,789	23	488	...	156	322	328
		Silabee & Buranee Area.	853	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	310	...	273	...	42	15	7
		Yield.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15-0	...	29-0	...	7-0-0	...	15-0
		Money Rates.	...	8-14-0	...	...	...	...	3-11-0	...	...	1-6-2	...	1-13-8	...	0-10-6	0-5-3	1-2-10
		Cash Value.	1,165	9	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	429	...	506	...	28	5	8
		Total Area.	7,501	238	34	44	9	...	404	11	...	3,292	8	537	...	280	425	214
		Total Cash Value	14,032	2,112	122	308	36	...	1,490	77	...	6,218	23	994	...	184	327	336
		Area per Centages	100	3	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	44	...	7	...	4	6	...
		Total Area.	45,962	1,913	213	236	29	...	2,714	61	...	20,715	8	2,981	4	1,487	3,323	1,297
		Total Cash Value.	1,11,508	19,329	880	1,652	114	...	11,617	427	...	51,986	23	6,641	18	1,422	3,248	2,618
		Area per Centages.	100	4	1	1	...	...	6	...	...	46	...	6	...	3	7	3
Grand Total of Dist.		Total Area.	5,29,987	29,490	2,369	2,403	461	24	23,678	732	4	2,33,945	18	30,645	409	8,953	21,629	33,767
		Total Cash Value	12,03,698	2,45,928	9,640	14,517	1,984	150	74,647	3,586	24	5,41,512	41	60,169	751	12,887	36,556	58,764
		Area per Centages.	100	5	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	44	...	6	...	2	4	7

PRODUCE TABLE. (*See; para* 108-109-244)

Price Current of 30 years and the Cash Value of every kind of Agricultural Produce in the

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER-ACRE, CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS

Of the Third order of Value.									Of the Fourth Order of Value.										Fallows.		Grand Total of area and Cash Value.
Sirsuf.	Linseed.	Bailna.	Massoor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mundul.	Kalna.	Til	Mash.	Moth.	Moong.	Tavarneera.	Kungnee.	Churee and Clover &c.	Kodra.	Sawank.	Chural and Toren.	Bahun.	Vuresal.	
351	8	...	...	1,537	...	3	5	...	24	91	706	...	19	38	1,009	...	8	...	...	...	18,604
...	...	...	...	29-0	...	...	24-0	...	...	...	10-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-10-7	1-3-11	...	...	1-12-5	...	3-0	1-5-0	...	1-0	1-1-1	0-14-7	...	0-8-1	0-6-10	0-7-5	...	0-6-2	...	...	...	...
584	10	...	...	2,728	...	9	6	...	24	97	644	...	10	16	469	...	3	...	...	...	52,597
8	2	...	...	146	...	...	6	...	...	43	458	...	1	...	88	...	1	...	...	...	2,034
14-0	11-0	...	...	19-0	...	...	24-0	...	...	10-0	10-0	...	6-0-0	...	7-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-10-7	1-3-11	...	...	1-2-7	...	...	1-5-0	...	...	1-1-1	14-7	...	0-8-1	...	0-7-5	...	0-6-2	...	...	...	...
13	2	...	...	170	...	...	8	...	...	46	417	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	3,431
359	10	...	...	1,683	...	3	11	...	24	134	1,164	...	20	38	1,097	...	9	...	...	...	20,638
597	12	...	...	2,898	...	9	14	...	24	143	1,061	...	10	16	510	...	3	...	...	...	55,938
2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	100
276	11	...	1	1,697	...	14	24	...	19	93	818	...	20	23	610	...	8	9	...	...	15,867
...	...	...	...	24-0	...	...	21-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-6-9	1-2-1	...	0-15-0	1-7-6	...	3-0	1-3-8	...	0-13-9	0-13-7	0-11-8	...	0-6-9	0-5-10	0-6-4	...	0-5-2	1-6-9	...	...	...
392	13	...	1	2,492	...	42	30	...	16	79	596	...	9	8	243	...	3	13	...	...	38,534
3	1	1	1	234	...	4	...	...	4	15	245	...	7	5	81	...	...	...	...	...	1,956
12-0	10-0	...	14-0	17-0	...	...	...	...	6-0	8-0-0	8-0	...	5-0-0	6-0-0	6-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-6-9	1-2-1	0-15-0	0-15-1	1-0-8	...	3-0	...	...	0-13-9	0-13-7	0-11-8	...	0-6-9	0-5-10	0-6-4	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	1	1	243	...	12	...	...	3	18	179	...	3	2	32	...	...	...	...	...	3,004
279	12	1	2	1,931	...	18	24	...	23	108	1,069	...	27	28	691	...	8	9	...	...	17,823
396	14	1	2	2,735	...	54	30	...	19	92	775	...	12	10	275	...	3	13	...	...	41,538
2	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	100
142	6	8	...	995	1	...	12	...	3	24	315	...	23	5	265	...	12	...	...	...	6,640
...	...	...	...	19-0	...	...	12-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-2-11	0-12-8	0-10-6	...	1-2-7	1-5-2	...	1-3-8	...	0-9-2	0-11-11	0-10-2	...	0-5-5	0-4-11	0-5-3	...	0-4-5	...	...	...	...
168	5	5	...	1,157	1	...	15	...	2	18	201	...	8	2	88	...	3	...	...	...	12,867
2	...	...	...	44	...	2	...	...	...	46	68	...	...	1	30	...	1	...	...	...	855
6-0	...	...	...	14-0	...	...	...	...	...	7-0	7-0	...	...	5-0	4-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-2-11	...	...	...	0-13-8	...	3-0	...	...	...	0-11-11	0-10-2	...	...	0-4-11	0-5-3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	38	...	6	...	...	...	34	43	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1,165
144	6	8	...	1,039	1	2	12	...	3	70	377	...	23	6	295	...	13	...	...	...	7,501
170	5	5	...	1,195	1	6	15	...	2	52	244	...	8	2	97	...	3	...	...	...	14,032
2	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	100
782	28	9	2	4,658	1	23	47	...	50	312	2,610	...	70	72	2,083	...	30	9	...	...	45,962
1,163	31	6	...	6,828	1	69	59	...	45	287	2,080	...	30	28	882	...	9	13	...	...	1,11,508
2	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	100
3,759	2,695	3,292	3,080	55,844	1,378	487	767	...	3,684	3,628	11,497	79	822	3,511	24,945	274	642	584	16,165	4,334	5,29,987
5,073	2,331	4,024	3,660	80,680	875	1,408	814	...	3,210	3,451	7,960	69	458	2,018	13,186	267	286	578	2,614	9580	12,03,698
1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	3	1	100

(Appendix No. 6. See Para. 56.)

PURGUNAHWAR ABSTRACT RETURN No. 1 of "Population according to Sex and Age." Zillah Sealkote.

Name of Purgunah.	Number of Mehals.	Detail of Population.						Grand Total.	Number of Houses.	Average Population per House.	Number of Ploughs.	Number of Bullocks.	Remarks.
		Adults.			Children.								
		Men.	Women.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.						
Sealkote, ...	369	35,071	28,871	63,942	20,365	14,596	34,961	98,903	25,022	4	10,847	21,916	These returns show the result of the Census as made by this Department. The information was derived from actual enumeration from house to house by the agency of village accountants. In the towns and "Qusbas" writers were appointed, who not only prepared similar registers, but a minute map as well on a fixed scale.
Murakeewal, ...	237	20,114	16,790	36,904	11,952	8,691	20,643	57,547	12,866	4½	7,905	16,510	
Zuffurwal, ...	288	28,530	23,194	51,724	15,238	11,275	26,513	78,237	18,603	4¼	3,085	6,731	
Chahur, ...	249	19,304	15,729	35,033	11,477	8,306	19,783	54,816	12,776	4¼	7,710	15,903	
Pusroor, ...	243	27,379	22,078	49,457	14,492	10,735	25,227	74,684	18,999	3	7,605	15,211	The entries were tested by officers of this Department, and compared with the Census Returns subsequently made in the District, so that they can be depended on for general accuracy.
Hurdo-Killa, ...	230	23,510	18,662	42,172	12,404	9,328	21,732	63,904	14,393	4	7,086	14,172	
Duska, ...	135	18,083	13,707	31,790	9,234	6,142	15,376	47,166	12,231	3¾	4,838	9,995	These statistics will be all the more valuable, in as much as the detail records from which they were compiled have been destroyed by fire during the Mutiny.
Sumryal, ...	199	31,648	26,628	58,276	17,620	12,000	29,620	87,896	27,040	3¼	8,583	17,636	N. B.—Bujwant is not included.
Total Compared,...	1,950	2,03,639	1,65,659	3,69,298	1,12,782	81,073	1,93,855	5,63,153	1,42,930	4	57,659	1,18,074	
With Census of Jullundhur District.	1,321	1,92,901	1,70,721	3,63,622	(Detail not given)		2,04,369	5,67,991	1,44,757	4 1/16	71,011	1,56,186	
With Census of Sealkote taken by District Officer A. D. 1855-56.		3,39,114	2,83,419	6,22,533	(Detail not given)			6,22,533	1,19,131	5¼			

31*st January*, 1863.

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer

(Appendix No. 7. See Paras. 57 & 58.)

PURGUNAHWAR ABSTRACT RETURN No. 2 of "Population according to Creed and Caste." Zillah Sealkote.

Name of Purgunah.	Number of Mehals.	Detail of Population.									Total Area in Acres.	Area per Square Mile.	Number of Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Acres per each head of Population.	Remarks.
		Hindoos.			Moosulmans.			Total.								
		Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	Total.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	Total.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	Grand Total.						
Sealkote, ...	369	12,174	21,854	34 028	32,582	32,293	64,875	44,756	54,147	98,903	1,33,489	640	308	474	1·3	All the entries here given can be depended upon for their accuracy, with the exception of the distribution into "Agriculturists" and "Non-Agriculturists," about which I have some doubts, as the figures shew an unusual preponderance of the latter, and in a district peculiarly Agricultural, this should not be the case. I am disposed to think some erroneous practice must have been followed in the classification, the proportion in respect to creed can be relied on.
Murakeewal, ...	237	15,594	14,872	30,456	17,915	9,176	27,091	33,509	24,048	57,547	83,245	640	130	442	1 4	
Zuffurwal, ...	288	17,731	20,719	38,450	26,692	13,095	39,787	44,423	33,814	78,237	1,96,249	640	169	356	1·3	
Chahur, ...	249	5,744	11,528	17,272	25,603	11,641	37,244	31,347	23,469	54,816	88,758	640	138	396	1·6	
Pusroor, ...	243	10,245	17,089	27.334	20,558	26,792	47,350	30,803	43,881	74,684	1,19,939	640	187	398	1·6	
Hurdo-Killa, ...	230	11,290	15,134	26,424	17,269	20,211	37,480	28,559	35,345	63,904	1,27,594	640	199	300	2·0	
Duska, ...	135	7,411	10,387	17,798	11.954	17,414	29,368	19,365	27,801	47,166	96,611	640	151	312	2 0	
Sumryal, ...	199	11,789	21,447	33,236	22,608	32,052	54,660	34,397	53,499	87,896	1,31,401	640	205	429	1·4	
Total Compared, ...	1,950	91,978	1,33,030	2,25,008	1,75,181	1,62,674	3,37,855	2,67,159	2,95,994	5,63,153	8,87,286	640	1,386	406	1·5	N. B.—Bujwant is not included.
With Census of Jullundhur District, ...	1,329	1,62,490	1,54,793	3,17,283	1,35,721	1,14,987	2,50,708	1,98,211	2,69,780	5,67,991	8,61,901	640	1,346	422	1·5	
With Census of Sealkote taken by District Officer A. D. 1855-56,	1,08,186	1,49,818	2,58,004	2,04,206	1,60,323	3,64,529	3,12,392	3,10,141	6,22,533							

31*st January*, 1863.

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.

(APPENDIX No. 8.)

Population according to Caste and occupation.

STATEMENT exhibiting the results of the Census by a classification

Serial Number.	No. of Mouza in which distributed.	Caste or Trade.	No. of House Owned. Inhabited. Pukka.	Kucha.	Total.	Uninhabited.	Hindoos. Agriculturists. Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Non-Agriculturists. Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Total of Hindoos.
I. CLASSES DEPENDENT ON AGRICULTURE.																	
1	124	Awans, ...	4	2,849	2,853	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	29	Bhuttees, ...	3	262	265	19	...	..	...	...	...	6	6	2	4	18	18
3	575	Brahmins, ...	660	8,264	8,924	2,202	3,588	2,490	1,789	1,332	9,199	4,762	4,135	2,444	1,771	13,112	22,311
4	10	Dogurs, ...	30	218	248	49	...	...	...	...	...	48	39	14	13	114	114
5	285	Goojurs, ...	106	1,169	1,275	56	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1,373	Jats, ...	1,272	48,488	49,760	9,362	22,289	15,173	10,189	5,991	53,642	1,510	1,049	676	359	3,594	57,236
7	23	Khokurs, ...	...	151	151	24	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
8	198	Khutrees, ...	438	4,806	5,244	2,192	291	230	152	111	784	3,632	2,837	1,919	1,436	9,824	10,608
9	37	Sobanas, ...	...	766	766	104	636	507	410	282	1,835	118	91	58	32	299	2,134
10	62	Moguls, ...	33	481	514	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
11	33	Munhas, ...	1	642	643	179	1,005	589	479	125	2,198	30	30	17	9	86	2,284
12	2	Pholurwan,	...	3	3	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
13	51	Puthans, ...	82	268	350	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	811	Raens, ...	560	9,337	9,897	822	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	168	Rajpoots, ...	66	3,370	3,436	590	1,988	1,356	995	476	4,815	93	102	60	26	281	5,096
16	166	Silareeas, ...	4	2,908	2,912	318	663	398	330	146	1,537	35	29	14	15	93	1,630
17	390	Syuds, ...	99	2,385	2,475	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4,322	Total, ...	3,349	85,367	88,716	16,665	30,462	20,744	19,349	8,463	74,013	10,234	8,318	5,204	3,665	27,421	1,01,434
18	810	Barbers, ...	123	3,973	4,096	175	147	112	60	61	380	361	297	188	150	996	1,376
19	547	Burwalas, ...	23	2,248	2,271	102	64	57	59	32	203	152	130	88	81	451	654
20	1,141	Carpenters,	229	7,133	7,362	6,044	834	665	423	353	2,275	684	520	344	276	1,824	4,099
21	158	Grain-thrashers,	...	1,333	1,333	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	863	Potters, ...	104	5,546	5,650	714	348	255	192	121	916	1,795	1,452	1,061	710	5,018	5,934
23	734	Smithy, ...	235	4,035	4,270	372	231	184	156	99	670	149	139	79	89	456	1,126
24	537	Washermen,	63	2,274	2,337	114	42	30	17	13	102	209	185	143	101	638	740
25	223	Water-carrier Machees,	14	509	523	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	1,052	Do. Kuhars.	213	4,741	4,954	587	771	637	449	379	2,236	3,084	2,748	1,827	1,546	9,200	11,436
	6,065	Total, ...	1,004	31,792	32,792	2,819	2,437	1,940	1,347	1,058	6,782	6,434	5,466	3,730	2,953	18,583	25,365
27	337	Butwals, ...	...	1,662	1,662	10	325	274	189	129	217	2,310	1,914	1,551	1,364	7,139	8,056
28	775	Cashmerees,	142	6,628	6,770	477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	833	Chooras, ...	25	8,927	8,952	260	532	417	282	223	1,454	11,092	8,912	7,609	4,685	31,698	33,152
30	256	Chumars, ...	...	721	721	31	416	353	72	224	1,065	668	607	469	191	2,135	3,200
31	15	Dhoomras,	...	62	62	9	8	5	6	2	21	84	74	50	38	246	267
23	1	Lime-burners,	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Actually Agricultural. Village Servants. Labourers.

3,482	3,185	2,376	1,802	10,845	212	210	113	96	651	11,496	10,845	651	11,496	2,745	5	265	125	77
405	310	237	176	11,028	49	44	38	18	149	1,277	1,128	107	1,295	281	6	8	11	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,199	13,112	22,311	4,166	5	72	77	89
199	167	126	109	601	15	16	6	2	39	640	601	153	754	93	8	9	5	1
495	411	265	227	1,398	627	642	402	262	1,933	3,331	1,398	1,933	3,331	600	5	8	11	21
27,260	22,976	16,467	11,688	78,391	3,925	3,201	2,413	1,495	11,034	89,425	1,32,033	14,628	1,46,661	32,309	5	366	443	428
198	171	125	71	565	25	26	12	11	74	639	565	74	639	141	4	11	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	784	9,824	10,608	2,599	3	7	24	24
...	...	...	...	...	53	47	23	18	141	141	1,835	440	2,275	200	11	...	1	1
383	327	220	158	1,088	136	137	77	60	410	1,498	1,088	410	1,498	361	5	4	2	5
154	121	119	30	424	...	...	...	...	...	424	2,622	86	2,708	838	3	2	...	4
1	2	1	...	4	1	1	...	2	4	8	7	4	11	3	4	...	...	...
172	155	90	67	484	163	160	85	56	464	948	484	464	948	221	5	6	4	1
8,813	7,739	5,370	3,840	25,762	2,001	1,811	1,192	831	5,835	31,597	25,762	5,835	31,597	5,159	6	84	104	93
1,854	1,498	876	880	5,108	253	268	167	107	795	6,903	9,923	1,076	10,999	967	14	151	74	51
4,234	3,410	2,438	1,572	11,654	224	212	150	100	686	12,340	13,191	779	13,970	3,165	4	58	26	24
1,567	1,350	854	765	4,536	999	978	570	460	3,014	7,550	4,536	3,014	7,550	1,406	5	7	15	3
49,217	41,822	29,564	21,385	1,41,988	8,683	7,753	5,275	3,518	25,229	1,67,217	2,16,001	52,650	2,68,651	56,055	5	991	925	836
925	737	506	386	2,554	2,683	2,324	1,509	1,199	7,715	10,269	2,934	8,711	11,645	2,436	5	34	31	37
110	77	65	53	305	1,879	1,561	1,157	788	5,385	5,690	508	5,836	6,344	598	16	15	10	4
2,810	2,109	1,325	1,073	7,317	3,324	2,791	1,892	1,456	9,463	16,780	9,592	11,287	20,879	2,184	9	56	52	52
455	417	249	238	1,359	1,004	910	638	512	3,064	4,423	1,359	3,064	4,423	588	8	12	9	8
409	330	208	165	1,112	2,926	2,544	1,698	1,246	8,414	9,526	2,028	13,432	15,460	2,415	7	39	44	43
1,293	1,097	771	572	3,733	2,426	2,124	1,244	1,137	6,931	10,664	4,403	7,387	11,790	1,899	4	139	81	51
418	349	204	149	1,120	1,706	1,549	1,092	713	5,060	6,180	1,222	5,698	6,920	1,030	6	17	19	15
138	113	63	45	369	535	434	296	246	1,511	1,870	359	1,511	1,870	423	4	5	11	3
172	135	112	67	486	1,123	926	625	481	3,095	3,581	2,722	12,295	15,017	3,434	4	26	27	44
6,730	5,364	3,503	2,748	18,345	17,606	15,163	10,151	7,718	50,638	68,983	25,127	69,221	94,348	15,016	6	343	264	257
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	917	7,139	8,056	1,622	5	31	18	19
631	493	340	267	1,731	5,949	5,254	3,503	2,728	17,434	19,165	1,731	17,434	19,165	2,984	7	47	50	47
7	4	3	...	14	23	27	27	13	90	104	1,468	31,788	33,256	3,844	9	57	58	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,065	2,135	3,200	702	5	11	9	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	246	267	69	4	2	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	20	14	7	3	44	44	...	44	44	9	5	...	...	...

33	522	Meg, ...	...	2,833	2,833	80	956	754	412	343	2,465	4,143	3,565	2,667	2,104	12,479	14,944
	2,739	Total, ...	172	20,833	21,005	867	2,237	1,803	961	921	5,922	18,297	15,072	11,746	8,582	53,697	59,619
	13,126	GRAND TOTAL OF AGRICULTURAL CLASSES,	4,525	1,37,992	1,42,517	20,451	35,136	24,487	16,652	10,442	86,717	34,965	28,856	20,680	15,200	99,701	1,86,418
		II.—HANDICRAFTS AND MANUFACTURERS.															
34	4	Bow-makers, ...	...	14	14	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	4	Bracelet-makers,	34	12	46	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	3
36	56	Butchers, ...	44	282	326	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
37	3	Cloth-stampers, ...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	3	1	15	15
38	2	Confectioners, ...	44	6	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	7	9	29	29
39	7	Cotton-cleaners,	36	27	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	6	6	25	25
40	1	Cutlers, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
41	160	Dyers, ...	22	552	574	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	347	Goldsmiths,	83	1,980	2,063	368	122	74	50	35	281	1,433	1,185	734	549	3,841	4,122
43	46	Greengrocers, ...	22	84	106	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
44	10	Masons, ...	62	29	91	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	1	...	1	3	3
45	2	Mat makers, ...	...	7	7	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	475	Oilmen, ...	146	2,295	2,441	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	2	Powder-makers,	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	704	Shoe-makers, ...	70	2,947	3,017	182	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	78	Tailors, ...	219	388	607	39	15	11	13	7	46	49	44	21	23	137	183
50	15	Tanners, ...	...	342	342	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	420	Weavers, ...	856	5,043	5,899	302	28	29	13	14	84	170	147	113	88	518	602
	2,336	GRAND TOTAL OF MANUFACTURING CLASSES,	1,638	14,015	15,653	1,198	165	114	76	56	411	1,672	1,337	885	677	4,571	4,982
		III.—TRADES.															
52	23	Bedee, ...	...	90	90	50	57	43	22	11	133	32	32	24	8	96	229
53	6	Bhabra, ...	494	34	528	93	7	6	2	1	16	322	306	229	142	999	1,015
54	2	Binjara, ...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	8	Camel owners, ...	...	17	17	2	...	...	...	.	3	3	5	...	11	11	
56	2	Kagazees, ...	150	25	186	34	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
57	77	Khojas, ...	124	804	928	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
58	62	Kulal, ...	125	705	830	99	228	170	110	77	585	292	253	133	93	771	1,356
59	186	Mahajun, ...	76	2,138	2,214	687	259	238	144	103	744	2,162	1,779	1,200	974	6,115	6,859
60	72	Rora, ...	15	874	889	348	51	42	38	22	153	630	492	321	265	1,708	1,861
	438	GRAND TOTAL OF TRADING CLASSES. ...	984	4,704	5,688	1,465	602	499	316	214	1,631	3,441	2,865	1,912	1,482	9,700	11,331

2	2	2	...	6	...	...	..	...	...	6	2,471	12,479	14,950	2,789	6	65	90	88
640	499	345	267	1,751	5,99?	5,297	3,53?	2,744	17,568	19,319	7,673	71,265	78,938	1,212	6	213	225	209
56,587	47,685	33,412	24,400	1,62,084	32,281	28,211	18,96	13,980	93,435	2,55,519	2,48,801	1,93,136	4,41,937	1,33,083	4	1,447	1,414	1,402
...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	8	8	...	8	8	2	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	2?	2?	16	15	85	85	...	88	88	26	3	..	...	...
2	2	...	1	5	31?	29?	188	131	930	935	5	930	935	228	4	5	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	3	...	18	18	3	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	4	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1?	1?	6	10	46	46	...	71	71	17	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	9	9	...	9	9	1	9	...	...	1
6	4	..	1	11	496	408	29?	22(	1,423	1,434	11	1,423	1,434	349	4	4	2	...
32	22	10	1?	78	28?	261	16?	11(	820	898	359	4,661	5,020	1,194	4	14	14	9
62	5(	32	2(	165	191	1?7	112	90	570	735	165	570	735	75	9	4	8	...
12	1(	4	2	28	109	104	5?	10?	372	400	28	375	403	69	6	...	1	4
...	...	...	...	..	11	9	5	5	37	37	..	37	37	7	6	...	...	...
569	486	31?	24?	1,611	2,085	1,73?	1,15?	861	5,830	7,441	1,611	5,830	7,441	1,220	6	31	9	13
4	3	1	1	9	3	1	1	1	7	16	9	7	16	2	8	...	...	...
286	207	160	10?	760	2,99?	2,58?	1,653	1,217	8,449	9,209	760	8,449	9,209	2,265	4	23	23	9
46	4(	23	1(	125	406	362	20(	179	1,151	1,276	171	1,288	1,759	258	5	13	13	6
...	...	...	...	...	33?	31(	22?	190	1,044	1,044	...	1,044	1,044	256	4	...	4	3
242	157	116	104	619	5,40?	4,70(	2,92(	2,27(	15,306	15,925	703	15,824	16,527	2,901	6	65	51	40
1,260	982	662	507	3,411	12,68?	10,98?	7,00?	5,40?	36,090	39,500	3,822	40,661	44,483	8,677	5	159	128	87
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	96	229	71	4	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	999	1,015	184	6	3	3	...
...	...	..	..	...	7	8	4	4	23	23	...	23	23	5	5	...	...	...
3	2	4	1	10	1?	13	8	7	39	49	1(	50	60	13	5	1	1	1
16	1(	7	9	48	16?	154	86	7?	481	529	48	481	529	176	3	...	10	1(
47	3?	19	1(	108	82(	763	42?	35?	2,368	2,476	108	2,368	2,476	603	4	12	11	17
13	1?	5	1(	43	74?	116	7?	44	386	429	62?	1,157	1,785	51?	3	13	9	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	744	6,115	6,859	1,210	6	31	24	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	1,708	1,861	330	6	6	10	6
79	6?	35	3(	209	1,14?	1,05?	60?	48?	3,297	3,506	1,840	12,997	14,837	2,703	6	65	72	60

IV. UNPRODUCTIVE CLASSES.

61	124	Religious.	Kazees,	15	913	928	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	446		Oolmas, ...	89	1,653	1,742	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	5		Pundits, ...	68	43	111	...	9	5	10	...	24	89	66	34	40	229	253
	575		Total, ...	172	2,609	2,781	337	9	5	10	...	24	89	66	34	40	229	253
64	17	Bards and Mendicants.	Bhats, ...	112	1,030	1,142	125	...	...	...	...	...	608	622	485	278	1,993	1,993
65	203		Bhurdie, ...	...	649	649	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	910		Durvesh, ...	116	3,928	4,044	415	96	49	44	29	218	324	127	74	60	585	803
67	102		Jogee, ...	...	647	647	31	57	39	33	21	150	76	74	54	45	249	399
68	639		Merasees, ...	29	2,614	2,643	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	379		Sads, ...	72	2,114	2,086	311	95	47	26	15	183	146	131	71	52	60	784
	2,250		Total, ...	329	10,882	11,211	968	248	135	108	65	551	1,354	954	684	436	3,428	3,979
70	9	Thieves and Jugglers.	Beroopees, ...	...	174	174	21	185	148	105	93	531	18	15	4	6	43	574
71	9		Eunuchs, ...	5	13	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	18		Muzbee Sikhs,	...	49	49	2	15	12	7	8	42	38	38	22	12	110	152
73	16		Pimps, ...	153	89	242	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	...		Rawul or Gamblers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	108		Sansees, ...	...	201	201	10	8	2	1	2	13	318	280	207	153	958	971
	160		Total, ...	158	526	684	61	208	162	113	103	586	374	333	233	171	1,111	1,697
76	2	Miscellaneous.	Bambas, ...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	16	6	7	41	41
77	8		Boatmen, ...	...	26	26	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	1		Hawkers, ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	7		Joharas, ...	2	20	22	....	1	1	1	...	3	27	19	12	5	63	66
80	24		Kukazie, ...	333	860	1,193	225	79	83	39	33	234	82	81	35	32	230	464
81	3		Kuleefa, ..	...	10	10	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	175		Sheikhs, ...	339	1,076	1,615	572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	220		Total, ...	874	2,004	2,878	800	80	84	40	33	237	121	116	53	44	334	571
	3,205		Grand Total of Unproductive Classes, ...	1,533	16,021	17,554	2,166	545	386	266	200	1,398	1,938	1,469	1,004	691	5,102	6,500
	19,165		Grand Total of Population, ...	8,680	1,72,732	1,81,412	25,180	36,448	25,486	17,310	10,913	90,157	42,016	34,527	24,481	18,050	1,19,074	2,09,231

31*st January*, 1863.

See Paras. 59, 60 and 96.)

of the Occupations of the Population in the District of Sealkote.

MUSSULMEN.															SICKNESS AND MORTALITY.		
AGRICULTURISTS.					NON-AGRICULTURISTS.											DEATHS.	
Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Total Mussulmen.	Total Agriculturists.	Total Non-Agriculturists.	Total Population.	No. of Families.	Average Population per each family.	No. of Sick during year 1909.	No. of deaths since June.	No. of deaths within the year.
124	98	67	61	350	720	611	440	311	2,092	2,442	350	2,092	2,442	485	5	10	...	...
458	369	264	187	1,278	1,228	1,062	710	525	3,525	4,803	1,278	3,525	4,803	734	7	18	10	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	229	253	52	5	...	...	...
582	467	331	248	1,628	1,948	1,673	1,105	846	5,617	7,245	1,652	5,846	7,498	811	6	28	10	6
...	...	...	...	...	7	7	4	4	22	22	...	2,015	2,015	508	4	2	9	2
129	98	63	47	342	468	389	266	192	1,365	1,657	342	1,315	1,657	375	4	4	5	2
1,315	1,007	725	517	3,564	2,447	1,973	1,515	998	6,933	10,497	3,782	8,518	11,300	1,826	4	95	32	24
74	67	58	27	226	418	344	239	172	1,173	1,399	376	1,422	1,798	206	6	3	6	2
193	136	85	81	495	2,824	2,310	1,380	1,087	7,601	8,096	495	7,601	8,096	1,863	8	24	14	14
367	277	237	128	1,009	835	672	437	284	2,228	3,237	1,192	2,829	4,021	1,038	4	6	12	10
2,078	1,585	1,173	800	5,636	6,999	5,695	3,841	2,737	19,272	24,908	6,187	22,700	28,887	5,816	5	134	78	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	43	574	254	2	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	36	36	...	36	36	10	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	110	152	36	5	...	...	...
3	2	1	1	7	126	313	100	42	582	589	7	582	589	159	4	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	3	13	961	974	163	6	3	...	2
3	2	1	1	7	163	314	100	43	621	628	593	1,732	2,325	622	4	4	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	41	10	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	26	25	17	8	76	76	...	76	76	18	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	7	7	...	7	7	1	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	6	6	3	69	72	15	5	...	...	...
319	267	152	155	893	718	670	306	272	1,966	2,859	1,127	2,196	3,323	634	5	14	10	4
11	7	7	6	31	6	4	2	2	14	45	31	14	45	7	6	...	...	...
490	404	275	187	1,356	683	631	394	270	1,978	3,334	1,356	1,978	3,334	419	8	20	12	2
820	678	434	348	2,280	1,437	1,336	721	553	4,047	6,327	2,517	4,381	6,898	1,104	6	34	22	6
3,483	2,732	1,939	1,397	9,551	10,547	9,018	5,813	4,179	29,557	39,108	10,949	34,659	45,608	8,353	5	200	110	73
61,409	51,464	36,048	26,334	1,75,255	56,665	49,272	32,389	24,053	1,62,379	3,37,634	2,65,412	2,81,453	5,46,865	1,52,816	4	1,871	1,724	1,622

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.

(Appendix No. 9. See Para. 95.)

PURGUNAHWAR ABSTRACT RETURN of "Schools." Zillah Sealkote.

Name of Purgunah.	Number of Villages where Schools are held.	Number of Schools.	Number of years instituted.				Schools where held.				Instructors how paid.		Instructors receiving Income.				Number of Pupils.	Number of Pupils arranged according to Creed and Caste.									No. of Pupils according to age.				No. of Pupils according to their Fathers' occupation.			No. of Schools arranged according to Languages.						No. of Pupils studying these Languages.						Remarks.
			Above 30 years.	Above 20 years.	Above 10 years.	Below 6 years.	In places built for the purpose.	In Instructors' houses.	In Musjids or Dhurmsalas.	Miscellaneous places.	Without remuneration.	With Salary.	In Land.	In Cash.	In grain amount in Maunds.	Equivalent value in Cash.		Mahomedans.	Sikhs.	Hindoos: Mahajuns.	Hindoos: Brahmins.	Hindoos: Kutrees.	Hindoos: Rajpoots.	Hindoos: Jats.	Hindoos: Miscellaneous.	Above 10 years.	Above 8 years.	Above 6 years.	Below 6 years.	Agricultural.	In Trade or Commerce.	Miscellaneous.	Goormukkee.	Sanscrit.	Hindee.	Persian.	Arabic.	Oordoo.	Goormukkee.	Sanscrit.	Hindee.	Persian.	Arabic.	Oordoo.	
Sealkote, ...	17	18	3	3	„	1	11	„	„	18	„	18	Acres 8	Rs. 648	69	Rs. 732	266	181	7	7	15	21	„	4	33	92	55	79	43	69	15	184	„	„	1	11	6	„	„	„	15	160	93	„	This information was collected in A. D. 1852. It shews the general state of indigenous education entirely supported by local effort & encouraged by the District authorities at a time when the operations of the Govt. Educational Department had not been introduced; and in this light I have thought it likely to be useful for purposes of future reference whenever it may be interesting to trace the advance that may be made in this District.
Umrakeewal,	31	13	4	„	1	1	7	„	„	9	4	13	1	12	11	278	38	326	136	54	4	16	23	3	20	„	16	68	23	29	6	68	1	72	„	1	1	8	3	„	„	16	12	83	25	„	
Muffurwal, ...	7	9	3	1	„	„	5	1	„	7	1	10	„	10	2	68	67	184	62	47	„	„	2	10	„	„	23	33	11	38	„	30	7	45	„	„	„	9	„	„	„	„	„	56	26	„	
Nakur, ...	9	11	5	2	3	„	1	„	„	10	1	11	„	11	23	1	9	76	37	34	„	„	„	1	„	1	1	21	6	6	4	30	3	4	„	„	1	7	3	„	„	„	3	16	18	„	
Pasroor, ...	12	23	11	4	3	2	3	„	„	17	6	23	3	20	37	439	42	544	375	297	9	1	49	65	„	6	48	180	168	1	26	85	45	275	„	„	4	14	5	„	4	12	97	177	85	„	
Kurdo-Killa,	9	14	2	„	„	1	11	„	„	10	4	14	„	14	13	420	76	519	253	91	18	21	48	57	„	4	17	139	104	1	9	78	48	127	„	„	4	9	1	„	3	36	60	110	44	„	
Narka, ...	7	9	9	„	„	„	„	„	2	7	„	9	„	9	6	173	12	198	174	59	10	„	31	54	„	7	13	106	42	26	„	33	35	106	„	„	2	6	1	„	„	5	58	86	25	„	
Sumryal, ...	37	52	24	8	10	7	3	1	5	46	„	52	4	48	78	645	119	932	597	226	43	„	123	84	4	8	109	324	138	113	22	120	137	340	1	6	227	16	„	5	83	84	305	120	„	
Total, ...	129	149	61	18	16	13	41	2	7	124	16	150	8	142	193	2672	452	3511	1922	889	91	45	291	295	24	27	260	963	557	292	110	508	261	1153	1	7	15	91	35	„	12	152	329	993	436	„	N. B.—Bujwant is not included.

31*st January*, 1863.

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.

(Appendix No. 10. See Para. 100.)

PURGUNAHWAR ABSTRACT of "No. 5 or General Area Settlement." Zillah Sealkote.

Name of Purgunah.	No. of Mehals.			Average Jumma of past 5 years of Summary Settlement.	Jumma realized during the year previous to Revised Settlement.	Proposed or New Jumma including Jagheer Villages.	Detail of Area (in Acres).									Total of Malgoozaree Area.	Rate of New Jumma on Total Area.			Rate on Malgoozaree Area.			Rate on Cultivated Area.			Remarks.
	Khalsa.	Jagheet.	Total.				Total Area.	Minhaie. Barren.	Minhaie. Lakhiraj or Revenue free.	Minhaie. Total.	Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Cultivated. "Chahee," (Wet.)	Cultivated. "Sihabee," (Moist.)	Cultivated. "Buranee," (Dry.)	Cultivated. Total Cultivated.										
Sealkote, ...	275	94	369	1,67,143	1,75,941	1,47,231	1,33,489	18,942	6,927	25,869	16,614	2400	47,740	3151	37,715	88,606	1,07,620	1	1	9	1	5	11	1	10	8	These statistics agree with the entries in 8 Revenue Rolls, (one for each Purgunah) which now accompany my Report. The Khalsa portion of Buywant is included, but the 46 Jagheer Villages of Raja Tej Singh are omitted, as they have not fully come under Settlement. Column 7 shews proposed Jumma as it stood previous to the reduction given in A. D. 1858-59. The corrected Jumma, however, can be ascertained from the General Abstract annexed to my Assessment Portfolio. With this reserve the figures here shewn are accurate and complete.
												P. ceptages.	54	3	43	100										
Murakeewal, ...	203	34	237	98,758	1,02,638	96,907	83,245	14,129	2,996	17,125	9,330	622	13,248	32,063	10,851	56,162	66,120	1	2	4	1	6	7	1	11	2	
												P. centages	24	56	20	100										
Zuffurwal, ...	234	54	288	1,38,971	1,38,146	1,25,766	1,06,249	16,628	6,225	22,854	9,538	994	15900	15,076	41,890	72,863	83,395	1	2	10	1	8	1	1	11	6	
												P. centages.	21	20	59	100										
Chahur, ...	192	57	249	94,913	94,913	86,633	88,758	11,874	3,435	15,309	11,547	2289	21,464	2514	35,685	59,663	73,449	0	15	7	1	2	0	1	6	1	
												P. centages.	36	4	60	100										
Pusroor, ...	198	45	243	1,51,120	1,59,628	1,19,685	1,19,939	19,176	6,371	25,547	20,085	3724	34,210	3335	33,068	70,633	94,392	0	15	11	1	4	0	1	10	4	
												P. centages.	48	3	49	100										
Hurdo-Killa, ...	192	38	230	1,35,010	1,41,714	1,04,351	1,27,594	37,955	6,572	44,527	18,134	1807	21,559	19,555	22,512	63,626	83,067	0	13	2	1	4	3	1	10	5	
												P. centag s	34	30	36	100										
Duska, ...	109	26	135	1,04,565	1,05,060	85,656	96,611	24,770	4,398	26,168	19,286	5446	41,117	1665	2979	45,761	70,443	0	14	2	1	3	5	1	13	11	
												P. centages.	91	3	6	100										
Sumryal, ...	164	35	199	2,12,496	2,13,561	1,57,944	1,31,401	22,075	7,022	29,097	24,489	3257	63,060	8183	3310	74,553	1,02,304	1	3	3	1	3	8	2	1	11	
												P. centages.	86	10	4	100										
Total, ...	1567	383	1950	11,02,971	11,31,601	9,25,265	8,87,286	1,62,549	43,947	2,06,496	1,28,929	19,989	2,58,318	85,544	1,88,010	5,31,872	6,80,790	1	0	7	1	5	7	1	11	9	
(Add) Bujwant,	23	3	26	13,540	12,164	9840	16,407	3,741	748	4,489	3,850	1083	1061	4,220	1764	6,985	11,918	0	9	5	0	13	2	1	6	10	
												P. centages.	14	60	26	100										
Grand Total, ...	1590	386	1976	11,16,511	11,43,765	9,35,105	9,03,693	1,66,290	44,695	2,10,985	1,32,779	21,072	2,59,379	89,764	1,89,774	5,38,857	6,92,708	1	0	6	1	5	7	1	11	7	
												P. centages.	48	16	36											

31*st January*, 1863.

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.

Appendix No. 11. See Paras. 131, 132.)

PURGUNAHWAR ABSTRACT RETURN of the "Average Capacity of Estates & Holdings." Zillah Sealkote.

Name of Purgunah.	Number of "Mehls" or Estates.	Total Area in Acres.	Total Cultivated Area in Acres.	Total of new Juma now proposed.	Total Population according to Settlement Census.	Total Number of Proprietors and Cultivators.	RELATING TO CAPACITY OF ESTATES. AVERAGE SIZE OF ESTATES. Total Area per Estate.	Cultivated Area per Estate.	Average Juma per Estate.	Average Population per Estate.	Number of Proprietors per Estate.	Number of Cultivators per Estate.	NUMBER OF LIABILITIES OF LUMBERDARS. Number of Lumberdars.	Number of Putteedars.	Average number of Putteedars per Ludr.	Average Area under one Lumberdar.	Average Juma per Lumberdar.	Average No. of Lumberdars per Estate.	RELATING TO CAPACITY OF HOLDINGS. AS TO OCCUPANCY OF PROPRIETORS. No. of Proprietors.	Number of those Proprietors who cultivate.	No. of non-cultivating Proprietors.	Average Total Area per Proprietor.	Cultivated Area per Proprietor.	Average Juma per Proprietor.	AS TO OCCUPANCY OF TENANTS. Number of Cultivators.	Number of Hereditary Cultivators.	Number of Tenants at will.	Cultivated Area per total No. of Proprietors & Cultivators.	Average ditto Area per Hereditary cultivator.	Average ditto per Tenant at will.	REMARKS.
Sealkote, ...	369	1,38,489	91,606	1,47,731	98,903	17,200	361	246	400	268	28	18	627	9,310	15	145	234	1·7	10,375	8,079	2,296	13·0	9·0	14·0	6,825	2,278	4,547	4·0	4·0	3·0	These statistics are made up from the Revenue Rolls and from the Khuteeones or Field Abstracts, all of which have been thoroughly verified by my judicial Assistants, so that I can guarantee their accuracy. But Chukla Rujwaut is not included as it did not form a part of this District when their totals were made up.
Murakeewal,	237	88,245	56,784	96,907	57,547	16,254	351	239	402	142	36	31	425	7,898	18	133	228	1·8	8,673	6,704	1,879	9·0	7·0	10·0	7,581	3,359	4,222	3·0	3·0	2·0	
Zuffurwal, ...	288	1,06,249	73,857	1,25,766	78,237	18,535	493	256	435	274	41	24	510	11,329	22	144	246	1·7	11,840	9,207	2,543	8·0	6·2	10·0	6,695	2,343	4,352	2·0	2·0	2·2	
Chahur, ...	249	88,758	61,902	86,633	54,816	13,002	357	249	348	220	32	19	375	7,740	20	167	231	1·5	8,116	6,289	1,827	10·7	7·4	11·0	4,886	2,202	2,684	3·3	3·7	2·6	
Pusroor, ...	243	1,19,939	74,357	1,19,685	74,684	12,486	493	306	492	307	31	21	511	4,745	9	145	234	2·1	7,434	5,259	2,175	16·0	9·0	10·5	5,052	1,596	3,456	3·0	4·0	4·0	
Hurdo-Killa,	230	1,27,594	64,933	1,04,941	63,904	10,555	554	282	456	277	27	18	511	4,852	8	123	205	2·2	6,285	4,863	1,422	20·0	10·2	16·1	4,270	1,669	2,601	4·0	3·5	3·2	
Duska, ...	135	96,611	51,207	85,658	47,166	7,589	715	379	635	351	29	27	238	3,244	13	215	363	1·9	3,870	2,383	1,487	24·0	13·0	22·0	3,719	1,555	2,164	5·0	4·0	6·0	
Sumryal, ...	199	1,31,401	77,815	1,57,944	87,896	18,756	660	391	794	451	52	41	441	9,524	23	176	358	2·2	10,438	6,608	3,830	14·0	7·0	12·3	8,318	2,400	5,918	3·2	3·2	3·1	
Total Compared with	1950	8,87,286	5,51,861	9,25,265	5,63,153	1,14,377	452	272	474	290	34	24	3,638	58,145	15	151	254	1·8	67,031	49,572	17,459	13·0	8·7	14·0	47,346	17,402	29,944	4·3	3·2	3·2	
Jullundhur, District.	1305	8,61,901	6,43,425	12,99,719	5,67,991	1,04,900	654	492	990	435	51	28	2,634	63,877	24	326	493	2·0	66,511	66,511	277	12·7	9·5	19·5	38,389	16,264	22,125	3·2	4·3	2·3	

31st January, 1863.

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX No. 12.

"Lakhiraj Investigations

(Appendix No. 12.

PURGUNAHWAR ABSTRACT RETURN shewing Judicial and Fiscal

Name of Purgunah.	Detail of Villages.				Jagheer.							Judicial Results.													
					Shared with Govt.			Entirely Jagheer.				Mafee.													
						Jumma.		Released.		Resumed.		Released.													
												In Perpetuity in behalf of												For two generations.	
												Musjids.		Kemkah		Tukeeas.		Dhurmsala.		Thakoordwara.		Sumad.			
	Khalsa.	Jagheers.	Shared with Government.	Total.	Area.	Government share.	Jagheer share.	Area.	Jumma.	Area.	Jumma.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.
Sealkote, ...	275	78	16	369	7,273	1,971	3,686	17,974	30,417	3,548	3,996	37	97	46	166	59	136	6	153	5	74	15	68	88	173
Murakeewal, ...	209	27	7	239	2,755	623	1,173	4,338	5,081	285	293	36	60	23	101	23	38	23	265	23	198	8	43	28	57
Zuffurwal, ...	234	42	12	288	1,406	1,171	1,821	11,696	13,008	339	340	33	124	10	49	39	104	4	45	29	460	3	9	46	70
Chahur, ...	192	49	8	249	1,851	666	1,398	17,208	17,391	...	..	20	37	14	62	48	117	1	29	3	13	..	..	15	29
Pusroor, ...	198	27	18	243	1,799	1,694	4,365	5,746	9,088	...	...	21	76	25	125	19	95	7	244	5	154	...	..	51	162
Hurdo-Killa, ...	192	23	15	230	2,461	2,290	3,617	5,191	8,501	...	...	28	121	20	139	12	33	18	89	...	..	1	8	51	435
Duska, ...	109	21	5	135	5,745	792	1,758	14,805	1,352	2,366	275	2	4	27	184	16	64	8	80	8	156	...	..	13	43
Sumryal, ...	164	28	7	199	7,750	987	3,199	16,815	23,430	744	887	39	186	35	198	265	162	6	101	12	188	1	3	45	186
Total, ...	1,567	295	88	1,950	31,040	10,114	21,414	93,765	1,20,438	85,832	5,790	216	701	200	1014	317	739	71	1,006	95	1,242	28	149	337	1,155

N. B.—This Return shews results of Rent-free

31*st January*, 1863.

See **Paras. 276, 317, 318.**)

Results of "Lakhiraj Investigations." Zillah Sealkote.

For Life.						For period of Settlement.		Total.				Resumed.			Fiscal Results.						Remarks.
Charity.		Dhurmath.		Village service.											Distribution of new Jumma.				Total Revenue derived from Resumption.	Total Jumma of New Settlement.	
Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number of Grants.	Cultivated Area.	Estimated value in Revenue.	Number of Grants.	Cultivated Area.	Estimated value in Revenue.	Entirely Khalsa.	Shared by Government, Jagheer ditto.	Entirely Jagheer.	Total Jumma.			
12	60	1232	5001	74	689	241	277	1815	6027	13,419	412	2796	5414	1,02,251	5654	30,417	1,38,322		9409	1,47,731	
13	172	579	1417	68	474	100	171	736	2996	4837	141	666	1115	89,622	1796	5,081	95,499		1408	96,907	
1	1	1161	4178	80	739	245	308	651	6226	8743	395	1892	2741	1,00,685	2092	13,908	1,32,685		3081	1,25,766	
5	80	739	2496	66	344	168	238	1078	3435	4952	72	1632	2275	64,923	2064	17,391	84,378		2275	86,653	
8	34	1012	4866	24	418	169	197	1341	6371	9295	370	2313	3375	1,00,963	6259	9,088	1,16,310		3375	1,19,685	
8	152	941	4361	66	1030	231	209	1383	6572	10,149	424	2495	3877	86,456	6167	8,501	1,01,064		3877	1,04,941	
14	541	452	3,057	11	124	151	145	697	4398	7121	151	1939	3191	66,120	2550	13,572	82,192		3466	85,658	
29	783	819	4357	44	964	220	195	1315	7022	14,057	261	2925	5299	12,422	4106	23,430	1,51,758		6186	1,57,944	
90	1,826	6,742	22.968	483	4432	2,424	1740	9016	43,947	72,212	2229	16,663	27.287	7,40,242	31,528	1,20,138	8,92,208		33,077	9.25,285	This information regarding Jagheer Estates has been compiled from entries, in No. 5 Statement or the Perunah Revenue Rolls; that relating to Mafee holding with the original Mafee Misls, and which were carefully compared the final orders of Government in each case were transferred to these abstracts. All cases of that class which were reported to Govt., viz. grants, recommended to be upheld in perpetuity, for 2 generations or for life; if above 50 acres in extent were submitted to the Local Govt. in 4 vols. in English; these vols. have been preserved, and are now made over to the dist. Office to which reference can be made as well.

investigations for entire District complete, Bujwant excepted.

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.

(Appendix No. 13. See Paras. 348, 349, 352.)

PURGUNAHWAR ABSTRACT RETURN of "Tenures and Modes of Internal Assessment." Zillah Sealkote.

Name of Purgunah.	Number of Mehals according to Tenures.				No. of Mehals paying Revenue by following Mode of "Bach."							No. of Mehals paying Revenue "On possession."				No. of Mehals in which the Tenure has been changed.	No. of "Mehals" in which former mode of "Bach" has been preserved.	No. of "Mehals" in which equalization of shares and possession has been effected.	No. of Mehals in which equalization has not been made because people were satisfied.	No. of Mehals in which shares and possession were found to agree.	No. of Mehals which paid Revenue in cash or kunkoot previous to our.					No. of Mehals paying Revenue for the future.		Remarks.
						By Arbitrary shares.															By "Kunkoot."							
	Zemindaree.	Putteedaree.	Byachara.	Total.	By Ancestral shares.	By "Tans."	By Arbitrary shares.	By Ploughs.	By Dehrees.	By rate on Wells.	Total.	By average uniform Rate.	By rate on good and bad Soils.	By "Chahee" and Buranee Rates.	Total.						@ ¼th.	@ ⅓	@ 2/5ths.	@ ½rd.	Rate by money Settlement.	By "Kunkoot."	By money "Settlement."	
Sealkote, ...	26	181	162	369	207	2	...	3	1	25	31	116	2	11	129	52	315	154	23	35	9	51	151	152	4	2	365	This return was drawn up from information carefully recorded in the remarks of the "Village Pedigree Tables," and transferred therefrom to the clauses in the Administration Paper. It has been subjected to three independent attestations under the immediate supervision of my Judicial Assistants, and can therefore be relied on. Changes in Tenure affected by the Settlement are shewn under headings which clearly indicate the causes of a necessity for such change. The system of "Kunkoot" payment here refers to a period when Revenue was collected entirely in grain during the Sikh rule and previous to Summary Settlement. The Settlement of 18 villages now paying by "Kunkoot" was come to amicably between Jagheerdars and their constituents.
Murakeewal, ...	12	196	29	237	206	...	...	2	...	...	2	27	...	2	29	12	225	135	46	27	1	34	82	120	...	...	237	
Zuffurwal, ...	9	245	34	288	242	5		2	...	...	7	27	1	11	39	34	254	203	19	23	..	39	96	153	..	...	288	
Chahur, ...	18	191	40	249	202	2	...	3	....	...	3	26	..	15	41	24	224	178	47	5	...	12	78	158	...	1	247	
Pusroor, ...	13	144	81 Rukhs 5	243	99	5	46	3	9	19	82	51	1	5	57	23	215	78	36	124	2	23	131	76	6	2	236	
Hurdo-Killa, ...	13	157	60	230	106	2	56	3	8	6	75	45	3	1	49	17	213	98	21	111	23	16	151	33	2	..	230	
Duska, ...	27	24	79 Rukhs 5	135	51	..	...	..	2	28	30	45	..	4	49	29	101	7	7	37	8	30	53	7	32	9	121	
Sumryal, ...	17	34	148	199	47	3	..	1	4	47	55	89	1	5	95	65	132	8		33	10	36	10	32	9	4	193	
Total, ...	135	1,172	633 Rukhs 10	1,950	1,160	19	102	17	24	123	287	426	8	54	488	256	1,679	881	209	395	53	241	857	731	53	18	1,917	*N. B.*—Bujwant is not included

31*st January*, 1863.

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.

(Appendix No. 14. See Paras. 283, 356, 358, 359, 363.)

PURGUNAHWAR ABSTRACT RETURN of "Lumberdars, Talooquadars, and Kistbundee." Zillah Sealkote.

Name of Purgunah.	Number of Tuppas.	Number of Mouzahs or Townships.	Number of Mehals or Estates.	Total of new Jumma now imposed.	Number of Lumberdars.	Number of Turufs and Puttees.		No. of Talooquadar now created.	Area and Jumma rate fixed for Talooquadars.	Rubbee Kist.									Khureef Kist.									REMARKS.
						Number of Turufs.	Number of Puttees			1st Instalment.			2nd Instalment.			3rd Instalment.	Total of Demand.			1st Instalment.			2nd Instalment.			3rd Instalment.	Total of Demand.			
										Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Sealkote, ...	45	355	369	1,47,731	627	341	85	9	12 Rs.	31,205	7	8	31,205	7	7	...	62,410	15	3	24,110	...	5	24,110	...	4	...	...	...	48,220	...	9	This return shows results of enquiries instituted with a view to define better the jurisdiction and liabilities of village representatives. Their number has not been much increased, nor their salary augmented; indeed this could not be done so long as the rate of pay is restricted to a mere 5 per cent. charge on the Jumma, but each man now knows what he is responsible for to Government and to what extent his individual authority has been established.
Murakeewal, ...	29	223	237	96,997	425	219	101	...	...	14,784	2	..	14,784	2	..	...	29,568	4	..	14,472	14	..	14,472	14	..	...	...	...	28,945	12	..	
Zuffurwal, ...	36	239	288	1,25,766	510	612	710	5	2 Acres @ 2 Rs.	31,029	6	10	31,029	6	10	...	62,058	13	10	31,565	11	2	2,709	6	8	29,015	10	6	63,290	12	4	A few Talooquadars are here inserted as their compensation allowances are to be collected with the Government Revenue and to be paid back to them by the Tehseeldars.
Chahur, ...	28	216	249	86,633	375	482	580	2	14 Rs.	21,748	1	11	21,748	1	11	...	43,496	3	..	21,578	8	4	6,324	8	4	15,254	...	...	43,157	1	...	
Pusroor, ...	36	217	243	1,19,685	511	464	288	...	...	31,517	...	...	31,481	...	...	23	63,021	...	...	28,332	...	...	28,332	...	...	...	...	...	56,664	...	...	The Kist entries have been calculated on the proposed Jumma as it stood previous to reductions given in A. D. 1858-59.
Hurdo-Killa, ...	32	200	230	1,04,941	511	419	273	3	12 Rs.	26,347	...	...	26,365	7	9	...	52,412	7	9	26,114	...	...	26,115	...	...	...	...	...	52,229	...	...	
Duska, ...	26	125	135	85,658	238	127	72	9	53 Rs. 8 A.	24,855	4	10	24,855	4	10	...	49,710	9	8	17,973	11	2	17,073	11	2	...	...	...	35,947	6	4	
Sumryal, ...	38	157	199	1,57,944	441	365	201	4	7 Rs.	44,928	7	5	44,928	7	5	...	89,856	14	10	34,043	8	7	34,043	8	7	...	...	...	68,087	1	2	
TOTAL, ...	270	1,732	1,950	9,25,265	3,638	3,029	2,510	32	2 Acres & 100 Rupees 8 As.	2,26,414	14	10	2,26,390	6	4	23	4,52,837	5	2	1,98,193	3	8	1,54,081	1	1	44,269	10	6	3,96,743	15	3	*N. B.*—Bujwant is not included.

31*st January*, 1863.

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.

(Appendix No: 15. See Paras. 383 and 384.)

ABSTRACT RETURN shewing "The State and Tenure of Landed Occupancies." Zillah Sealkote.

Cultivated Surface how occupied.	Total Number of Persons Cultivating.	Total Area Cultivated.	Detail of different rates on which land is held and cultivated. By Fixed Rates in Money. Number.	By Fixed Rates in Money. Area.	By "Butaie" or Division of Grain. @ 1/4th. Number.	@ 1/4th. Area.	@ 1/3rd. Number.	@ 1/3rd. Area.	@ 2/5ths. Number.	@ 2/5ths. Area.	@ 1/2. Number.	@ 1/2. Area.	Total of Grain paying Rates. Number.	Total of Grain paying Rates. Area.	Number of Cultivators and Area paying "Malikana" or Rent charges. Number.	Number of Cultivators and Area paying "Malikana" or Rent charges. Area.	Number of Cultivators and Area paying "Mulba" or Village expenses in lieu of Rent charges. Number.	Number of Cultivators and Area paying "Mulba" or Village expenses in lieu of Rent charges. Area.	Number of Cultivators paying no Rent charges whatever. Number.	Number of Cultivators paying no Rent charges whatever. Area.	Remarks.
By *Resident Cultivators* having Right of occupancy, ...	13,046	54,258	7,973	42,570	155	119	1,011	3,360	1,191	2,716	2,716	5,493	5,073	11,688	2,929	12,493	5,647	30,588	832	531	This return is made out from the village "Kuteones" or Field Abstracts, which were duly attested by three separate Agencies and then by my Judicial Assistants. Its accuracy may be relied on. Chukla Bujwant is not included, as it was not a part of this District when these totals were made up.
	11	10																			
By *Non-Resident Cultivators* having Right of occupancy, ...	4,356	15,308	2,897	11,502	14	12	97	417	573	1,096	775	2,281	1,459	3,806	1,506	4,370	1,640	7,149	75	75	
	3	2																			
By *Resident Tenants* having no such Rights, ...	20,370	74,959	10,761	51,866	145	397	1,418	2,726	2,804	8,026	5,242	11,944	9,609	23,093	2,853	6,079	8,884	42,016	588	391	
	19	14																			
By *Non-Resident Tenants* having no such Rights, ...	9,574	34,548	3,577	17,587	77	262	521	2,163	2,046	5,953	3,353	8,583	5,997	16,961	638	2,043	3,395	13,595	110	156	
	8	7																			
Total under Tenants, ...	47,346	1,79,073	25,208	1,23,525	391	790	3,047	8,666	6,614	17,791	12,086	28,301	22,138	55,548	7,926	24,965	19,506	93,348	1,655	1,063	
Per Centage.	100	100	53	69	0	0	7	4	14	10	26	17	47	31	17	14	41	47	3	0	
By Proprietors, ...	67,031	3,72,788																			
	59	67																			
Grand Total of District, ...	1,14,377	5,51,861	25,208	1,23,525	391	790	3,047	8,666	6,614	17,791	12,086	28,301	22,138	55,548	7,926	24,965	19,506	93,348	1,655	1,063	
	100	100																			

E. A. PRINSEP,

31st *January*, 1863.

Settlement Officer.

(Appendix No. 16. See Para. 398.)

PURGUNAHWAR ABSTRACT RETURN of "Village Constabulary." Zillah Sealkote.

Name of Purgunah.	Number of Villages of Townships.	Number of Former Chokeedars.	Number of Present Chokeedars.	Yearly Salary as now fixed.				Number of Houses.		Total of Population.	Average Number of Chokeedars per Village.	Average Number of Houses per Chokeedar.	Average Population per Chokeedar.	Remarks.
				In Land.	In Cash.	In Grain.	Equivalent in Rupees of column 7	Taxed.	Not Taxed.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Sealkote, ...	355	331	332	211	754	6,307 16 ...	7,403	11,481	8,211	98,903	1·0	59	298	The revision of Police arrangements was made over by the District Officer to this Department. The changes made and the new Salaries fixed have been carried out strictly in accordance with the rules prescribed in the Chief Commissioner's Circular.
Murakeewal, ...	223	206	204	127	577	3,962 27 ...	4,755	7,416	4,513	57,547	1·1	58	282	
Zuffurwal, ...	239	254	255	157 3 8	1,092	6,626	7,880	9,850	5,608	78,237	1·0	73	307	
Chahur, ...	216	231	228	149 4 5	621	6,142 18 ...	6,930	9,003	4,447	54,816	1·0	54	240	
Pusroor, ...	217	236	251	55 7 12	2,760 14 ...	2,713	5,568	9,452	7,715	74,684	1·1	63	297	I have thought it proper to shew the results in this return, but we are all of one opinion, not only in this District but elsewhere, that the system of salaries dependent on cultivation of land and allowances in grain does not work.
Hurdo-Killa, ...	200	216	249	30	3,955	1,187	5,676	8,844	4,513	63,904	2·2	67	256	
Duska, ...	125	144	144	53	756	2,381	3,233	4,640	4,228	47,166	1·1	62	259	
Sumryal, ...	157	188	189	82	674 4 ...	3,888	4,736	1,019	7,595	87,896	1·2	93	475	Measures are now under consideration for the introduction of a system of cash payment only.
TOTAL, ...	1,732	1,806	1,864	965	11,869 2 ...	33,207 21 ...	46,181	70,705	46,830	5,63,158	1·1	7·6	302	N. B.—Bujwant is not included.

31*st January*, 1863.

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.

(Appendix No. 17. See Paras. 401 and 402.)

PURGUNAHWAR ABSTRACT RETURN of "Putwarees, their Jurisdictions, and Allowances." Zillah Sealkote.

Name of Purgunah.	Number of Mehals or Estates.	Number of Tuppas or Circles of Management.	Number of Putwarees.	Total Area.	Total of New Jumma.	Average Number of Mehals to one Putwaree.	Average Area allotted to one Putwaree.	Average Jumma allotted to one Putwaree.	Numbers of Putwaree's "Tuppas" according to New Rates of Salary.						Total Amount of salary per annum.			Average Amount of Pay per Putwaree per annum.	Remarks.
									@ R. A. P. 2 6 0 per cent on Jumma	@ R. A. P. 2 8 0 per cent.	@ R. A. P. 3 2 0 per cent.	@ R. A. P. 3 8 0 per cent.	@ R. A. P. 4 0 0 per cent.	@ R. A. P. 5 0 0 per cent.					
Sealkote, ...	369	45	45	1,33,489	1,47,731	8	2,902	3,211	...	...	25	...	12	8	5,259	1	4	114	This return shews results of the re-arranging of Patwaree's pay and jurisdiction according to the principle of graduated Rates of Percentage on the Jumma as sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner. Each jurisdiction is designated by the name of Tuppa, contains on an average 17 villages included within a ring fence, the limits of which are conterminous with both Fiscal and Police divisions. The salary has been so rated as to allow on an average not more than 12 and not less than 9 Rs. per month. Bujwant is not included, as the returnwas prepared previous to its transfer to this District.
Murakeewal, ...	237	29	29	83,245	96,907	8	2,870	3,286	...	...	9	...	20	...	3,513	8	11	121	
Zuffurwal, ...	288	36	36	1,06,249	1,25,766	8	2,951	3,436	...	...	15	...	21	...	4,491	12	6	124	
Chahur, ...	249	28	28	88,758	86,633	8¼	3,241	3,094	...	...	6	...	22	...	3,257	14	6	116	
Pusroor, ...	243	36	36	1,19,939	1,19,685	6	3,331	3,324	...	...	18	1	17	...	4,169	1	9	115	
Hurdo-Killa, ...	230	32	32	1,27,594	1,04,941	7	3,987	3,279	1	1	11	2	17	...	3,974	7	6	124	
Duska, ...	135	26	26	96,611	85,658	5	3,716	3,295	...	...	14	...	11	1	2,995	13	2	115	
Sumryal, ...	199	38	45	1,31,401	1,57,944	4	2,920	3,510	...	...	33	...	9	3	5,322	0	6	118	
TOTAL, ...	1,950	270	277	8,87,286	9,25,265	7	3,400	3,340	1	1	131	3	129	12	32,980	0	0	126	

31st *January*, 1863.

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX No 18.

"Nuzzool or Crown Lands."

(Appendix No. 18. See Paras. 278, 279, 280, and 281.)

PURGUNAHWAR RETURN OF NUZZOOL or Crown Lands showing the result of Judicial Enquiry and Settlement made regarding them.

Name of Purgunah.	Name of Chukla.	Number and Name of Tuppa.		Number of Mouzah and No. in Purgunah List.		Nature of Property.	Area in Local Measurement.			Remarks explaining the arrangements proposed by Settlement Officer.
		Number.	Name.	Number	Name.		G.	K.	M.	
GRASS PRESERVES AND PLANTATIONS (1) EXCLUDED FROM FUTURE "NUZZOOL REGISTER."										
Sealkote, ...	Bhurree, ...	4	Meenderwal, ...	45	Meenderwal, ...	Keekur trees, ...	...	...	...	A small area of only 20 acres containing wood, which has all been cut down for Cantonments, the land is being cultivated, so it has been given back to villages.
Do. ...	Do. ...	13	Mundeanwala, ...	131	Chaonee, ...	Grass preserves, ...	415	...	...	Right and possession of Raja Tej Singh, Jageerdar, having been proved, my recommendation to decree to him the property was approved by Commissioner.
Hurdo-Killa, ...	Kalur, ...	5	Sookana, ...	198	Soota Sookana, ...	Keekur trees, ...	...	...	...	A small strip on either bank of a Nulla. The wood all cut down. Government claim has been waived, and property decreed to rightful owners.
GRASS PRESERVES AND PLANTATIONS (2) EXCLUDED FROM NUZZOOL REGISTER AND TRANSFERRED TO REVENUE ROLL.										
Pusroor, ...	Churkuree,	23	Changa, ...	6	Changa, ...	Grass preserves, ...	627	...	...	Decreed to Government, and has since been given out on a clearing lease for a new village with sanction of Commissioner.
Do. ...	Do. ...	11	Kussowala, ...	62	Kussowala, ...	Plantations, ...	797	...	...	Decreed to Government, and has since been given out on a clearing lease to Dewan Kirpa Ram of Eminabad for a new village.
Do. ...	Do. ...	19	Bun Bajwa, ...	58	Bun Bajwa, ...	Do. ...	156	...	...	Government possession not being proved, the rights and interests have been decreed to the Muhunts of Kotlee Faqueer Chund, who will hold in Jageer.
Do. ...	Do. ...	18	Punwana, ...	92	Luweree, ...	Do. ...	241	...	...	Decreed to Government, but as all the wood has been cut down and land has been cultivated, it has been settled at 80 Rs. with the Zemindars of Luweree.
Duska, ...	Do. ...	41	Lorikee, ...	14	Dhamokee, ...	Do. and preserve,	453	...	...	Decreed to Government, but has lately been conferred on Lalla Jotee Ram, revenue free for 10 years for services during the Mutiny.
Sumryal, ...	Vela, ...	4	Kopra, ...	32	Bela Ooftada, ...	Waste River land,	283	...	...	Decreed to Government, but has now been given out on a clearing lease with sanction of Commissioner for the formation of a new village.
GRASS PRESERVES AND PLANTATIONS (3) ENTERED ON FUTURE NUZZOOL REGISTER.										
Zuffarwal, ..	Degkundee,	41	Nowgran, ...	73	Jehanekee, ...	Grass preserve, ...	521	...	...	Decreed to Government, but fit for nothing. A clearing lease was granted to Chowdree of Bugearee, but he broke down, so it has been made over to Tehseeldar to be kept as a preserve.
Chahur, ...	Jutatur, ...	22	Nuthoo Kuler, ...	180	Dhingranwala, ...	Do. ...	175	...	...	Decreed to Government, and is now kept up for Cavalry purposes.
Pusroor, ...	Churkuree,	17	Jodhala, ...	89	Ferozekee, ...	Plantation, ...	152	...	...	Decreed to Government, and recommended to be kept in Nuzzool List. There is a well and 25 acres of cultivation, which is held under Tehseel management.
Duska, ...	Do. ...	62	Humeedpoor, ...	109	Humeedpoor, ...	Do. ...	706	...	...	Decreed to Government, but the wood has been all cut down and the land is valuable. A grant for clearing lease is under arrangement.
Do. ...	Do. ...	61	Sehneewala, ...	100	Hyat-poor-wyran,	Unowned waste, ...	135	...	.	Decreed to Government, but is fit for nothing, the land being dry and sterile. I advise that it be disposed of by public auction.
Do. ...	Do. ...	56	Vudala, ...	72	Vudala Sundooan,	Plantation, ...	210	..	...	Decreed to Government, the wood has been cut down and is not worth preserving. I advise that it be given out on a clearing lease.
Do. ...	Do. ...	43	Govindkee, ...	20	Govindkee, ...	Do. ...	191	...	...	This was proved to be a part of the common lands of Govindkee, and as all the wood had been cut down, Government had neither the right nor wish to keep it up, so it was decreed to village.
Sumryal, ...	Do. ..	32	Jundoshahee, ...	133	Jundoshahee, ...	Do. ...	373	...	...	Decreed to Government, but the wood has been all cut down. It is now proposed to turn it into a Reformatory for a criminal race of Sansees, and sanction of Commissioner has been obtained.

GARDENS AND DETACHED LANDS (1) EXCLUDED FROM FUTURE NUZZOOL REGISTER ALTOGETHER.

...	...	...	...	75	Dullekee, ...	Garden, ...	5	1	4	Government possession not being proved, and little return being received from its proceeds, it has been decreed to village with sanction of Commissioner.

GARDENS AND DETACHED LANDS (2) EXCLUDED FROM "NUZZOOL" REGISTER, BECAUSE RIGHT OF JAGEERDAR TO PROCEEDS HAS BEEN ALLOWED.

(N. B.—*All these belong to Raja Tej Singh.*)

Sealkote, ...	Bhurree, ...	8	Dheera Sinda, ...	84	Kishnawalee, ...	Garden and 5 Mango trees, ...	...	1	5	Decreed to Government both land and trees, but the village being Jageer, the possession of Jageerdar has been maintained.
Do. ...	Churkuree,	25	Akbarabad, ...	203	Bheekochor, ...	10 Mango trees, ...	...	4	18	Decreed to Government both land and trees, but possession of proceeds on part of Jageerdar has been proved.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	202	Kotla Amban, ...	Grove of Mangoes,	8	5	2	Cultivated land has been decreed to Boota the proprietor, but the uncultivated with the mangoes in it, decreed to Government, to be held by Jageerdar.
Do. ...	Do.	26	Humza Gohs, ...	206	Poora Nekan, ...	Garden and 38 trees near well Andurla, ...	7	5	10	Land and wells have been decreed to occupant, but the trees to Government; Jageerdar to enjoy while in possession.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. and 26 trees near well Jookeanwala, ...	10	5	17	Do. do. do. do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. and 26 trees near well Sydanwala, ...	5	1	10	Do. do. do. do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	206	Poora Heran, ...	Bustee Ram's Garden and 28 trees, ...	16	1	5	Do. do. do. do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	1 Mango tree, ...	2	3	9	Land and trees decreed to Government, being waste unclaimed land; but Jageerdar to enjoy proceeds while in possession.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	208	Rungpoor, ...	9 Mango trees, ...	31	5	16	Land decreed to occupant, but the trees to Government. Raja Tej Singh's possession of proceeds as Jageerdar being maintained.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	207	Pindee Bagban, ...	Garden called Lallean and 17 trees, ...	3	5	15	Land cultivated is decreed to occupant, but uncultivated with all the trees, to Government. Jageerdar to remain in possession.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	1 Mango tree, ...	1	...	10	Do. do. do. do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	2 Mango trees, ...	...	4	11	Do. do. do. do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	1 Mango tree, ...	2	2	7	Land and tree decreed to Government, but Raja Taj Singh's possession as Jageerdar maintained.

GARDENS AND DETACHED LANDS (2) EXCLUDED FROM "NUZZOOL" REGISTER BECAUSE RIGHT OF JAGEERDAR TO PROCEEDS HAS BEEN ALLOWED—(*Contd.*)

(N. B.—*All these belong to Raja Tej Singh.*)

Sealkote,	...	Churkuree,	27	Meeanahpoora,	...	212	Attaree,	...	Garden called Meer Mohunwala, 6 trees, ...	...	4	16	Land and trees decreed to Government, but Raja Tej Singh's possession as a Jageerdar maintained.
Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	Do. Billanwala, 61 trees, ...	1	6	19	Land cultivated is decreed to Fyza proprietor; uncultivated and all the trees to Government, to be enjoyed by Jageerdar.
Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	14 Trees, ...	...	3	4	Decreed to Government both land and trees, but Jageerdar is to remain in enjoyment of proceeds.
Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	3 Mango trees, ...	...	3	15	Land being cultivated is decreed to Gunda proprietor, but the trees to Government. Jageerdar to remain in possession.
Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	1 Do. ...	...	1	3	Decreed to Government both land and trees. Jageerdar to enjoy proceeds while in possession as heretofore.
Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	214	Meeanahpoora,	...	Garden called Moolreewala, 19 trees, ...	16	1	11	Land is decreed to occupants, but the trees to Government. Jageerdar will enjoy proceeds while in possession.
Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	Do. Suleanwala, 9 trees, ...	8	1	7	Do. do. do. do.
Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	5 Trees, ...	10	2	13	Do. do. do. do.
Do.	...	Do.	...	28 Hajeepoor,	...	217	Hajeepoor,	...	42 Trees, ...	9	7	8	Land is decreed to village to remain "Shamlat," but the trees to Government. Jageerdar to remain in possession of proceeds.
Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	216	Futtehgurh,	...	15 Trees, ...	5	6	6	Land is decreed to occupant, with exception of fields Nos. 144 and 152 decreed to Government. Jageerdar to enjoy as above.
Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	Garden called Bagwala, 15 trees, ...	8	5	2	Land is decreed to occupant being cultivated, but the trees to Government. Jageerdar will enjoy as above.
Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	218	Hazee Yakoob,	...	6 Trees, ...	2	2	5	Decreed to Government both land and trees. Jageerdar will enjoy proceeds while in possession.
Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	12 Trees, ...	2	6	12	Land cultivated is decreed to occupant, but uncultivated and all the trees to Government. Jageerdar has possession as above.
Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	4 Trees, ...	...	7	10	Do. do. do. do.
Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	3 Trees, ...	4	1	5	Land is decreed to Jeeva and others, but trees to belong to Government. Jageerdar's possession is confirmed.
Do.	...	Do.	...	31 Nugor,	...	239	Tulwara,	...	41 Trees, ...	6	1	7	Land is decreed to occupant, but the trees to Government, and Jageerdar's possession as above.
Chahur,	...	Jutatur,	...	16 Khanwala,	...	138	Phuloora,	...	Garden, ...	1	5	...	Decreed by award to Government; but as village belongs to Raja Tej Singh, his possession as Jageerdar is confirmed.

GARDENS AND DETACHED LANDS (3) ENTERED ON FUTURE NUZZOOL REGISTER.

Sealkote, ...	Churkuree,	18	Peero Chuk, ...	165	Peero Chuk, ...	Garden, ...	2	7	2	(*Vide* Khusreh Nos. 856, 857, 859, 860.) I proposed to restore this to proprietors, but Government order is to retain as Nuzzool; it has been leased out for 20 Rs.
Do. ...	Do. ..	26	Humza Gohs, ...	206	Poora Heeran, ...	13 Trees only, ...	1	5	13	Decreed to Government both land and trees, and to remain Nuzzool as before; Jageerdar's possession not being proved.
Do. ...	Do. ...	31	Nugor, ...	234	Kot Kurm Bux, ...	Garden, ...	1	1	7	Decreed to original proprietors, with whom a settlement for 12 Rs. per annum has been made, which will be added to Jumma.
Do. ...	Do. ...	39	Bhugwal, ...	289	Bhugwal, ...	Do. & 6 Mango trees, ...	1	5		Right and interest both in land and trees awarded to Foujdar and Futteh Mohamed with whom a settlement for 6 Rs. has been made as above.
Do. ...	Do. ...	44	Roras, ...	317	Mungo Byram, ...	Garden, ...	...	...	...	Decreed to rightful owners who have agreed to pay 20 Rs. (calculated @ 8th Gross Return) additional to Jumma of village.
Chahur, ...	Charwa, ...	8	Chowbara, ...	66	Chowbara, ...	Do. ...	4	..	13	Decreed to Government, but being small and proceeds uncertain, a fixed lease has been settled for 32 Rs. per annum with some Resident Raiens.
Do. ...	Do. ...	12	Bajra, ...	100	Sadoolapoor Bajra,	Do. ...	5	2	19	Government possession having been proved, it was decreed to Government; but for several reasons it was thought best to sell it to the Chowdree family for 400 Rs. Commissioner ordered it to be put up to auction; disputes arose, which have since been settled.
Pusroor, ...	Churkuree,	18	Punwana, ...	98	Punwana, ...	Do.	1	1	6	Decreed to Government, and at first was not assessed as yielding little return; it was afterwards leased by District Officer for Rs. 5 per annum.
Do. ...	Pusroor, ...	30	Kulalwala, ..	155	Kulalwala, ...	Do. ...	8	...	...	A large garden belonging to a rebel family, was confiscated by Government, and has been recommended to be sold.
Do. ...	Do. ...	34	Nowshera, ..	159	Bharuth, ...	Do. ...	3	...	18	A large garden enclosed by a wall belonged to a rebel family, was confiscated, and has been recommended to be put up for sale.
Do. ...	Do. ...	36	Pusroor, ...	218	Puttee Dohutta Durp Pusroor,	Do and house, ..	12	4	5	Decreed to Government. This is a grove, with a "Baradaree" in it. I advise it to be retained as being useful for District purposes.
Hurdo-Killa ...	Deg Kundee,	44	Killa Sobha Singh, ...	72	Killa Sobha Singh,	Garden, ...	5	...	...	Decreed to Government, but produces little worth notice. I advise that it be sold.

31*st January*, 1863.

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX NO 19

"Capabilities of a Pukka Well."

(Appendix No. 19.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Expenditure and Capabilities estimated for a "*Pukka Well*" affording

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

Nature of Charges.	Detail Items of charges with the usual rates specified.	*Detail Cost in grain and money.* Grain in Maunds.	Cash in Co.'s Rs.	Total in Co.'s Rs.	Grand Total of each charge in Co.'s Rs.	REMARKS.
			C. Rs. As.	C. Rs. As.	C. Rs. As.	
(I.) Wages of Labor.	1 Ploughman @ 2 Mds. kucha per mensem and @ 1 R. cash do	2 Manees @ Rs. 5	=12 0			(I.) Generally speaking, a well requires at least 5 labourers and 2 cowherds, but I have made allowance for this considering the proprietors to have a large family. I have only taken into account the cost of the most essential workmen required for the constant repair of wells.
	and @ 4 Rs. per coolee per annum	@ Rs. 10	4 0	26 0		
	1 Cowherd @ do. do. do.	Do. 10	do. 16 0	26 0	52 0	
Farm Service.	1 Potter @ 1 Manee per Fusl, ...	Do. 10	..	10 0		
	1 Carpenter @ ½ Manee per do. ...	1 Manee = 5	...	5 0		
	1 Ditto @ do. do. ...	Do.	...	5 0	20 0	
(II.) Cost of Fodder and keep of Stock.	5 Yoke of oxen feed, besides grass and clover @ ½ Manee per head per annum,	5 Manees. @ 5 Rs.	Salt.			(II.) A well 20 hauths deep, to water surface, requires at least 5 yoke of oxen, each of which will cost some 40 rupees the yoke. The original outlay will be about 350 or 400 Company's rupees; but I have made no allowance for loss by death or injury to cattle beyond what remains as the net profit to proprietors.
	and cash charge of Salt, ...	25	2 0	27 0	27 0	
Repair of Ploughs and Implements.	5 Ploughs @ 8 As. per plough per annum,	..	2 8	2 8		
	Purchase of Iron for Trowels and Scythes	..	1 0	1 0		
	Do. Do. for Spades, ...	...	1 0	1 0		
	Well Rope required every 2 months at 1 rupee per "Mal," ...	...	3 0	3 0	7 8	
* Value of the cost of Seed.	2 Ghumaos Sugar-cane @ 1 pai p. 4 murlas	...	4 0	..		* These rates of purchase of seed are those universally admitted over the country as the approximate estimate. Seed is not generally purchased, but yearly set aside from the gross produce; but a calculation of its value as an item of expense must be shewn and considered.
	2 Do. Cotton @ 16, do. ...	...	0 4	...		
	4 Do. Makaee @ 1 topa per kunal,...	=32 topa	2 0	...		
	4 Do. Churree @ 3 do. do. ...	96 do	2 8	...		
TOTAL.	12 Ghumaos Autumn crop, ...	...	...	8 12		
	10 Ghs. Wheat @ 1 pai per kunal @ ...	20 Mds.	8 0	..		
	4 Do. Goojee @ do. ..	Do.	4 0	...		
	2 Do. Barley @ 3 pai do. ...	3 Mds.	2 0	...		
	1 Do. Turnips @ 1 do. per Ghumao, ...	1 topa.	1 0	...		
	½ Do. Flax @ 1 do. per kunal, ...	4 topas.	0 3	...		
	½ Do. Poppy @ 2 rupees per Ghumao,	..	0 1	...		
TOTAL.	18 Ghumaos Spring crop, ...			15 4	24 0	
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, ...	C. Rs.	56 8	130 8	130 8	

N. B:—All entries in maunds signify Maunds kucha. 1 Manee is equivalent to 12½ maunds kucha.

31*st January*, 1863.

See Para. 241.)

Irrigation to an average Area of 30 "Ghumaos," in the "Churkuree Mehal." Zillah Sealkote.

ANNUAL GROSS INCOME FROM PRODUCE.

Harvest.	Area under crop in Ghumaos.	Usual distribution of crops.	Average yield per Ghumao in Mds. kucha.	Average Market price for 30 years	Yield in the deduced money equivalent.	Total value in money for whole crop.	Grand Total value.
Autumn,	2	Sugarcane,	45	1½ Md.	32	64	
	2	Cotton,	20	1¼ Md.	16	32	
	4	Mukaiee,	24	2 Mds.	12	48	
	4	Churree,	...	@ per Gh.	2	8	152
TOTAL, ...	12 Ghumaos at an average gross rate 12 Rs. 10 As.						
Spring.	10	Wheat,	30	2¾ Mds.	13-4	140	
	4	Goojee,	35	3½ Mds.	10	40	
	2	Barley,	40	4 Mds.	10	20	
	1	Turnips (not counted as consumed by cattle.)					
	½	* Flax,	10	2	5	5	
	½	Poppy,	...	@ per Gh.	6	3	208
TOTAL, ...	18 Ghumaos @ at an average gross rate 11 Rs. 9 As.						
GRAND TOTAL.	30 Ghumaos producing gross assets Co.'s Rs.						360

REMARKS.

The distribution in 1st and 2nd Columns shews nearly exactly the commonest proportions adopted in cropping the entire irrigated surface for the two harvests.

Sugarcane and Cotton are made to succeed each other in annual rotation, which accordingly does away with the usual necessity of long fallows, and manure is abundantly supplied. The yield per Ghumao has been calculated at a somewhat mild average, for the autumn harvest thirty maunds of wheat are equivalent to 40 English bushels. In England the average yield is about 30 bushels per acre.

* This produce is highly prized and steadily cultivated, as it affords "midnight oil" for the two families, and serves as a fattening fodder for hard-worked Buffaloes.

The yield per Ghumao has been estimated at a rather light average in the spring harvest.

DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS PRODUCE.

TO SHEW HOW AN EQUITABLE REVENUE RATE PER WELL CAN BE DEDUCED.

Detail of Items.	*When Government Demand is fixed* 2-8 *per Ghumao.* Value in parts of 100	Distribution of Total.	Total Co.'s Rs.	Grand Total Co.'s Rs.	*When fixed at* 2 *rupees per Ghumao.* Value in parts of 100.	Total in Co.'s Rs.	Grand Total in Co.'s Rs.
Expenses 64 0	36 3	Actual farm expense, ...	...	130 8	36 3	130 8	130 8
	27·7	Estimate of usual subsistence of two families of 8 members,	...	100 0	27·7	100 0	100 0
	5·0	Nominal interest at 12½ per cent. First on amount of Revenue 85-8, ...	10 10			8 8	
		Secondly, in cash payments of farm 56·8, ...	7 0	17 10	4·2	7 0	15 8
Govt. Revenue 20-8 per cent.	23·5	Net Reve. @ 2-8 per G. ...	75 0		16·5	60 0	
		Extra charges at 9 per cent on Revenue, ...	6 12		1 4	5 6	
		Village expenses @ 5	3 12	85 8	0·7	3 0	68 6
Net Profit, ...	7·4	Deduct balance, ...	...	26 6	13·0	45 10	45 10
	100·0	TOTAL VALUE OF ASSETS, ...		360	100	360	360

I have here only considered an average family to contain 4 members, though 5 persons to a family is the admitted average every where. And I have done so advisedly to allow for the subsistence of the 2 labourers whose support is debited as an item of expense. So that full allowance is made whether the Proprietor has a large family, or has to pay the wages of labour. The interest here charged is that always demanded by the village banker. It is universally taken and paid @ 2 annas per rupee for every Fusl, and may then sometimes range as high as 25 per cent per annum, whenever the debt is not liquidated within the above period of six months.

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX No. 20.

"Specimen Village Statements."

(Appendix No. 20. See Para. 253.)

SPECIMEN COPY OF

No. II A.

Village Statement of Seetarpoor.
A Putteedaree Mouza (Hudbust No. 247,) Purgunah No. 104.
Purgunah Hurdo-Killa, Tuhseel Pusroor, Zillah Sealkote.
Tuppa Thutteh Bawa No. 49, (Note Area in Acres—Fractions omitted,) Hedait Sha Putwaree.

PROFESSIONAL AREA AND DETAIL OF LANDS COMPOSING "MOUZA."	Total Area in Acres.	*Minhaiee or land deducted as not assessable.* Site of Village and Land otherwise barren.	Jagheer and Service.	Mafee and Khyrat.	Forest and Jungle.	Total Minhaiee.	*Malgoozaree or Land chargeable with Revenue.* Culturable, not cultivated.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated, including Land prepared for cultivation.	Total Malgoozaree.
By Khusreh Measurement. By Professional Survey,	238	44	...	...	...	44	...	...	194	194
Seetarpoor,	225	26	1	32	...	59	1	1	164	166
Chuk of Meean Cheema,	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
Total of Mouzah,	233	26	1	32	...	59	1	1	172	174

Detail of Cultivated Land of each well-known different kind of soil,	Chahee.	Silahee.	Buranee.	Total.
1st Class Gohera,	...	41	...	41
2nd ditto or Rohee,	...	45	...	45
3rd ditto or Doshahee,	...	43	11	54
4th ditto or Meyrah,	...	27	...	27
5th ditto or Tibba,	...	...	...	...
Total,	...	156	11	167

Land how occupied.	Residents.	Non-Residents.	Total.
Seer of Zemindar,	...	...	...
Cultivated by Putteedaree Proprietors,	160	...	160
By Cultivators having right of Possession,	1	...	1
By other Cultivators or Tenants at will,	6	...	6
Total,	167	...	167

Detail of Former and Summary Settlements. (*Note.—Fractions omitted.*)	*Jumma.*	*Arrears.*	*Remissions.*
Former Jumma. Jagheerdars Rental or Jumma,			
Avitabile's Jumma,			
Raja Deena Nath's Office Jumma,			
Present Summary Settlement. Jumma of 1st year Sumbut 1905	...		
Ditto of 2nd ditto 1906	360		
Ditto of 3rd ditto 1907	460		
Ditto of 4th ditto 1908	460		
Ditto of 5th ditto 1909	460		

Lumberdar's allowance,	@ 5 Per cent on the Jumma	=	Rs. 14- 8.
Putwaree's allowance,	@ 4 ditto ditto	=	Rs. 11-12.
Road Fund,	@ 1 ditto ditto	=	Rs. 3- 0
Police,	Acres Mds. Grain.	=	Rs. 18-Cash.
Village expenses,	@ 5 Per cent on the Jumma.	=	
Other Charges.			

NAME OF MUHAL.	*Malgoozaree Area in Acres.*					*Jummas (Fractions omitted.)*						
	Cultivable.	Lately abandoned.	*Cultivation classified according to Soils.* Class of Soils.	Area.	Total Area assessed.	Produce Estimate as ¼ gross yield.	Rate Jumma.	Chowdree's Estimate.	Plough Estimate.	Well Estimate.	Proposed Jumma.	Former Jumma.
Seetarpoor, ...			Chahee,	...								
			Silabee,	135			349					
			Buranee,	11			18					
Class I.							1		At 18 Rs. per Plough.	At 18 Rs. per Well.		
Total, ...	2	1	Total	166	167	296	368	300	342	...	290	460
Rates on assessed area, ...						1-12-4	2-3-3	1-12-6	2-0-9	...	1-11-9	2-12-2

Statistics of Ploughs and Wells used for irrigation, &c.

Detail.		Number.
On Area of	No. of Ploughs, ...	
	Khalsa Lands, ...	19
	Mafee Lands, ...	4
	Total, ...	23
Pukka Wells	No. of Wells, ...	...
	Khalsa, ...	...
	Mafee,...	...
	Total, ...	...
	In use. Old,...	..
	In use. New, ...	..
	In use. Total, ...	...
	Out of use. Old,...	...
	Out of use. Lately, ...	...
	Fit for Repairs,... ...	...
Kucha Wells	In use,...	..
	Out of use.	...
	Total, ...	..

Detail of entire Lands composing Muhal Seetarpoor.

Name of Mouza.	*Land in Acres.* Chahee.	Silabee.	Buranee.	Total.	Rate Jumma
Seetarpoor, ...	...	154	11	165	363
Chuk from Meeam Cheema, ...	...	2	...	2	5
Total, ...	...	156	11	167	368

REMARKS ON THE ASSESSMENT.

A middling village but now in good condition, owing to a fortunate cut of the Deg which flows past the Estate covering ¼th of its area with a strata of most superb soil, and thereby facilitating production of rice. But still village site lies nearly athwart the Stream, and may be carried off any day.

Cheema Jats, Brahmins and Sikhs, well to do and very active, and well provided with resources.

Land excellent, all "Silabee" from the Deg; but of peculiar fertility from the cause above named, in some part sandy, and at all times much exposed to risk of excessive flooding.

Produce good, 10 per cent Zubtee and 8 per cent Sugarcane, but best crop rice 26 per cent of fine growth.

Collections not difficult, the Summary Settlement very high, no balances; 24 Ghomaos have been mortgaged for 161 Rs. ! !

This is decidedly a 1st class Village, though it must be cautiously assessed. I consider Produce and Chowdree's Estimate about the mark, so I will reduce down to them, keeping below rates. I gave a summary reduction of 100 Rs., and found it was not enough.

	Rates.	*Actual Rates.*
Chahee, ...	3-4	
Silabee, ...	2-4	1-12-4
Buranee,...	1-10	1-4-6
Judeed, ...	1-0	0-12-7

No. IV A.

STATEMENT of the Extent and Responsibilities of Turufs and Puttees or other admitted Sub-divisions in a Bhyacharah Estate under whatever denomination according to the actual allotment of Land Revenue on the Land in actual possession.

SUDDER MALGOOZAR.	Turufs.	Shares.	Area in Ghumaos.	Demand.	Puttee.	Shares.	Area in Ghomaos.			Demand.			
		As.				As.	Ghms.	K	M	Rs.	A.	P.	
RUTNA,													
represented by Ameera, ...	Brahminian	2	21-6-16	36-6-0	...	2	21	6	16	36	6	...	2 4 6
Dollah and Saen Ditta, ...	Jana	10	105-0-10	121-9-9	Akee	6	64	..	12	109	7	9	4 2 6
MHYTANBA,													
represented by Bholla, ...	...	...	...	...	Goojur	4	40	7	18	72	2	...	Cultivated, 167 / Uncultivated, 30 / 197
Peer Bux, ...	Shaikhan	4	39-3-4	72-0-3	...	4	39	3	4	72	...	3	
Shamlat Deh, ...	...		31-3-16	...		...	31	3	16	...	...	...	
	Total,	Re. 1	197-6-6	290-0-0		Rs. 1	197	6	6	290	...	...	

REMARKS ON THE KHEWUT.

A Khalsa Estate of a Putteedaree tenure.

It is divided into 3 Turufs, 1 Turuf being divided into 2 Puttees, all according to Arbitrary Shares which have superseded Ancestral Law.

During the Sikh Rule these shares regulated the measure of rights and liabilities, and for the future they will throw the Bach on them as detailed opposite each holding in the Khewut.

There are 31 Ghomaos, 3 Kunals and 16 Murlas common land, which will be subject to partition at any time according to these Arbitrary Shares.

Village expenses will be similarly rated by a Bach on shares, but 7 per cent is the maximum amount that can be charged.

At time of Settlement all but 3 Ghomaos of cultivated land were found to be divided, and each landlord's possession being found to coincide with his share, no future equalization will be allowed to take place.

There is only one Hereditary Cultivator, who will pay at the same rate on his holding as any owner, plus 10 per cent for the usual charges.

Tenants at will pay at fixed leases, plus 10 per cent for charges.

No Biswee is taken from the Tenants, as they all pay by cash rates.

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.

31*st January*, 1863

(Appendix No 2, Para 62.)

SPECIMEN PEDIGREE OF THE AWAN CLAN

(One of the largest agricultural tribes in Sealkote district)

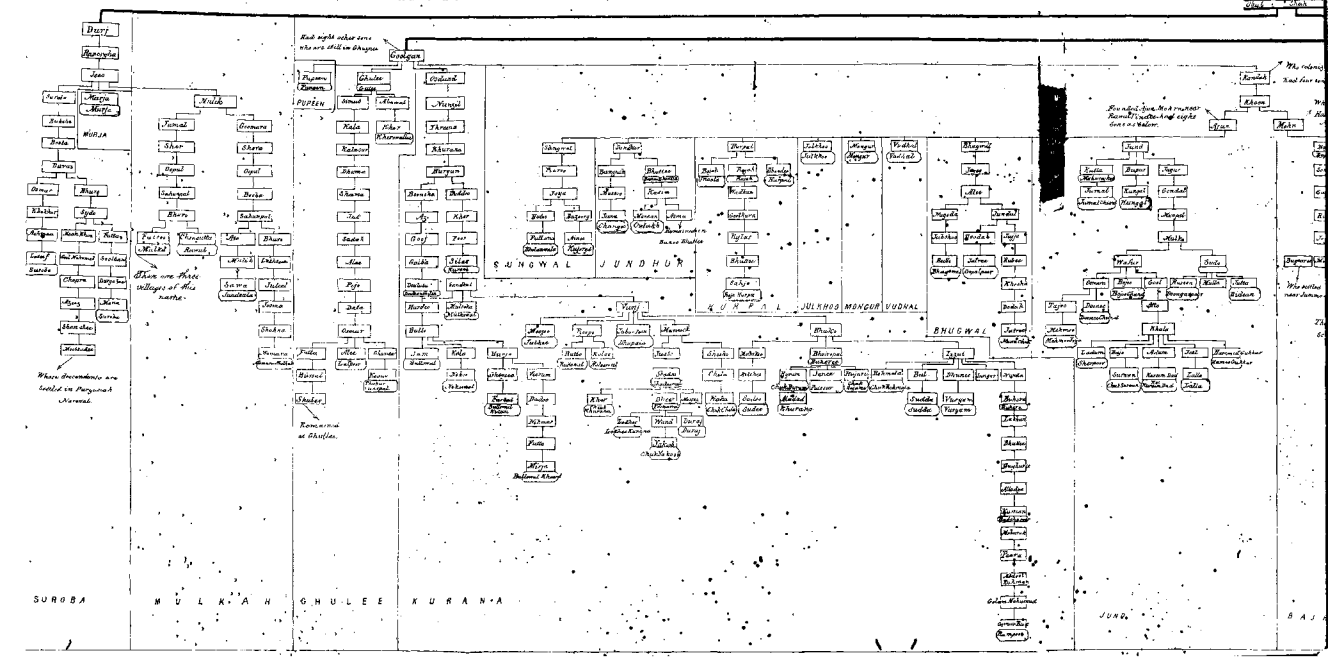
shewing its descent from

THE MAHOMMEDAN PROPHET.

Its sub-division into 24 "Mussees" and 120 estates.

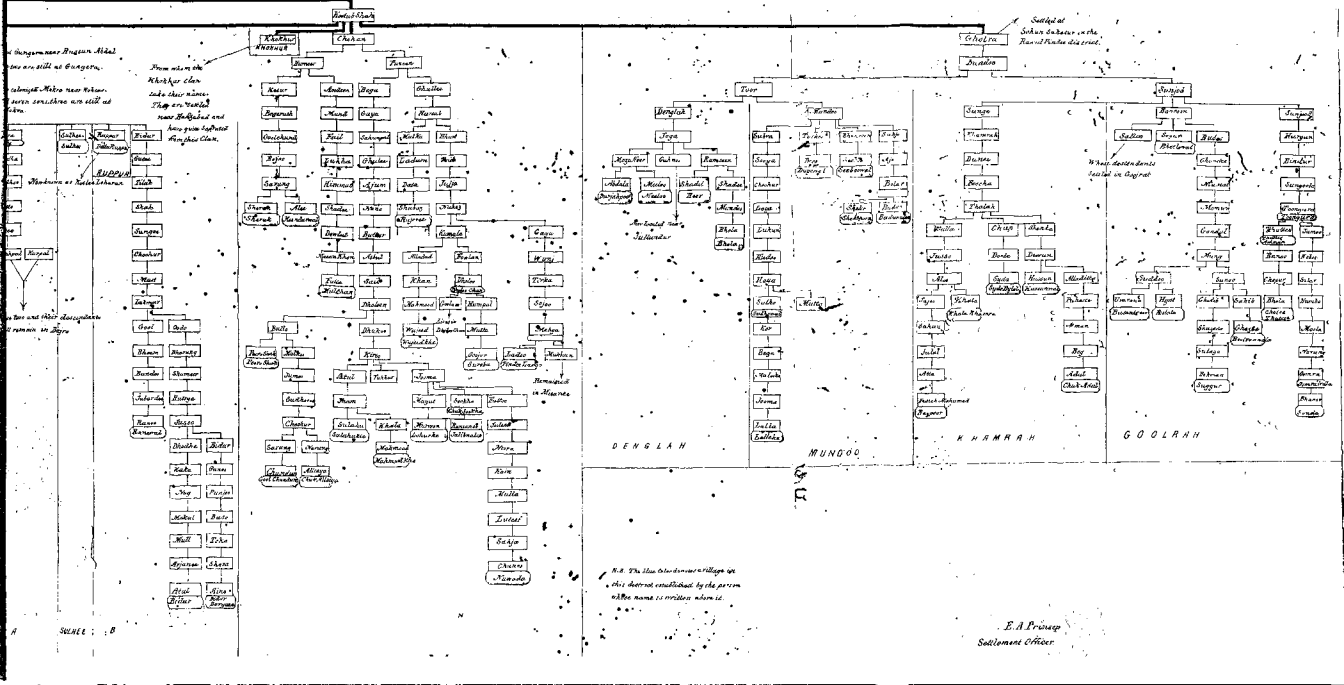
And its further development into what is termed

THE VILLAGE SYSTEM



REMARKS.

This clan traces a descent of 40 generations from *KUZHUT ALEE* the son in law of *MAHOMET-i-ORUZ SHAH*, the 19th in descent, but two sons, *KOOTUB SHAH*, and *DUBI*, who came from Arabia, and settled in Ghuzzee where the former afterwards became "Badshah" or King. As population increased, and with it the demand for land, their descendants divided into 24 Menzel, or tuhseelduree associations. Some of these are now known as separate tribes, E. G. the *KHOKHUR* who form a colony near Hafizabad whence they are called *KHOKUR KOOTUB SHAHEE* to this day. Some founded cities and colonies in other parts of the Punjab and elsewhere; E. G. *KOOTUB SHAH'S* 2nd son *CHOHAN* built the town called Shah-Ghur (near Rawulpindee) or called because God gave it splendour (Shah.) *GOLRA* its 3rd son settled at Pothan Sukrour, also near Rawulpindee. *GOOLGAH* his 4th son, had 13 sons, 8 of whom and their descendants, are still in Ghuzzee. *KANDAH* his grandson founded "Ghuzgerah" near Hisso Abdal, where two of his sons established a colony. *MEHR* colonized Mokra near Rotas and *JUDU* his brother settled near the famous Hoorkhurla Tope of Rawulpindee, and built Attok Mokra. This clan resisted to such an extent that even the Meers have been divided into several properties, the succesive principle leading to the creation of villages.—The tribe consists of 180 villages in the district. Each village has a separate pedigree and a separate "Meeresee" or Herd to preserve the succession from their founders (as shown, in this Table) down to the owners of fields, as recorded in the Village Volumes.—Regarding its foci they intermarry, only to the extent of one "moose" with another, never out of the clan except to give their daughters to Syuds, or the priestly class. They keep up intercourse with the branch clans elsewhere located. Property is always divided on the principle known as Pagree-rusm; i. e. equally among male heirs, but "Chaundeewundi" or division regulated by number of wives is not sanctioned. Daughters are cannot inherit unless (1) Land is given in dowry; (2) During the life time of parent. (3) When supported by written deed. Sisters are debarred from inheritance maintenance being usually given in preference. Adoption is not recognised unless proclaimed openly by adoptor during his life, he having no issue, and the gift supported by written deed. Children of widows by remarriage (Pirdoo-ha) cannot inherit. Three usages prevail and are acknowledged all the "moose." In other respects they are guided by a strict regard to Mahomedan law.

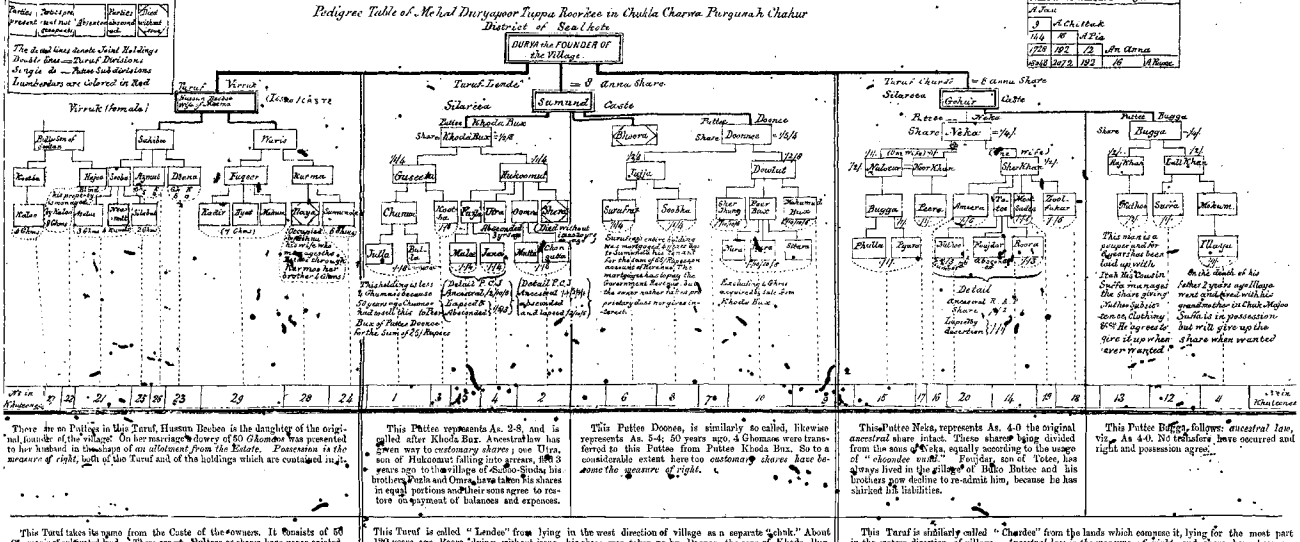

KHOKHUR
KHOKUR
Chohan
Hisso Abdal
Ghuzgerah
Attok Mokra
Rotas
Hoorkhurla Tope
Rawulpindee
Hafizabad
Ghuzzee
Shah-Ghur
Pothan Sukrour
Rawulpindee
Settled at Sohan Sukrour in the Rawul Pindee district.
Chohan
Dhudho
Tiwur
Bhatti
Kharal
Kathia
Jhanjee
Bhatti
Kharal
Kathia
Jhanjee
Bhatti
Kharal
Kathia
Jhanjee

APPENDIX № 22

PEDIGREE TABLE

APPENDIX N° 22 SEE PARAS: 329 TO 342

Pedigree Table of Mehal Duryagoor Tuppa Roorkee in Chukla Charwa Pergunah Chakur District of Sealkote


REFERENCES.
Parties present
Parties not present
Parties deceased
Parties without issue
The broad lines denote Joint Holdings
Double lines — Thurraf Divisions
Single do — Pattee Sub divisions
Inamdaries are colored in Red
DURYA the FOUNDER of the Village.
Thurraf Virruk
Thurraf Turuk Leendee = 8 Anna Share.
Virruk (female)
Caste
Sumund
Silaricea
Pattee Khoda Bux
Share Khoda Bux 1/2
Pattee Doonee
Share Doonee 1/4/8
Pattee Bugga
Share Bugga 1/4
Pattee Neka
Share Neka 1/4
Thurraf Churee = 8 anna Share
Gohur
Sahibun
Mirii
Bhoora
Gusseeta
Hukoomut
Jaffir
Dowlut
Bugga
Laeq
Ameera
Fuzl Ali
Sheik Khan
Bhulla
Jyaro
Nathoo
Peyder
Roora
Nathoo
Sarvo
Mohrum
Illaqua
Detail
Ancestral R. A. Share 1/2
Liberality discretion 1/16
Detail P. C. 5
Ancestral 5/16
Liberality 1/16
Detail P. C. 3
Ancestral 3/16
Liberality 1/16
Detail without issue
Ancestral 8/16
Liberality 1/16
Detail P. C. 3
Ancestral 3/16
Liberality 1/16
Detail P. C. 3
Ancestral 3/16
Liberality 1/16
Detail P. C. 3
Ancestral 3

APPENDIX № 23.

DIAGRAM

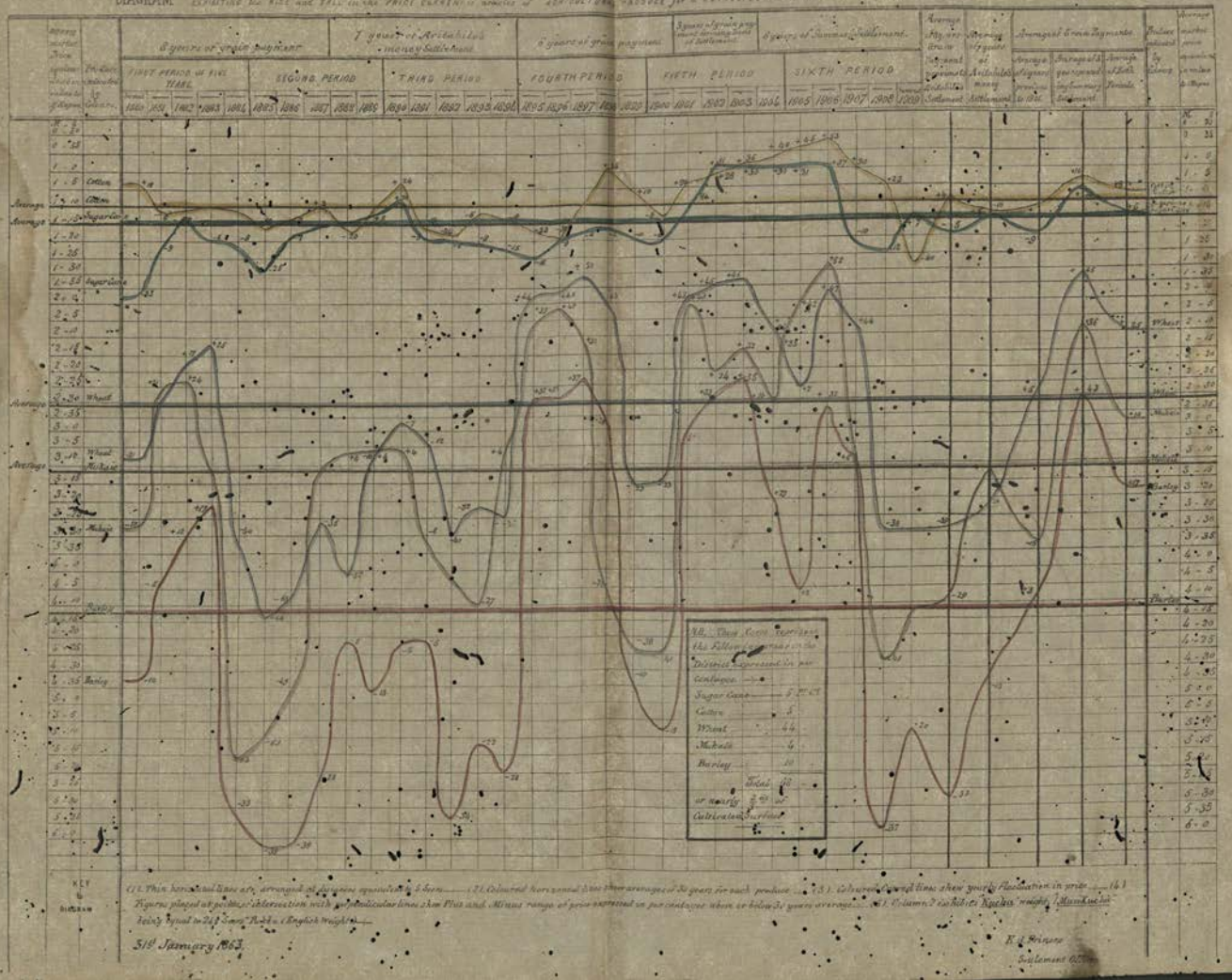
OF

PRICES CURRENT

FOR 30 YEARS.

(APPENDIX No 33. SEE PAR. 213.)

DIAGRAM. EXHIBITING the RISE and FALL in the PRICE CURRENT of articles of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE for a RETROSPECTIVE PERIOD of 30 YEARS.


8 years of triple augment.
7 years of Artificial money Settlement.
6 years of gross augment.
8 years of Summer Settlement.
FIRST PERIOD of FIVE YEARS.
SECOND PERIOD
THIRD PERIOD
FOURTH PERIOD
FIFTH PERIOD
SIXTH PERIOD
1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889
Cotton
Sugar Cane
Wheat
Barley
Oats
Potatoes
Hops
Meadow Hay
Clover Hay
Mangel
Turnips
Rape
Beans
Peas
Vetches
Tares
Carrots
Parsnips
Cabbages
Kohl Rabi
Flax
Hemp
Rhubarb
Liquorice
Madder
Woad
Tobacco
Chicory
Teasels
Canary Seed
Buckwheat
Maize
Rice
Millet
Sainfoin
Lucerne
Trefoil
Rye Grass
Cocksfoot
Timothy
Meadow Fescue
Meadow Foxtail
Italian Rye Grass
Perennial Rye Grass
Tall Oat Grass
Burnet
Chicory
Sheep's Parsley
Ribwort
Yarrow
Dandelion
Meadow Sweet
Meadow Buttercup
Meadow Crowfoot
Meadow Saxifrage
Meadow Cranesbill
Meadow Vetchling
Meadow Pea
Meadow Vetch
Meadow Tare
Meadow Clover
Meadow Trefoil
Meadow Lucerne
Meadow Sainfoin
Meadow Rye Grass
Meadow Cocksfoot
Meadow Timothy
Meadow Fescue
Meadow Foxtail
Meadow Oat Grass
Meadow Burnet
Meadow Chicory
Meadow Sheep's Parsley
Meadow Ribwort
Meadow Yarrow
Meadow

APPENDIX No. 24.

Business and Expenditure."

APPENDIX No. 24.

COMPARATIVE VIEW of Business done and Expenditure incurred in the Revised Settlement of Sealkote District.

EXPENDITURE.

Number.	Item of Expenditure.	Names of Tehseel Divisions and No. of Villages in each.				
		Sealkote.	Zuffurwal.	Pusroor.	Duska	Total.
	No. of Villages.	614	537	437	334	1,922

BUSINESS.

N. B.—*Settlement commenced March* 1850 ; *was closed October* 1856 ; *was renewed May* 1858 ; *was completed May* 1859.

Reference Number in Expenditure.	Number.	Detail of Operations and their Classification.	Numerical value of each operation.	Total Results.
		I. *Judicial.*		
	1	Boundary disputes, ...	650	
	2	Mafee Investigations made by Extra Assistant Commissioner,...	15,108	
	3	Inam do. do., ...	2,000	
	4	Mafee dicisions of E. A. Commr.'s, heard and opinion recorded by Settlement Officer, ...	14,500	
	5	Inam Do do.	2,000	
	6	Separate report in English to Government by Settlement Officer of Perpetuity Grants, ...	560	
	7	Proprietary disputes of all classes, ...	6,122	
	8	Summary Enquiry into Rights and Liabilities of Hereditary Cultivators, ...	17,000	
	9	Nuzzool enquiry into Grass Preserves, Groves and Gardens, ...	59	
	10	Tenures of villages established by summary enquiry, ...	1,922	
	11	Changes of Tenure petitioned for and allowed, ...	256	
	12	Separation of Estates petitioned for and allowed, ...	252	
	13	Equalization of shares and possession, ...	881	
	14	Appointment and Pay of village Representatives, ...	2,455	
	15	Do. of village Constables, ...	1,732	
	16	Do. of village Accountants, ...	277	
	17	Return showing fiscal antecedents of Talloquons or political divisions, ...	91	
	18	Readjustment of "Tuppas" or Putwaree's circles, ...	270	
	19	Do. of Purgunahs or Canoongoe's divisions,... ...	8	
	20	Do. of Tehseeldaree divisions, ...	4	
	21	Appeals before Settlement Officer of all kinds, ...	769	
	22	Miscellaneous of all kinds, ...	15,642	82,578
		II. *Field Survey.*		
Item No. 5.	23	Demarcation of Boundaries requiring construction of 1,47,000 pillars, ...	1,732	
	24	Maps of boundaries for each village required for Revenue Surveyor, ...	1,732	
Item No. 6.	25	"Khusrehs" or Field Measurements of 9 lacs of acres comprising 1,386 square miles, ...	1,922	
	26	"Shujrehs" or Field Maps of do. do., ...	1,732	
	27	Comparing areas and limits of do. with Revenue Surveyor's Maps, ...	1,732	
	28	Measurement of 1½ lacs of houses in village sites with census of population, ...	1,732	
	29	Maps of do. according to scale, ...	1,732	
	30	Returns giving the depth, capacity, and condition of Wells, ...	1,732	14,046

RELATING TO ACTUAL PERIOD OF SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS, VIZ. FROM MARCH 1850 TO OCTOBER 1856.

		Sealkote. Rs.	A.	P.	Zuffurwal. Rs.	A.	P.	Pusroor. Rs.	A.	P.	Duska. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.	Reference Number in Expenditure.
	Fixed Establishment.																
1	Salaries of Settlement Officer and A. S. O. ...	30,364	0	10	11,381	0	0	18,408	1	10	17,884	7	6	78,037	10	2	
2	Travelling allowance of do.,	3,816	5	2	1,327	10	2	2,278	15	6	2,054	2	9	9,476	15	7	
3	Salaries of Native Establishment. ...	17,156	14	4	5,495	0	0	10,283	8	2	9,456	5	3	42,391	11	9	Return for Items 1, 2, 3, and 4; 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13.
4	Travelling allowance of do.,	2,687	5	7	904	10	5	1,414	10	0	1,314	13	4	6,321	7	4	
	Total of Fixed Establishment, ...	54,024	9	11	19,108	4	7	32,385	1	6	30,709	12	10	1,36,227	12	10	
	Contingent Establishment.																
5	Expenses of "Hudbust" and boundaries, ...	2,881	0	0	Included in Sealkote & Pusroor.			3,155	3	10	2,140	0	0	8,176	3	10	
6	Field Measurement, ...	11,822	12	10	4,256	7	2	6,629	12	7	7,198	12	8	29,907	13	3	
7	Re-measurement at time of "Khewut" out-door attestation, preparation of Khewut, and making the village Records.	43,539	2	1	26,770	5	5	24,007	7	0	24,733	6	9	1,19,050	5	3	Item No. 5. Item No. 6.
	Total of Contingent Establishment, ..	58,242	14	11	31,026	12	7	33,792	7	5	34,072	3	5	1,57,134	6	4	

	Miscellaneous.																	
8	Hire of Land, House Rent, &c., ...	1,845	5	1	839	1	0	1,025	10	11	1,086	8	10	4,797	4	10		
9	Purchase and repair of Tent,	1,674	1	6	83	15	8	1,229	4	0	1,295	0	0	4,183	5	2	RETURN	
10	Printing and Lithographing, &c., ...	479	9	5	240	1	0	143	5	9	273	1	9	1,127	0	11	FOR ITEMS No. 1, 2, 3, AND 4,	
	Carriage hire, Bullock train, &c., ...	56	10	7	19	0	0	14	2	6	222	13	6	312	10	7		
12	Purchase of country Stationery,	7,199	7	8	3,732	13	9	4,225	12	8	4,255	7	9	19,413	9	10		
13	Miscellaneous, such as camel hire, repairs, purchase of boxes, oil and the like, ...	1,319	5	4	631	0	8	769	6	0	818	5	1	3,564	1	1		
	Total of Miscellaneous, ...	12,591	7	7	5,546	10	1	7,398	9	10	7,861	4	11	33,398	0	5	RETURN	
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	1,24,859	0	5	55,681	11	3	73,576	2	9	72,643	5	2	3,26,760	3	7	FOR ITEMS No. 1, 2, 3, AND 4.	

DETAIL OF GRAND TOTAL.

Expended from March 1850 to March 1854 during Mr. Temple's incumbency,	1,24,709	6	9
Expended from March 1854 to October 1856 during Mr. Prinsep's do., ...	2,01,050	12	10
Total relating to period anterior to destruction of Records,... ...	3,26,760	3	7
Total incurred in Restoration of Records and completion of Bujwant Settlement (*vide* on the reverse), ...	11,462	14	2
GRAND TOTAL COST OF SETTLEMENT.	3,38,223	1	9

III. General Statistics.

31	Abstract of Census Table showing sex, age, creed, caste and occupation, ...	1,732	
32	Do. of Schools showing the state of indigenous Education,	1,732	
33	Do. of soil, area under produce and average yield in 20 circles, ...	20	
34	Do. of Ploughs, Bullocks, and Resources in 20 circles, ...	20	
35	Do. of Tenures and methods of assessment in 8 Purgunahs,	8	
36	Pedigrees and histories of agricultural Tribes with statistics of Caste, ...	100	
37	No. 1 village statistics supplied to Revenue Surveyor's office, ...	1,732	
38	Returns of the fall of Rain compiled from District Records, one for each Tehseel, ...	4	5,378

IV. Assessment.

39	Inspection by Settlement Officer of every village, with rough notes jotted down, ...	1,922	
40	General Map of District showing villages, physical features, depth of water in wells, fall of rain, formation of circles of taxation, ...	1	
41	Interior classification of villages also indicated in these circles, ...	20	
42	Past collections considered with Tehseeldars in the order of those circles, ...	20	
43	Trial rates applied to discover inequalities and to test Summary Settlements, ...	1,922	
44	Price Current Table collected from 30 market towns for 30 years,	30	
45	Produce Tables made out to arrive at a Produce Estimate for 20 circles, ...	20	
46	Separate Return of 5,000 wells to show actual condition of Churkuree Mehal, ...	644	
47	Estimates made from local knowledge of Chaudrees, also by fates on ploughs, wells and produce, ...	1,922	
48	Revenue Rates adopted, compared with rates given by Estimates and applied to villages; being an assessment of country paying 11½ lacs of Revenue, ...	1,922	
49	Portfolio of assessment data, containing rates, reasons, results and remarks by Settlement Officer for each circle of taxation;	20	
50	Village Statements Nos. II. III. IV. in Persian and English, with remarks by Settlement Officer affixed to 2 last statements of every village, ...	3,842	
51	General result of area and assessment shown in No. V. Purgunnah Return.	8	12,293

		V. Preparation of Records (first Stage).		
	52	1st Attestation of Field Maps and Register (out of doors) by Putwaree,...		
	53	2nd Do. do. (out of doors) by Testing Establishment, ...		
	54	3rd Do. do. (in doors) at time of Khewut, ...	1,922	
	55	4th Do. in presence of whole village by Khewut Superintendent, ...		
	56	5th Do. do. by Judicial Officer, ...		
	57	Rough Returns of village Pedigree and Title deeds affecting Rights of 67,000 Proprietors, ...	1,922	
	58	Rough Khuteonees or Field Abstracts relating to 1,14,000 holdings, ...	1,922	
	59	Verifying Pedigrees with the entries in Khuteonees (*i. e.*) reconciling Right and Possession, ...	1,922	
RETURN	60	Effecting changes resulting from this verification (Dakhil Kharij,)	1,922	
FOR ITEM	61	Rough Khewuts with Liabilities distributed and attested before whole village, ...	1,922	
No. 7.	62	Rough Field Abstracts of Rent-free holdings, prepared and attested in presence of occupants and grantees, ...	1,922	
	63	Comparing and executing all recorded decisions in Judicial cases, ...	1,922	
	64	Reconciling Government Orders in Jagheer cases with fact of possession, ...	333	
	65	Do. do. in Maafee and Inam cases with fact of possession, ...	12,000	
	66	Rough Administration Papers prepared and attested by Putwarees, ...	1,922	
	67	1st Attestation of "Khewts" by Testing Establishment, ..		
	68	2nd Do. by Khewut Superintendent, ...	1,922	
	69	3rd Do. by Judicial Officer, ...		
	70	Extracts from Khuteonees and Khewuts given to every proprietor, cultivator and Rent-free holder, aggregating in all, ...	85,000	1,16,603
		VI. Preparation of Records (final Stage.)		
RETURN	71	Fiscal copy of Field Map, ...	1,922	
	72	Do. Khusra, ...	1,922	
FOR ITEM	73	Do. Khuteonees, ...	1,922	
	74	Do. Abstract of census, ...	1,922	
No. 7.	75	Do. Do. of Wells and irrigation, ...	1,922	

		VI. Preparation of Records (last Stage.)—Continued.		
Return for Item No. 7.	76	Fiscal copy of Abstract of Village area (No. I.)	1,922	
	77	Do. Village Statements No. II. III. IV., ...	1,922	
	78	Do. Village Pedigrees and Title deeds, ...	1,922	
	79	Do. Khewuts,...	1,922	
	80	Do. Administration Papers, ...	1,922	
	81	Do. Memo. of Absentees and absconded proprietors,...	1,922	
	82	Do. Final proceedings, ...	1,922	
	83	Copies of "Settlement Misl" given to Putwarees, ...	1,922	24,986
		Total of Results previous to destruction of Records, ...		2,55,884
		Total of Results since undertaken (*vide* Detail on the reverse, ...		23,886
		GRAND TOTAL OF SETTLEMENT RESULTS, ...		2,79,770

ACCOUNT CURRENT AND COMPARATIVE VIEW of Business done and Expenditure incurred in the Renewal of Settlement for the Restoration of Records and Completion of "Bujwant," from May 1858 to May 1859. Zilla Sealkote.

EXPENDITURE.

Number.	Detail of Items.	Amount.	Total.	Reference number in expenditure.
	RECEIPTS.			
1	Assigned from Mutiny Fine Fund,	7,368 11 5		Item No. 6, 13 & 14.
2	Do. from Collections from Jageerdars on account Settlement,	2,738 [illegible] 1		
3	Do. Do. from Goojranwalla Treasury,	378 0 11		
4	Do. Do. from Lahore Treasury,	227 5 4		
5	Amount applied for and sanctioned from General Revenue,	2,300 0 0	13,013 1 7	
	Total,		13,013 1 7	Item No. 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, & 14.
	DISBURSEMENTS.			
6	Completing Settlement of 26 Villages of Bujwant,		705 6 9	
	RESTORATION OF SETTLEMENT RECORDS.			
7	*Preparation "de novo"* of 1,618 Pedigree Tables,	620 15 0		Nos. 11 & 12.
8	*Preparation "de novo"* of 1,129 Administration Papers,	497 1 0		
9	*Preparation "de novo"* of 352 Khewuts,	312 9 0		
10	*Copying from Putwarees' papers at Section Rates* of 1,922 village Shujrahs, of 1,922 Field Khusrehs, of 1,922 Lakhiraj Statements, of 1,922 Khuteonees and Khewuts, of 700 Administration Papers,	5,108 13 9		Item Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19 & 20.
11	Recasting of new Village Statements No. II. and III. of 1,922 villages,	469 6 8		
12	Do. No. IV. for Do.	108 13 6		
13	Mounting on cloth of Field Map and Pedigree Tables for Do.,	408 9 4		
14	Cost of country Stationery for all purposes,	1,721 10 10		
15	Binding of Settlement Misls when made over to District Officer,	424 0 0	9,671 15 1	
	STATISTICAL BRANCH.			
16	English Clerk @ 50 Rs. for 11 months and some odd days,	566 10 8		
17	Translator @ 15 Rs. per month for 12 months,	180 0 0		
18	Peshkar @ 40 per month for 3 months to collect, verify, and arrange information for final Report, &c.,	120 0 0		
19	Preparing Well Register of 644 villages in the Churkuree,	37 10 5		
20	Do. in Persian and English of Village Note Books,	131 3 11	1,085 9 0	
	Total,		11,462 14 2	
	Balance made over to District Officer,		1,550 3 5	
	Grand Total,		13,013 1 7	

BUSINESS.

Number.	Detail of Operations.	Numerical value of each operation.	Total Results.
	BUJWANT SETTLEMENT.		
1	Settlement Misls of 26 villages complete with copies for Putwarees (Statement,)	338	338
	RESTORATION OF RECORDS OF SEALKOTE PROPER.		
2	Pedigree Tables prepared over again,	1,618	
3	Khewut Do. Do.,	352	
4	Administration Papers Do.,	1,129	
5	Village Shujrehs copied from Putwarees,	1,922	
6	Khusrehs Do.,	1,922	
7	Khuteonees Do.,	1,922	
8	Abstract of Mafee Holdings Do.,	1,922	
9	Khewuts Do.,	1,922	
10	Administration Papers Do.,	700	
11	Village Statements No. II. III. and IV. prepared over again,	1,922	
12	Copying 4 vols. of Perpetuity Grants in English and translating into Persian,	560	
13	Preparing 20 vols. of Village Note Books in English for entire District,	1,922	
14	Do. Do., in Persian for use of Tehseel,	1,922	
15	Preparing over again Well Registers of Churkuree Mehal villages (in English,)	644	
16	Do. Do., Do., in Persian for use of Tehseel,	644	
17	Deeds of Lease given to Lumbardar of every village in small books,	1,950	
18	Inspection by Settlement Officer of distressed villages in Churkuree and Dej Kundee tracts,	250	
19	Assessments of same reconsidered and reported for Reduction,	325	23,548
	Total of Results,		23,886

31st January, 186[illegible]

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.

No. 405 A.

TO

THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER,

PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, the 21st April, 1864.

Sir,—I am directed to convey to you the following remarks by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor on the report of the Land Revenue Settlement of Sealkote recently submitted by Mr. E. A. Prinsep.

2. This district is one of the most fertile and highly cultivated in the Panjab. It forms a portion of the Upper Rechnah Doab, having the Chenab River on its North, the Goojranwalla District on the West, Umritsur on the South East, and Goordaspoor with the Jammoo territory on the East.

3. It contains an area of 1,913 square miles, and a population of 5,46,865 souls.

4. The Settlement was originally commenced by the late Mr. Robert Greathed. The measurements were undertaken by Mr. Prinsep under the general superintendence of Mr. R. Temple in 1851. They were made by the Patwarrees. The Records of proprietary occupancy being drawn up at the same time on the ground. The Revenue Survey was made under the direction of Major R. Shortrede. The assessment of a portion of the district was declared in 1853. In addition, Mr. Prinsep was in 1854, charged with the Settlement of the Gujrat district. Sealkote was entirely settled in July 1856. But the destruction of the Records during the mutinies in 1857 gave opportunity for a further revision, and partly delayed the submission of the report.

5. The district contains six Tahsils, sub-divided into eight Pergunnahs, but for purposes of assessment Mr. Prinsep marked out five tracts strongly distinguished by varying characteristics, viz., an alluvial belt lying on the bank of the Chenab, the broad ascending plain adjoining the high central ridge of the Doab, the strip watered by a stream called the Deg draining the ridge, and a tract of fertile land to the East. All these had interior sub-divisions more or less discriminated, within which the villages coming under assessment were again classified according to their capabilities at the time of paying revenue.

6. The statistics, elucidating the agricultural facilities and advantages enjoyed comparatively by the different circles, are exhibited in a very elaborate and complete form in the Maps and Statements which accompany Mr. Prinsep's Report. In particular he has shown with approximate accuracy the average yearly rain-fall, and the depth of water from the soil in each tract, two important elements in estimating their productive powers. It is proved that even in one district the rain-fall may vary in parts from 15 to 26 inches, and the depth of wells from 10 to 50 cubits; for the whole a high state of agricultural development was exhibited, 64 per cent of the cultivation being more or less irrigated; 18 per cent manured; 75 per cent cropped with superior products; and 582 agriculturists being quoted to each square mile.

7. But Mr. Prinsep has explained that owing to the succession of a series of cheap to one of dear years, the Summary Assessment which was based on that of the Sikhs pressed hardly on the people. In a very useful diagram it is shewn that the fluctuations of the price of produce during the thirty years preceding had been sudden and violent, and in determining the amount of the new demand he has properly paid great attention to this liability. Mr. Prinsep's narrative of the disturbance caused by the maintenance of the high assessment amidst low prices, as given in the 214th and following paras. of his Report, is well worthy of the study of the Revenue Officer.

8. Mr. Prinsep has stated in details the means to which he resorted to ensure the fixation in the absence of rent rates of a fair assessment. But notwithstanding the pains evidently taken to arrive at a correct result it is instructive to observe that in 1858 a further reduction had to be granted. The general issue was that the Revenue of the District was reduced from Rupees 11,43,765 to Rupees 9,35,105, being a decrease of Rupees 2,61,300, or 23 per cent. This is undoubtedly a considerable diminution; but His Honor is confident that it was necessary. The Summary Assessment was based on temporary and insufficient data, and cannot be accepted as any criterion of the Revenue to be raised from the land.

9. His Honor observes that this district has at intervals suffered severely from periodical famine. The land is very minutely sub-divided, the average-holding of proprietors being 8½ acres, and of tenants at will, 3 acres. It is shown that rotation of crops and economy of manures are to some extent provided for, but much manure is used for fuel owing to the scarcity of burning wood. As compared with the farming of the Netherlands and other countries of Europe where the holdings are small, there appears to be a great neglect of the pasturage and feeding of cattle and sheep. On the whole, however, there seems to be an increasing degree of agricultural thrift

and energy, though in case of the recurrence of famine the distress amongst so teeming a population would be severe.

10. Having regard to the scarcity of fuel and pasturage in this district, the Lieutenant Governor cannot approve of the Rukhs or reserved land belonging to Government having been granted away on clearing leases. It is stated that the wood had been cut down, but it might easily have been replanted.

11. His Honor observes that the compulsory farm of eleven Mahals was deemed unavoidable.

12. The Lieutenant Governor is willing to give his best attention to the recommendations for *Inams* made by Mr. Prinsep in behalf of deserving Chowdhrees whenever you may be prepared to submit them.

13. Mr. Prinsep disposed of a large amount of judicial business, and evidently bestowed great pains on the correct preparation of the Record of Rights. The remarks which he has recorded on this subject evince a deep insight into the nature of the landed tenures of the district, and form a valuable addition to the information already collected. His Honor however is disposed to question the propriety of the condition stated in para. 365, which makes the separation of an owner's share of land dependant on the votes of his co-sharers.

14. The Lieutenant Governor understands that Mr. Prinsep is still engaged upon enquiries bearing upon the status of the cultivator having a right of hereditary occupancy, and deems it unnecessary to comment on the observations recorded in this Report on that important topic. It is noted that the number of this class exceeds 17,000.

15. The Lieutenant Governor sanctions retrospectively, the Settlement as now reported, adverting to Mr. Prinsep's recommendation that the term be extended to fifty years, a further report in connection with the subject of the perpetual Settlement generally will be awaited.

16. His Honor is most favorably impressed with the manner in which the work was performed by Mr. Prinsep. There are the clearest indications of zeal, ability, and great research, and of conscientious consideration of the welfare of the people. The Report has been prepared with much labour and completeness, and will be a record of great utility to the District Officer. The Lieutenant Governor extremely regrets that Mr. Prinsep should have done himself so little justice as to delay for so many years its delivery. It is necessary to observe that a Settlement Officer does not fairly acquit himself of the responsibilities of the high trust

reposed in him by Government unless he gives a timely report in the prescribed form of his proceedings.

17. The thanks and acknowledgements of the Lieutenant Governor are cordially offered to the skilled and valuable Native Revenue Officers by whom Mr. Prinsep was assisted, Extra Assistant Commissioners Qaim Ali and Fyzul Hussun.

I have &c.

R. H. DAVIES,

Secretary to Government.

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Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020